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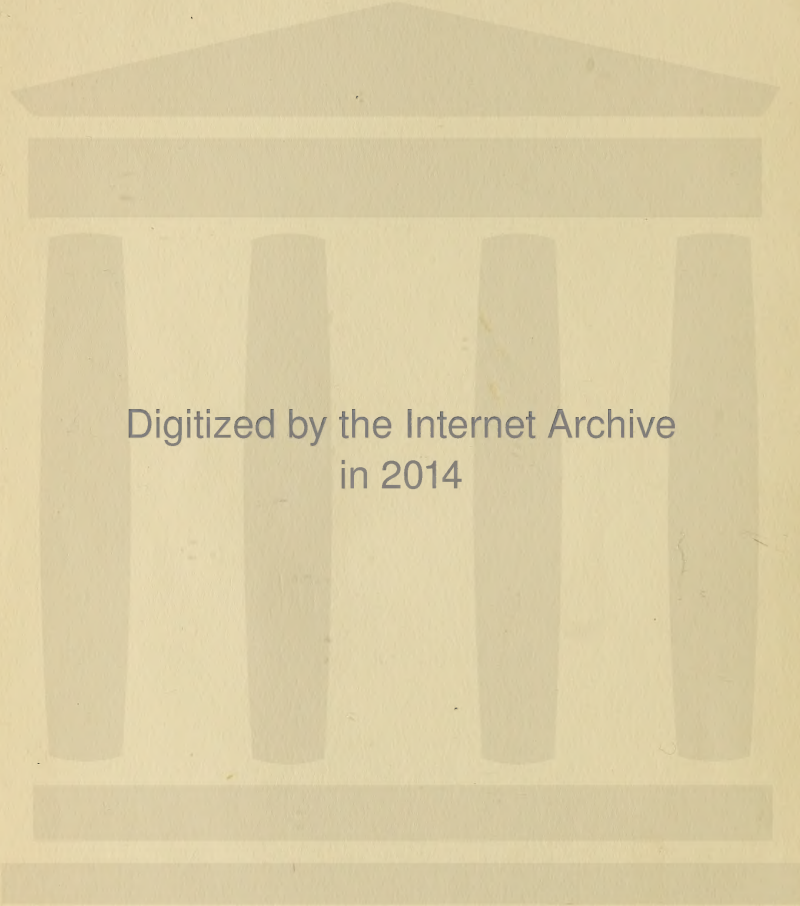
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LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

By the Hon. J. G. Macdonald

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(THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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ON

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS
IN CANADA

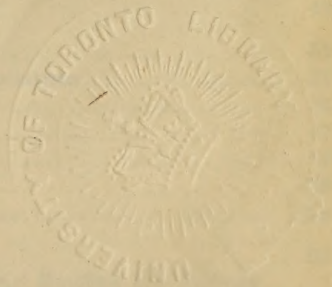
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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1924

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Government Publications

TO

To the Honourable JAMES MURDOCK, M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Thirteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1923. The report, in addition to giving very complete statistics of organized labour in the Dominion, contains much information as to the nature of many of the labour bodies with which the Canadian organized workers are connected, as well as setting forth their more important activities during the period covered by this review. Particulars are also given in the report of certain revolutionary organizations, the propagation of the principles of which are being combatted by the older established trade union organizations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, March, 1924.

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TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

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LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

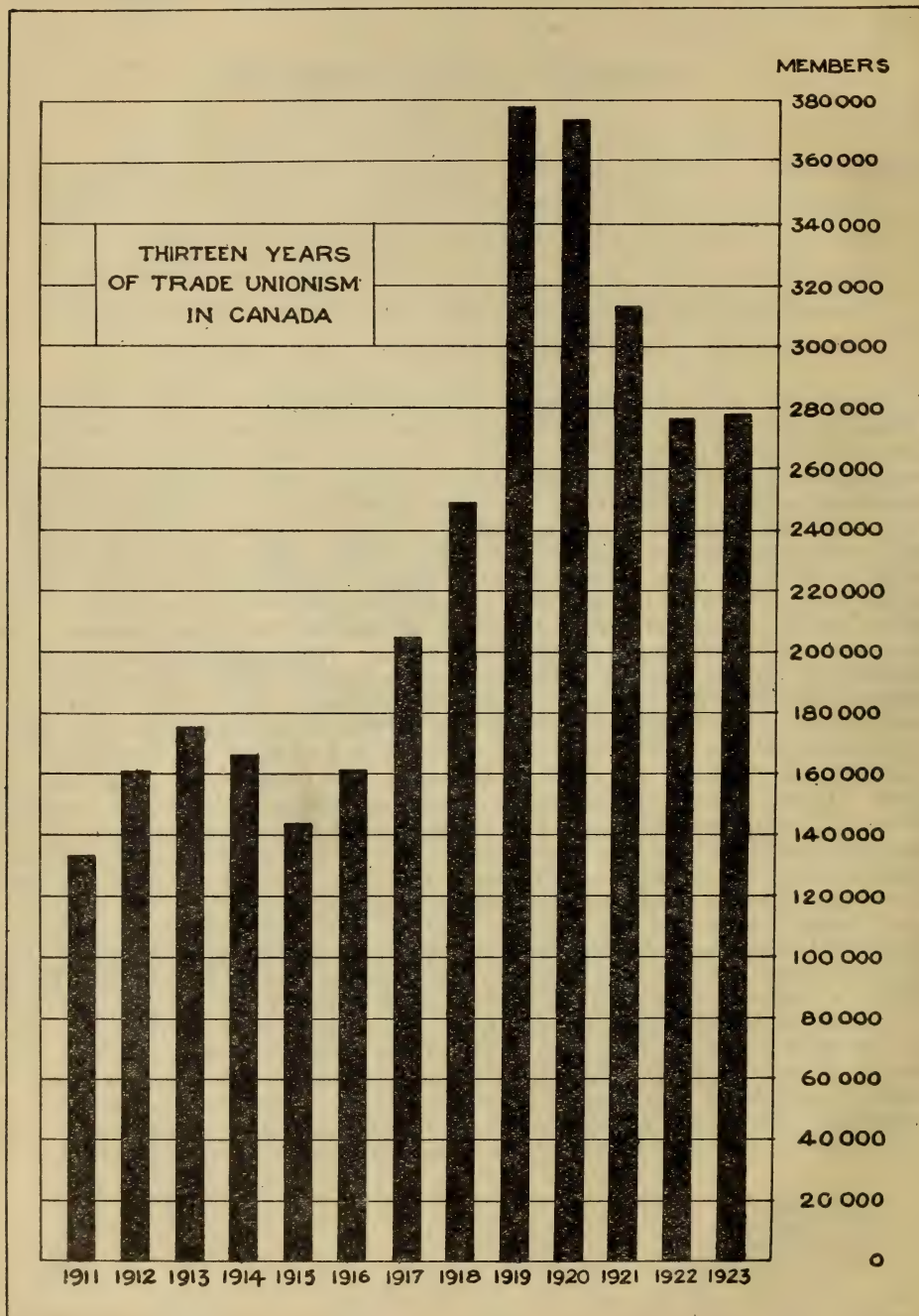
Canadian Trade Union Membership Shows a Slight Gain—Thirteen Years of Trade Unionism in Canada—Division by Trade Groups—Membership of Trades and Labour Congress—Strength of National and Catholic Unions—Organized Workers in Various Countries—Revolutionary Labour Bodies—International Federation of Trade Unions—Use of Troops in Industrial Disputes—Amalgamation of Unions—Labour in Politics—Expenditures for Benefits by Trade Unions—Non-Trade Union Organizations.

According to the information on which is based the statistics of trade unionists as published in this report, the decline in Canadian trade union membership has been apparently checked. From 1919, when the number of organized workers identified with the labour movement reached the record figure of 378,047, there has been a continual recession, the net loss in membership during the following three years being 101,426, and the total trade union members in the Dominion standing at the close of 1922 at the figure of 276,621, whilst the number of local branch unions had been reduced from 2,847 to 2,512. The explanation offered for the decline in the trade union following was the industrial depression prevalent not only in Canada but in other countries, as a result of which large numbers of trade union members through lack of employment were unable to pay the prescribed dues, and in course of time were suspended and their names dropped from the rolls. The somewhat improved industrial conditions in 1923 are reflected in the reports submitted by trade union officers for the Thirteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada. In brief, the returns, while indicating a loss of 25 in local branch unions, add 1,471 to the Canadian membership, making a total as at the close of 1923 of 278,092, comprised in 2,487 branches. The trade unions operating in the Dominion and which are discussed in this report consist of four groups as follows: (1) local branches of international organizations having headquarters in the United States, (2) non-international bodies with headquarters in Canada, (3) independent trade union units and (4) national and Catholic unions. The international group, although showing a loss in branches of 29 and in membership of 2,307, remains by far the most numerous represented in Canada, numbering 203,843 members, approximately 73 per cent of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion identified with trade union bodies. The non-international organizations show a gain of five branches and an increase in members of 11,342. The independent bodies have decreased by one, there now being 24 units, of which 22 reported a combined membership of 9,934, an increase of 871. The membership of the national and Catholic unions, as reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers, stood at the close of 1923 at 30,000, a decline of 8,335. The general officers of the One Big Union, which in its early days had a considerable following, having refused to supply any information, it is impossible to give precise particulars as to the present numerical strength of the organization. The number of branches and the reported and estimated membership at the close of 1923 for each group of labour organizations operating in Canada are as follows:

	Branches.	Membership.
International.. . . .	2,079	203,843
Non-international.. . . .	278	34,315
Independent units.. . . .	24	9,934
National and Catholic.. . . .	106	30,000
Totals.. . . .	2,487	278,092

The accompanying chart shows at a glance the standing of organized labour in Canada during the past thirteen years, the period covered by these annual reports. A chart is also inserted for the purpose of indicating the division by trade groups of the 278,092 organized

workers in the Dominion who are identified with labour organizations. The group comprising railroad employees, with 76,519 members, occupies first place, representing 27.52 per cent of the total; the building trades comprise the second largest definite group, having 28,687



members, or 10.32 per cent; public employees, personal service and amusement trades rank third with 26,222 members, 9.43 per cent; the mining and quarrying group occupies fourth place with 24,963 members, a percentage of 8.98. The number of members contained in the

other four definite groups with percentages are as follows: Other transportation and navigation trades, 22,893 members, 8.23 per cent; metal trades, 17,025 members, 6.12 per cent; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 15,581 members, 5.60 per cent; printing trades, 7,647 members, 2.75 per cent. The group embracing all other trades and general labour comprises 58,555 members, or 21.02 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS STRONGLY REPRESENTED IN CANADA

There are 94 international labour bodies which have extended their jurisdiction into Canada by reason of having established one or more local branches in the Dominion, as compared with 92 as recorded in 1922. These international organizations, as previously mentioned, have a combined membership in Canada of 203,843, leaving 74,249 for the three other classes. Of the aggregate international membership 131,017 belongs to thirteen craft organizations comprised in 1,121 branches, the remaining 72,826 members, comprising 958 branches being divided among the other 84 bodies. The following statement contains the names, according to numerical strength, of the thirteen international craft organizations above referred to, each of which have not less than 5,000 members in the Dominion.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of Canadian Local Units.	Reported Membership of
		Canadian Units.
Mine Workers of America, United.. . . .	72	22,800
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	95	14,526
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.. . . .	154	13,290
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	114	10,853
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	184	10,000
Machinists, International Association of.. . . .	86	9,382
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.. . . .	102	7,846
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.. . . .	15	7,715
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	112	7,603
Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.. . . .	28	7,500
Musicians, American Federation of.. . . .	46	7,000
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.. . . .	100	6,342
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.. . . .	13	6,160

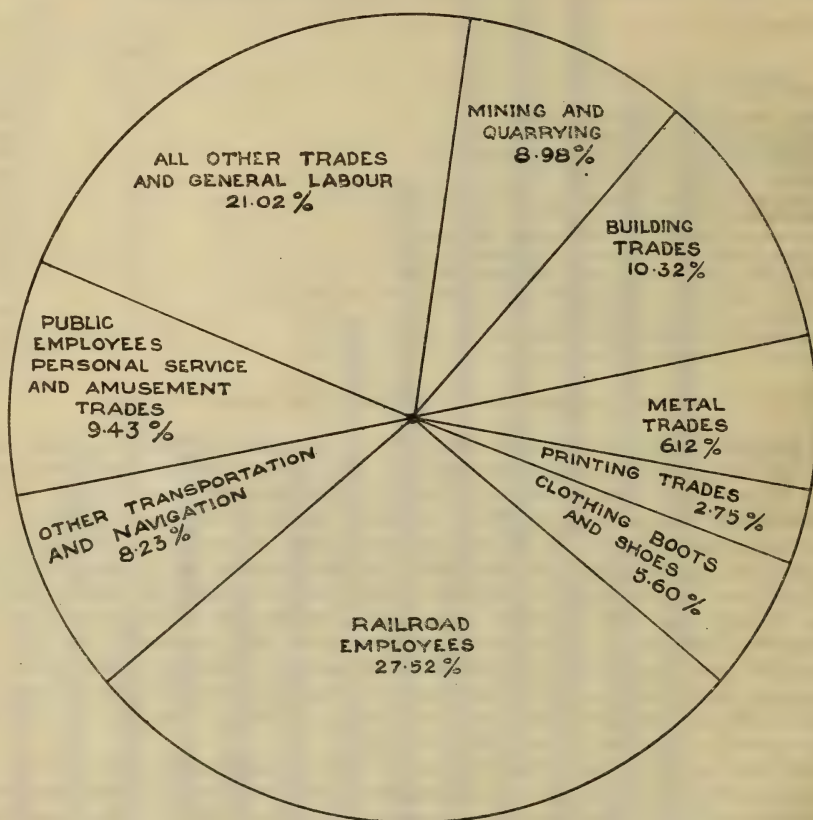
UNION MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCES AND CHIEF CITIES

The province of Ontario occupies first place as to number of local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units, having 1,032 branches of which 727 reported a membership of 61,410; Quebec with 352 comes next in respect of local branches, 237 of which reported 48,659 members; British Columbia ranks third with 236, the reporting branches numbering 180, and the membership reported being 23,803; Alberta is fourth with 208, and the reported membership of 154 branches was 15,048. The standing of the remaining five provinces, in numerical order as to branches is: Saskatchewan, 162 branches, 124 reporting 5,357 members; Nova Scotia, 134 branches, 93 reporting 12,954 members; Manitoba, 133 branches, 109 reporting 10,285 members; New Brunswick, 114 branches, 74 reporting 6,734 members; Prince Edward Island, 10 branches, 5 reporting 326 members. Two of the national and Catholic unions are located in Ontario, the combined reported membership of which is 250; the remaining 104 unions are confined to the province of Quebec, and of these 81 reported a combined membership of 11,852.

In thirty-one cities in Canada there are twenty or more local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units; last year such cities numbered 29. These 31 cities with 1,342 local branches represent 56 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned, and with their 970 reporting branches comprise 53 per cent of the branches of all classes operating in Canada, as well as containing approximately 47 per cent of the trade union membership of 278,092 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations, or as secured from other sources. Montreal stands at the head of the list of cities with 152 local branches of all classes of unions, of which 97 reported 37,771 members; Toronto ranks second with 144 branches, 84 of which reported 20,441 members; Vancouver occupies third position with 75 branches, 58 reporting 14,061 members; Winnipeg is fourth with 73 branches, 59 reporting 7,143 members. The remaining cities in order of number of branches of the classes above mentioned are: Ottawa, 68 branches, 51 reporting 5,073 members; Hamilton, 67 branches, 51 reporting 4,291 members; Edmonton, 58 branches, 44 reporting 3,389 members; Calgary, 56 branches, 42 reporting 3,726 members; London, 55 branches, 42 reporting 3,910

members; Victoria, 42 branches, 34 reporting 1,515 members; Quebec, 39 branches, 30 reporting 4,701 members; St. John, 37 branches, 26 reporting 2,731 members; Regina, 35 branches, 25 reporting 1,104 members; Windsor, 33 branches, 20 reporting 1,319 members; Saskatoon, 33 branches, 26 reporting 1,177 members; Halifax, 30 branches, 24 reporting 2,228 members; Moose Jaw, 29 branches, 22 reporting 1,071 members; St. Thomas, 28 branches, 20 reporting 2,171 members; Fort William, 27 branches, 20 reporting 830 members; Brandon, 25

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES
1923



branches, 21 reporting 939 members; Stratford, 24 branches, 19 reporting 1,450 members; Brantford, 23 branches, 14 reporting 652 members; St. Catharines, 23 branches, 16 reporting 809 members; Kingston, 22 branches, 14 reporting 563 members; Lethbridge, 22 branches, 17 reporting 1,556 members; North Bay, 21 branches, 15 reporting 1,231 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 21 branches, 10 reporting 774 members; Moncton, 20 branches, 16 reporting 2,167 members; Kitchener, 20 branches, 19 reporting 577 members; Peterborough, 20 branches, 19 reporting 615 members; Sarnia, 20 branches, 15 reporting 712 members.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are, according to departmental records, 130 national and international craft organizations operating in the United States, four less than the number recorded in 1922, of which 108 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, the most important labour body on the North American continent. Of the 108 bodies identified with the American Federation 82 have established branches in Canada, while of the 22 organizations not so identified ten have branches in the Dominion, making in all, including the American Federation of Labour with its directly chartered branches, 93 international craft organizations operating in Canada. The combined United States membership of these bodies is 3,715,331; the combined reported and estimated membership of the remaining 37 organizations which have no branches in Canada is 292,538, making a total membership in the United States for the craft union bodies of 4,007,872. In addition to these craft organizations there is the Industrial Workers of the World, as its name implies, an industrial union body, which has no connection with the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour or other labour organizations discussed in this report. The membership of the I. W. W. in the United States as reported by the general secretary was placed at the close of 1923 at 244,400, a somewhat extravagant claim, in view of the standing of the organization for the previous year, when it was 44,000.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

So far as trade union matters are concerned, the American Federation of Labour is the recognized head of organized labour on the North American continent, and in addition deals with legislative affairs which concern the workers in the United States. In the Dominion the chief labour body is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which designates itself the legislative mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour. The congress, which was originally formed in 1873, and reorganized in 1886, co-operates with the international trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour. The federation and 57 of its affiliated international organizations acknowledge the Trades and Labour Congress as the head of the organized labour movement in Canada on matters pertaining to legislation by affiliating their entire Canadian memberships and paying the regular per capita tax. The Congress does not interfere with the various international organizations in organizing their respective crafts in Canada, retaining only to itself the issuing of charters to purely Canadian central bodies, provincial federations, trades and labour councils, and to such bodies of workers as are not eligible for membership in a recognized international union. The congress accepts the decisions of the American Federation of Labour in all jurisdictional awards as between craft unions and refuses recognition to organizations which are encroaching on the jurisdiction of central bodies in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The congress has under direct charters five Canadian central organizing bodies, two provincial federations of labour, 47 trades and labour councils, and 37 federal labour unions. In addition 16 individual local branch unions of international organizations had paid per capita tax to the congress. The total membership at the close of 1923 was 122,844, comprised in 1,680 local branch unions, a loss in members of 9,227 and in branches of 91, as compared with the figures for 1922. Under the plan of organization of the congress, where the local branch unions in a province have not established a provincial federation of labour, a provincial executive committee is elected for the purpose of dealing with purely provincial legislative matters, the main body meeting the expenses incurred, and sometimes providing for the maintenance of representatives during the sessions of the respective legislatures. The congress in 1920 became an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1922 affiliated with the International Federation of Working Women in respect of the female membership, and the congress is represented by a vice-president on the last named body. The Canadian organization makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and at the present time is the one organization representing the organized workers of North America on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, established under the League of Nations, the United States not having yet accepted membership in the league. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the trades congress, was in 1922 elected as one of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and as such attended the meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1923, subsequently attending the sessions of the International Labour Conference in the same city.

The more important of the international organizations which have local branches in the Dominion have resident Canadian officials to protect the interests of their respective unions in this country, such officials usually co-operating with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress on all matters pertaining to the advancement of the organized workers in Canada.

FEDERATIONS AND OTHER DELEGATE BODIES

In the plan of labour organization which has been developed on the North American continent provision is made for the establishment of certain delegate bodies known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, each of which has its own particular functions. A number of these delegate organizations are to be found in Canada, and some of them are very important adjuncts of the labour movement, embracing in some instances all the members in Canada of a particular craft or of kindred trades. All of these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organizations, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. There are in Canada 53 federations, 49 district councils and 50 trades and labour councils, particulars concerning all of which are given in their respective chapters.

The system of organization which has been built up by the railroad workers, whose brotherhoods are among the best organized and most effective international labour bodies operating in Canada, also provides for the creation of committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed, such committees being composed of delegates from the local lodges of the respective brotherhoods. A chapter of this report contains lists of the various railroads over which such committees have jurisdiction. In addition to these adjustment committees four of the railroad brotherhoods have what are called legislative boards, the special duties of which are to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters.

An important office which has developed with the advance in labour organization is that of the business agent, who at times is referred to as the "walking delegate". A chapter of this report is devoted to a discussion of the duties of this position and contains a list of the unions in Canada which reported to the department as maintaining business agents, together with the names and addresses of such officials.

NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

In May, 1891, Pope Leo XIII. issued an encyclical on "The Conditions of the Working Classes", in which were enunciated the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to workmen's associations. At the time there were in Europe many unions composed exclusively of Roman Catholics, but the first body of workmen in Canada to accept the social doctrine of the church was the shoe workers' union of Quebec, which did so in 1901 on the advice of the Archbishop of Quebec, who had adjudicated a dispute in which the union was involved. This acceptance carried with it the admittance of a chaplain, whose duty is to see that the statutes are respected. "He does not interfere with the syndicates as long as they act in the proper sphere. His role consists in guiding the members; to advise them of their duties; to support them in their just claim and to maintain among them the spirit of justice and forbearance in their relations with their employers". Some years later La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North) was established in Chicoutimi, membership in which was confined to adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. Other unions of the same class were subsequently formed from time to time, all of which accepted the declarations of Pope Leo XIII. for their guidance in social and labour action. While these national and Catholic unions were originally designed to be exclusively for Roman Catholics, provision has been made to permit non-Catholics as associate members, who may vote but are not eligible to hold office. When the non-Catholic membership of a union reaches fifty they may form a non-Catholic section of the national and Catholic body and elect their own officers. An article by Abbe Eugene Deslisle, one of the chaplains of the Catholic unions, on "Why the Church Wants Catholic Syndicates", as published in the souvenir programme of the Federation of Catholic Workers, is given a place in this report, in which is defined the attitude of the Roman Church in regard to workmen's associations and the necessity for the labour union.

With the growth of the national and Catholic union movement, which has mainly functioned in the province of Quebec, although during 1923 a union was formed in an

Ontario locality, the need for a central co-ordinating body led to the formation in 1921 of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, the principles of which were prepared by the religious authorities.

Although the national and Catholic unions and the non-sectarian unions in the city of Quebec do not co-operate in trade union matters, it is understood that in the celebration of the festival of St. Jean Baptiste, the patron saint of the French-Canadians, the non-sectarian bodies have in the past joined with the Catholic unions in the day's activities. The international labour unions were invited to participate in the 1923 celebration. Subsequently Rev. Father Godbout threatened that if the international unions were allowed to walk in the procession the doors of the Church St. Francois d'Assise (chosen for the religious exercises or the celebration) would be closed to all participants. As a result the invitations to the international unions were withdrawn, but the suggestion was made that the members of such unions (who in large part are also members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society) could be invited to take part individually as French-Canadians. The members of the international labour unions took no part in the question of participation in the festivities, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the committee of arrangements of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. In order to avoid a recurrence of such incidents in connection with the festival of St. Jean Baptiste a special clause was subsequently added to the by-laws of the St. Jean Baptiste Society providing that only French-Canadian Catholic organizations will be invited to take part in future celebrations.

Catholic trade unionism does not appear to have been established in the British Dominions elsewhere than in Canada. In Great Britain there is an organization known as the Catholic Federation, which is composed of Roman Catholics generally for particular Catholic purposes, and includes in its membership adherents of the faith who may be trade unionists. Besides this body there is also in England the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists, which is composed exclusively of Catholic members of trade unions, but both of these bodies confine their activities to defending Roman Catholic interests within the existing non-sectarian trade unions. In the United States there is no known sectarian trade unions, and no movement on the part of the Roman Catholic trade unionists in that country to encourage their establishment is apparent.

Catholic unions (or Christian unions as they are termed in Europe), were first established in Germany over fifty years ago. During the intervening years many such unions have been formed, at the present time there being twelve European countries with central federated bodies to co-ordinate the activities of the local unions. Further to advance the Catholic union movement the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions was established at The Hague in June, 1920, and the bulk of the European Catholic unions are identified with this body.

The International Federation of Trade Unions in its bulletin of December 6, 1923, alleged that the Roman Catholic bishops in Germany had forbidden adherents of the Catholic faith to join the "free" (non-sectarian) trade unions on pain of excommunication. It is stated that a certain amount of indulgence will be shown in the cases of persons who have joined "free" unions in ignorance of the Church's disapproval or "who would be exposed to serious financial prejudice if they were to withdraw from membership."

The establishment of Catholic trade unions in Canada is naturally not viewed with favour by the Trades and Labour Congress nor by the international labour organizations operating in the Dominion, and these bodies have made efforts to check their growth by sending organizers into the province of Quebec to place before the workers what are considered the advantages of affiliation with the stronger international trade union movement. To assist them in their work of combating the influence of the Catholic unions these organizers meet in conference periodically, the labour leaders in Montreal taking part in the consultations.

During the year 1923 the first inter-provincial trade organization of Catholic unions in Canada was formed under the name of the Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees. The Catholic unions also have central councils and other delegate bodies similar in character to those of the non-sectarian bodies, as well as business agents, all the functions of which are discussed in other chapters of this report. According to the information supplied, there are 106 national and Catholic unions, 83 of which reported a combined membership of 12,102. The report from the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada gave 30,000 as the total membership of all Catholic unions in the Dominion.

STANDING OF GROUPS COMPRISING BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The membership of the British Trades Union Congress as reported to the 55th annual meeting held at Plymouth from September 3 to 8, 1923, and at which Mr. J. W. Wilkinson

was present as fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was 4,369,268, a decrease of 759,380 as compared with the figures for 1922 when the membership was 5,128,648. By trade groups, each of the seventeen of which is given representation on the general council, the membership of 4,369,268 is divided as follows: Mining and quarrying, 784,617; railways, 447,374; transport (other than railways) 406,650; shipbuilding, 143,017; engineering, founding and vehicle building, 449,450; iron and steel and minor metal trades, 158,430; building, woodworking and furnishing, 381,924; printing and paper, 159,806; cotton, 242,222; textiles (other than cotton) 159,736; clothing, 98,490; leather and boot and shoe, 87,231; glass, pottery, chemicals, food, etc., 191,650; agriculture, 30,000; public employees, 170,464; non-manual workers, 67,530; general workers, 390,677. There was an increase in only the public employees' group, which added 30,772 members to its total of last year. All the other groups showed decreases, the largest being in the general workers which lost 265,247 members.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

As in the past, in addition to the particulars with respect to the trade union membership in Canada, furnished in this report, it contains also information regarding the numerical strength of the organized workers in 39 other countries, including Chili, Egypt, Esthonia, Lithuania and Palestine, figures for the trade union membership of which countries are available for the first time. The statistical information here appended was obtained chiefly from the year book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and represents (with the exception of the figures for Mexico, which are for the year 1923) the standing of organized workers at the close of the year 1922. The figures for Canada, Great Britain, United States, British India, Japan, Norway, Finland and Egypt were gleaned from departmental records, and are for 1923. The aggregate membership of all classes of organized workers in the 40 countries whose names are appended is 41,756,330 of which (though not actually affiliated) 23,077,051 are sympathetic towards the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions. At the close of 1922, the latest date for which information is available, adherents to other organizations were stated to be: (1) 3,025,525 as being members of denominational organizations in fifteen countries, included in which is the membership of the National and Catholic unions in Canada; (2) 825,758 as members of syndicalist bodies located in ten countries; (3) 5,358,064 as members of Communist organizations in nine countries; (4) 3,965,148 comprised in neutral organizations, and (5) 9,179,785 members belonging to unclassified organizations. In Great Britain and Canada and other British possessions, as well as in the United States, there is a more clearly defined understanding as to the scope of trade union organization than prevails in some of the other European countries where there are organized bodies which operate along political rather than industrial lines, and the membership of which is not confined to wage-earners. Perhaps the most outstanding of these is the Fascist trade union organization, with 2,000,000 members, and which the old established labour organizations in some localities declare is interfering with their efforts to improve the conditions of the workers. Another body of a political character is the Communist Party, which includes in its membership as above mentioned (as taken from the year book of the International Federation of Trade Unions) the whole of the trade union movement of Chili, Finland, Norway and Russia. With this explanation the figures for all classes of organized workers for the countries enumerated, as prepared from information obtained from the sources mentioned, are given as follows:—

Argentina	143,000	Italy	3,443,444
Australia	702,938	Japan	365,700
Austria	1,128,054	Latvia	25,450
Belgium	780,907	Lithuania	40,000
Bulgaria	54,103	Luxemburg	12,600
Canada	278,092	Mexico	1,030,000
Chili	200,000	New Zealand	82,553
China	300,000	Norway	83,600
Czecho-Slovakia	1,505,499	Palestine	8,250
Denmark	307,574	Peru	25,000
Egypt	60,000	Poland	1,232,567
Esthonia	20,000	Portugal	150,000
Finland	47,653	Roumania	81,822
France	1,395,847	Russia	4,494,226
Germany	11,263,920	South Africa	90,000
Great Britain	4,369,268	Spain	582,180
Greece	170,000	Sweden	324,917
Holland	639,925	Switzerland	238,667
Hungary	249,146	United States	4,252,272
India	1,500,000	Yugo Slavia	76,156

In this report for 1922, according to the information available at that time, the combined strength of the organized workers in 35 of the countries enumerated above was given at 44,136,355.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FEDERATIONS

With a view to maintaining international relations between particular trade union organizations, and of unifying their activities, various international federations have been formed, 28 of which are in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. All of these federations have their headquarters in Europe, from which country most of their affiliations are drawn, and some of them have very large memberships, in some instances reaching into millions. According to departmental records, seven of these international trade federations have in affiliation labour organizations which have local branches in Canada, their names and those of the affiliates with Canadian branches being (1) International Clothing Workers' Federation, affiliates International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Journeymen Tailors' Union; (2) International Miners' Federation, affiliate United Mine Workers of America; (3) International Metal Workers' Federation, affiliate International Association of Machinists; (4) International Secretariat of Stoneworkers, affiliate Granite Cutters' International Association of America; (5) International Association of Textile Workers, affiliate United Textile Workers of America; (6) International Transport Workers' Federation, affiliate Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; (7) International Union of Federations of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades, affiliate Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. The names of the international federations which have in affiliation trade unions operating in North America, but which have no branches in Canada, with names of the affiliates are (1) World Association of Diamond Workers, affiliate Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America; (2) International of Post Office and Telegraph Employees, affiliate National Federation of Post Office Clerks; (3) International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Employees, affiliate International Federation of Workers in Hotel, Restaurant and Catering Industry. All of the above mentioned affiliates of the respective international trade secretariats, with the exception of the last-named, are connected with the American Federation of Labour. The names of the remaining international trade secretariats are as follows: International Federation of Building Workers, International Federation of Bookbinders and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Printers, International Federation of General Factory Workers, International Union of Hairdressers, International Federation of Glassworkers, International Union of Woodworkers, International Secretariat of Furriers, International Landworkers' Federation, International Federation of Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Painters and Kindred Trades, International Confederation of Musicians, International Federation of Workers in Public Services, International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers, International Secretariat of Tobacco Workers, International Secretariat of Carpenters, International Federation of Hatters.

THE LARGEST TRADE UNION IN THE WORLD

The German Metal Workers' Union, with a membership of 1,624,000, is the largest trade union in the world, according to a statement appearing in the press bulletin under date of August 30, 1923, published by the International Federation of Trade Unions. This membership, as announced by the union in its report for 1922, represents 20 per cent of the (approximately) 8,000,000 German trade unionists affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Thirty two different branches of the metal industry are amalgamated within this union, the strongest being that of the locksmiths with 354,000 members, while the weakest is that of the tin-smelters with a little over 800 members. The total income of the union amounted to 2,536 millions of marks, 781 millions of which is the property of the local branches. Of this total, 452 millions of marks have been disbursed for strike and other benefits and nearly 212 millions of marks have been expended on education. During the last few years short courses for works' councillors have been organized in the various districts and have yielded very satisfactory results. The union publishes four newspapers, among which is *The Metal Workers' Gazette* with a weekly circulation of 1,650,000. This periodical has, it is understood, the largest circulation of any labour paper in the world.

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR BODIES

Through the instrumentality of the Third (Communist) International, which was formed in Moscow on March 6, 1919, revolutionary bodies have been established on the North

American continent and their operations have been extended into Canada. The Communist body, which is a revolutionary political organization, declares its object to be "a struggle with force of arms for the suppression of the international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international soviet republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the state." In its effort to secure support for the doctrine of communism the Third International set up the Red International of Labour Unions, the purposes of which, as given in its constitution, include efforts "to organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism; the destruction of the bourgeois state, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat—an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the Communist Commonwealth." To assist in the propagation of the Communist doctrine there is in Canada the Workers' Party, with headquarters in Toronto, a body which includes in its principles "the overthrow of capitalism and capital dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic."

The Workers' Party has a Ukrainian section, which in March, 1923, was reported to have a membership of 705, and to have made contributions to the defence fund raised to aid those indicted in connection with the strikes in Nova Scotia, to be subsequently referred to. Some aspects of the revolutionary activities of certain of the Ukrainians in Canada were brought to light in a court case heard in Port Arthur in December, 1923. The action arose over the seizure of the property of the National Society Prosvita by the radical element, the members of which it was alleged adhere to the teachings of the Third International of Moscow, and are said to have taken over the properties of the society and converted the halls into schools of Bolshevism. The Society Prosvita was originally established by the Ukrainians as an association for the promotion of culture and enlightenment in accordance with Canadian ideals, and those who claimed to desire the maintenance of these principles sought to recover the property. An extract from the *Ukrainian Labour News*, published in Winnipeg on March 24, 1923, which was read to the court, contained greetings from the Third International to members of the Workers' Party as follows:—

Prepare for the future victory. Continue your work in the trade unions; spread active groups in all sections and branches. Make your party a true fighting Communist party. The Workers' Party of Canada will support and properly lead the proletarian forces of Canada in the struggle that is awaiting them in the future.

During the course of the evidence of the plaintiffs it was brought out that agitators of revolution in Canada and advocates of the Communistic state had been supplied by the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association in Winnipeg; that speakers had been sent into the field from Toronto and Montreal; that instructions were sent from the temple in Winnipeg to the radicals in Port Arthur and Fort William urging them to be prepared for the coming of the revolution. In commenting on the evidence Mr. Justice Kelly, who heard the case, and who reserved his decision, said that there had been revealed a condition of things which he ventured to think had never been presented in any court in Ontario, and that he might consider it his duty to draw the attention of the criminal authorities to what the record of the trial revealed. Just as this report was going to press it was stated that Judge Kelly had rendered a decision in the Port Arthur case wherein he declared that the name of the Society Prosvita cannot be changed by those who sought to capture the association; that the property and assets of the society cannot be diverted from the use set forth in the constitution, and that the actions of the defendants in using or appropriating the society's property for other purposes than those provided by the constitution is illegal. The defendants are restrained from using the property for purposes other than those contemplated by the constitution as it stood prior to the attempted changes, particularly against using it for purposes of lectures and teachings which advocate Communism and revolutionary doctrines. Judge Kelly also directed that the exhibits of the trial which revealed the methods of the defendants and their intimate association with other organizations be retained in court for submission to the proper authorities should such a course be found necessary.

Following the disclosures made in the Port Arthur trial the *Manitoba Free Press* conducted an investigation of the activities of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, whose headquarters are in Winnipeg. In the series of articles published in the *Free Press* in connection therewith it was declared among other things (1) that the name Ukrainian Labour Temple Association is merely another name for the Ukrainian branch of the Workers' Party in Canada; (2) that forty children's schools have been established in Canada, with an attendance of over 1,200, where Communism, Socialism and violent revolution are taught; (3) that not less than 800 farmers of Western Canada are now enrolled as members of the Ukrainian Association, and consequently of the Workers' Party; (4) that much of the growth of the Ukrainian Association is due to the "boring from within" methods of the revolutionar-

ies. Subsequent to the publication of the above mentioned series of articles in the *Free Press* the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association held a protest meeting at which was adopted a resolution denying the allegations. Later an article in the official paper of the Workers' Party declared that the Ukrainian section of the party is not a part of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, but is independent of it.

A body known as the Communist Party of America existed for a while in the United States, but this organization was absorbed by the Workers' Party, with headquarters in Chicago. Avowedly for the purpose of educating the youth of the continent to Communist principles the Workers' Party has established the Young Communists' League, which is in affiliation with the Young Communist International, with headquarters in Moscow. The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League, headquarters in Chicago, sections of which have been formed in Canada. The aims of the league are stated to be "to carry on an intensified campaign of educational work within the trade unions to the end that the natural development of these bodies to ever more clear-sighted, cohesive, militant and powerful organizations may be facilitated, and thus the labour movement hastened on to the accomplishment of its great task of working class emancipation." The Trade Union Educational League, the Workers' Party of Canada and the Workers' Party of America have each their own official journals published at their respective headquarters, through which much propaganda on behalf of the Communist doctrine is carried on, and in which appear advertisements of revolutionary literature. From the outset the Red International of Labour Unions opened attack on the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, its officers and affiliates being maligned whenever opportunity offered. The Red International aims incidentally to wage a campaign against the International Labour Office, established under the labour covenants (Part XIII, of the Treaty of Peace) of the League of Nations, of which it accuses the International Federation of Trade Unions as being an appendage. Evidence of the antipathy of the International Federation of Trade Unions towards the Red International is found in the details contained in the present report of the repudiation by the Federation of an agreement made between the transport workers in affiliation with the International Federation and those identified with the Red International. As a result of this repudiation, Mr. Edo Fimmen, who has shown some sympathy with the revolutionaries, resigned his office as secretary of the International Federation, which body, though professing a desire to see the Russian trade unions united with the organized working classes of the world, laid down as a condition for this unity that the Moscow leaders must cease their hostile acts and attacks against the International Federation and its leaders. During the year various references have appeared in the public press in regard to the Communist attitude towards religion in its relation to the individual and to the state. The position of the Communists on this question is indicated in a statement issued by the executive committee of the Communist International, according to the publication known as International Press Correspondence, and included in the present report. The supporters of the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League on this continent have followed somewhat along the lines of the adherents of the Red International, endeavouring to vilify the officers of the old-established labour unions who are opposed to the revolutionary principles of the organizations emanating from Moscow. In some parts of Europe the Communists by means of their system of "boring from within" and otherwise, have, according to Mr. J. W. Brown, one of the assistant secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who visited Canada and the United States during the summer of 1923, split the labour movement from top to bottom. In England the Communists have been less successful in tearing down the old-established order. On two occasions the British Labour Party has rejected the request of the Communist Party for affiliation. Mr. Frank Hodges, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, stated that the labour movement of Great Britain had not condemned Communism unheard; its leaders had been met in conference. The Communist doctrine, Mr. Hodges declared, had only to be stated to make it plain that Russia had nothing to offer to the western world that was of any value politically. During the year 1923 the Communists in Europe have made a number of declarations through their press in regard to Germany and the position of the German workers. The Workers' Party on the North American continent has issued manifestoes on the same subject, one of the latest to appear being under the caption of "Hands off Workers' Germany." On November 23, 1923, the military commandant of Germany prohibited the operations in that country of the German Communist Party, the Young Communist League of Germany and the Communist International. In this

prohibition was included International Press Correspondence, the publication mentioned above, issued in Berlin, and devoted mainly to revolutionary propaganda. This action was occasioned by the revolutionary activities of the adherents of the party. International Press Correspondence subsequently resumed publication in Vienna, Austria.

The only Canadian trade union to have direct affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, an independent organization, the membership of which is located mainly in British Columbia. Certain members of the union were opposed to being identified with the Russian organization, and as a result of this division a split occurred in the ranks of the union, some of the dissentients joining the Industrial Workers of the World, which organization, through the support thus gained, has been enabled to re-establish branches in Canada. District 26 of the United Mine Workers, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Nova Scotia, sought affiliation with the Red International, but the general executive board of the organization compelled the district body to withdraw its application on pain of expulsion. Following this incident, the miners of District 26 received greetings from the International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Miners in Moscow, the communication suggesting among other things that if affiliation with the Red International would mean expulsion from the U. M. W. that sympathetic adherence to Communist principles might be given by those within the union, for which "expulsion can hardly be applied." Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the application for affiliation with the Red International, the sympathy of certain members of the United Mine Workers with the doctrines of the revolutionary organizations here discussed, together with support given by members of the Workers Party who made frequent visits to the locality, led to a search in the district for "red" literature. To this proceeding resolutions of protest were made and a 24-hour strike was threatened. During these unsettled conditions the editor of *The Worker*, official paper of the Workers' Party, and the chairman of the organization, were arrested on charges of sedition, but both were subsequently acquitted. So much confusion was occasioned in the district, some members declaring themselves revolutionists, and the international executive being openly flouted, that the members of the last-named body sent a delegation to Nova Scotia to endeavour to bring about an adjustment. On the strength of the report of the delegation the international executive requested that the district should, among other things, take action "defining eligibility of candidates for district officers and international board members which will exclude all individuals who profess to believe in the principles of the Red International rather than the principles and proclaimed ideals of the U. M. W., or men who seek to hold office therein for the purpose of enhancing the welfare of an aggregation which seeks the control and later the destruction of the U. M. W." In June, 1923, a convention of the district union was held, at which it was decided that the contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation (the employer of the coal miners) be declared null and void; that the company be notified that the miners demand the 1921 rates of pay, one day to be given to the company in which to reply; in the event of the company refusing, a strike was to be declared as soon as a strike ballot could be taken. To this action the president of the United Mine Workers took strong objection, pointing out that the executive board would not tolerate the repudiation of an agreement, and insisted that the contract between the company and District 26 be lived up to until the date of its expiry. The president also pointed out that the constitution prohibited a strike without the sanction of the International Union. The district convention ignored the instructions above given and proceeded to take the strike vote, some of the local branches, however, refusing to use the ballots. At the same time that this vote was being taken nominations for district officers were also being made. The strike ballot showed a small majority in favour of the strike for the 1921 wage rates despite the attitude taken by the International President. The election of officers was not concluded, the charter for District 26 being revoked by the International President and the district executive removed from office because the members of the union called a sympathetic strike, which they claimed was in protest against troops being sent into Cape Breton in connection with the strike of the steel workers in the employ of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the company which employed also the coal miners. (Fuller details of this incident are given in the chapter headed "Use of Troops in Industrial Disputes.")

In an effort to show the intent of the Red International, whose advocates are actively engaged in trying to propagate its doctrines in Canada and the United States, the United Mine Workers gave to the public a series of six articles in which was disclosed "the attempt that is being made by the Red forces, under the direct supervision of Moscow, to seize control of the organized labour movement of America and use it as a base from which to carry on the Communist effort for the overthrow of the American Government." The American Federation of Labour, in its opposition to the present regime in Russia, again went on record

as refusing until the people of Russia are given an opportunity to determine the character of government that shall control their destiny to request the United States Government to give recognition to the Russian Government. The American Federation, in order to prevent its affiliates from advocating Communist doctrines, threatened to cancel the charter of the central body in Seattle unless it repudiated its reported sympathy for Red propaganda, a condition which was subsequently accepted. A delegate from the central body in Butte was expelled from the 1923 convention of the American Federation because he had direct connection with the Communist Party, whose cause he had advocated in the Butte Bulletin, a paper of which he is the editor.

Subsequent to the refusal of the United States to give recognition to Soviet Russia, the Department of State on December 19, 1923, made public the contents of an intercepted message to the Workers' Party of America outlining plans for revolutionary propaganda in the United States. The message contained a list of instructions given by Zinoviev, president both of the Communist International and of the Petrograd Soviet, and the authenticity of which was vouched for by the United States Department of Justice. The Workers' Party of America declared the instructions to be a forgery and the Soviet foreign minister denied that his government ever had any communication or connection with the Workers' Party.

One of the first steps towards the fulfilment of the programme of the Red International, and which the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League are endeavouring to effect, is the amalgamation of existing craft unions into industrial organizations similar to those in Russia, namely, one union for each industry, and the means adopted to accomplish this system is to have the advocates of this plan work within the existing bodies. In order to expose this process of "boring from within" the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, through its official journal, has brought the subject to the attention of its followers, who for the most part are affiliated with international organizations which are strenuously opposed to the doctrines and methods of the Red International and its adjuncts, which have established what is called the Red International Committee for the purpose of co-ordinating the revolutionary movement on the North American Continent.

Another body, established in the United States in 1923, which among other things advocates the Russian system of labour organization, is the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers, which also is in opposition to the present administration of the United Mine Workers. The last-named body has taken action to stop the activities of the Progressive Committee, which the executive board of the miners declares is a dual organization, and membership in such is contrary to the international constitution. Members of the United Mine Workers who identify themselves with this new body are therefore liable to expulsion from the parent organization. In July, 1923, certain advocates of the Communist Party practically seized control of the convention of the Farmer-Labour Party and adopted a platform of their own making. Among those responsible for this manoeuvre were W. Z. Foster, head of the Trade Union Educational League, and C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party. Both of these persons were indicted for participation in a convention of the Communist Party held in Bridgeman, Mich., in 1922. The charges were laid under the provisions of the Michigan anti-syndicalism law. In the case of Foster the jury disagreed, but Ruthenberg was convicted. His case is to be appealed; pending the appeal, Ruthenberg is out on bail. Foster, it was stated, is to be retried.

With a view to checking the dissemination of the revolutionary propaganda of the Red International among the coal miners in Nova Scotia, the Progressive Club was formed in Glace Bay, the centre of the district, among the sponsors of the organization being some former officers of the district union. In Halifax, where it was asserted advocates of the Workers' Party had created a spirit of unrest among the organized workers, the United Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia was formally organized in March, 1923, the constitution providing that "no known member of the Red Party shall be proposed or elected a member of this association." One of the affiliates of the American Federation of Labour, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Canadian membership of which is identified with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, took action during 1923 to prevent its members from giving aid to the Trade Union Educational League by demanding that they cease immediately all activities in that or other leagues which were considered to be dual bodies. Three New York local branches were involved, the officers of one being removed, and in the case of the two others the decision of the international was finally accepted. In its propaganda to bring about industrial unionism the Trade Union Educational League has endeavoured to get those who have seceded from the older organizations to return to their respective parent bodies. To this the seceders have raised objection, claiming that the league is acting contrary to the policy of the Red International of Labour Unions

In their opposition to the Red International of Labour Unions several of the noted trade unionists of the continent point out that to accept the doctrines of the Moscow body would be tantamount to declaring that the old-established trade union system of the English-speaking countries is non-effective. This they refuse to believe, and argue that the members of trade unions on this continent who are responsible for the present plan of organization and principles were reared in an environment entirely different from that of the people of Russia. The intelligence of the organized workers in Canada and the United States has permitted improvements to be made in an orderly manner in a plan of organization where experience had proven that changes were necessary. Without casting any discredit on the Moscow leaders, it was pointed out that the Russians have lacked the opportunities enjoyed on this continent where there has prevailed more freedom of thought and action and wider opportunities for education and enlightenment than in Russia. It is also claimed that the Russians do not understand the psychology of the trade union movement of America, the members of which stand for evolution rather than revolution. Consequently the suggestion to discard the whole system of trade unionism and its policies as understood in Canada and the United States, and to substitute the teachings of the Red International, is repugnant to those trade unionists who have for years intelligently directed the trade union movement in its objective of lawfully benefiting the men and women workers of this continent. In this connection it was noted as a matter of interest that in Soviet Russia illiteracy is tremendously widespread, there being about 27 millions of people between the ages of 11 and 40 years in the Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics who can neither read nor write. The average of illiterates in the trade unions is 15 per cent. In some unions the proportion is much higher, being 50 per cent in the leather workers, 60 per cent in the miners, and as high as 80 per cent in the forest and agricultural workers. Of the Young Communist League, 10 per cent of the members are illiterate, as are also many members of the Russian Communist Party. In an endeavour to combat the illiteracy a convention held in Moscow in June, 1923, resolved to plan a campaign of education, work to begin first among the trade unions and youth associations. Referring to this campaign, it was stated in International Press Correspondence of June 28, 1923:—

Illiteracy forms an unspeakably heavy burden, and one which now stands in the way of development and rebirth of Soviet Russia. Illiteracy is a stumbling block in the paths of economic reconstruction, especially in the country. It prevents all cultural growth among the masses of the population. So long as illiteracy prevails no political or other enlightenment of the masses is possible.

During the year 1923 some of the international union officers, in reporting to their respective conventions, called attention to the activities of the Red element to undermine the old-established trade union movement by the "boring from within" process and to the efforts of the emissaries of the Soviet Government of Russia to overthrow the present system of government on this continent. The necessity of combatting this revolutionary propaganda is alleged to have had the effect of interfering with the regular activities of various international organizations, and is in a measure responsible for the loss in trade union membership, not only in North America but in other countries.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The International Federation of Trade Unions, commonly termed the Amsterdam International, was originally formed in 1901, and was re-established in 1919. The objects of the federation, to which only one labour body from each country is entitled to membership, includes the promotion of combined action on all questions of mutual trade union interest. Among the methods proposed to achieve the objective of the federation is by the exchange of all information and experiences of importance to the labour movement by means of official publications and conferences. Although the American Federation of Labour participated in the reorganization of the International Federation in July, 1919, the American body has not continued its connection, alleging among other reasons for its withdrawal that the Amsterdam body through its appeals had committed the organization to certain revolutionary principles, and also claimed that the dues were too high. The labour movement of the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the congress having been admitted into membership in June, 1920. The International Federation has 22 countries in affiliation, with an approximate membership of 19,000,000. Immediately following the formation by the Third (Communist) International of the Red International of Labour Unions in Moscow in August, 1920, a campaign of opposition to the Amsterdam International was launched by the Moscow body. Attempts were made to vilify the officers of the International Federation,

which body was accused of being unprogressive and only an appendage of the League of Nations. The International Federation is opposed to the Communist doctrine of the Moscow organization, and during the year openly repudiated an agreement which had been made between the International Federation of Transport Workers, an affiliate of the Amsterdam International, and the All-Russian Transport Workers' Unions, which are in affiliation with the Red International. Through the endeavours of the leaders of the Moscow organization to capture the membership of the International Federation by a process of "boring from within", the labour movement of many of the European countries, according to responsible officers of the Amsterdam body, have been almost irreparably split.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN

The International Federation of Working Women was formed in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1921, by representatives of women workers who had assembled just previous to the opening of the third International Labour Conference of the League of Nations. The object of the federation is to unite organized women in order to determine the means by which the standard of life of the workers may be improved. In 1922 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada became an affiliate of the federation and appointed a representative as vice-president for the Dominion. The third convention of the federation was held in Austria in August, 1923, at which a resolution was adopted in favour of its work being transferred to the International Federation of Trade Unions on certain conditions. The full text of the constitution of the International Federation of Working Women is printed elsewhere in this report.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

There are in North America three unions which are termed industrial labour organizations, i.e., bodies whose principles provide for the organization of wage-earners by industry instead of by craft. These unions are in direct contrast to the generally accepted plan of trade unionism as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the railroad brotherhoods, and as supported by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The industrial organizations referred to are (1) The Industrial Workers of the World, (2) Workers' International Industrial Union, and (3) the One Big Union, the first two mentioned having been formed in the United States and the last named having its inception in Canada. The Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., was formed in 1905, and included in its founders were Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood. The organization, which aims to abolish the wage system, was originally designed to be a political as well as an industrial union. Soon after its formation a conflict arose over the action of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) in endorsing in a Colorado election certain candidates who were not connected with any radical party. This proceeding aroused the ire of the Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Trades and Labour Alliance, an industrial labour organization founded by the first named body. C. O. Sherman, who was president of the I.W.W. at the time, was accused of being in league with the officials of the W.F.M., and at the second convention held in 1906 an effort was made to oust Sherman from office. This was finally accomplished by Sherman's opponents abolishing the office of president, a proceeding which he declared illegal, and subsequently Sherman and his followers bolted the convention. The division thus created was perhaps responsible for the action taken at the 1908 convention when the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was eliminated, and the late Daniel De Leon, who was leader of the Socialist Labour Party, and his followers were ousted. These subsequently formed what was for a number of years known as the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the platform of the original body being adhered to. This section of the I.W.W. in 1915 assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, its headquarters now being in Troy, N.Y. In the early years following this incident the parent body which came to be termed the Haywood portion of the I.W.W., added considerably to its following, many migratory and unskilled workers being admitted to membership. From its inception until 1917 the main opposition to the I.W.W. came from the old-established trade unions which did not view with favour the form of organization advocated by this industrial body.

At the 1923 convention of the American Federation of Labour reference was made to the I.W.W., the charge being made that its purpose is to destroy the efforts of legitimate unionism. The accusation was also made that instead of the I.W.W. being an industrial organization it is a purely political one, and that funds are secured from other than its members. The

convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation to make an investigation of the I.W.W., a proceeding which the last named body stated it was prepared to facilitate.

In 1917 the United States entered the World War, and to facilitate its war activities the Government enacted certain laws. Being charged with interfering with the execution of these war-time measures, about 100 officials, organizers, editors and active members of the I.W.W. were indicted in Chicago. At the trial held subsequently 94 of them were convicted, including W. D. Haywood, the secretary, the sentences imposed on the majority ranging from five to twenty years in Leavenworth prison, with fines aggregating \$2,735,000. After futile attempts to have the cases reopened 46 of the 94 convicted men who were out on bonds were required to return not later than April 25, 1921, to finish their sentences, or their bonds would be forfeited. All but nine obeyed the summons, one of the defaulters being Haywood, who is now in Russia, his escape from the United States, according to statements made, having been arranged by members of the Communist Party, who were to reimburse his bondsman, but which they failed to do. The I.W.W. authorities, however, are making efforts to raise sufficient funds to reimburse those who lost their money on account of the defaulters. Up to the close of 1923 the sum of \$35,732.75 had been subscribed, leaving a balance of \$25,569.25 yet to be raised. Besides the I.W.W. members convicted under the Chicago indictment many were tried and convicted in other localities, in all more than 1,000 having been sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. Aided by the American Civil Liberties Union, the I.W.W. has kept up an agitation for the unconditional release of its imprisoned members. From time to time certain of the prisoners have been granted their liberty. Of 27 conditionally pardoned by the late United States President Harding in June, 1923, thirteen refused to accept the conditions of their release. On December 29, 1923, President Coolidge granted unconditional pardons to 30 more, seven of whom were convicted under the Chicago indictment, 21 in Sacramento and two were sentenced in Wichita. During the past two years many members of the I.W.W. were convicted under the California criminal syndicalism law, in which State the courts became congested with cases against members of the organization, owing to it being required in each case to prove that the I.W.W. principles were in violation of the California statute. To overcome this congestion application was made by the State of California to the Superior Court to restrain the activities of the I.W.W. An injunction was subsequently issued, the provisions of which, while restraining the I.W.W. from acting as an organization in California, provide that a person having membership in the I.W.W. may be declared in contempt of court, tried without a jury, and maximum penalties of \$500 fine and six months' imprisonment may be imposed. On more than one occasion the members of the I.W.W. who were convicted in California and sent to San Quentin prison went on strike against the enforcement of the prison rules, the recalcitrant prisoners being placed in solitary confinement for their disobedience. Although the Communist International of Moscow earlier in the year had sent a congratulatory message to the I.W.W., the organization at its convention in November, 1923, refused to seat a fraternal delegate from the Red International of Labour Unions, the protege of the Communist International. Previous to the outbreak of the World War in 1914 the I.W.W. had a number of unions in Canada, the last of the remaining Canadian branches passing out of existence in 1915. In 1922, however, owing to certain members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada (an independent body) taking exception to the union affiliating with the Red International of Labour Unions (discussed in a subsequent chapter) a breach was occasioned in its ranks, the dissatisfied members identifying themselves with the I.W.W. by establishing the Vancouver branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 120. During 1923 two other branches of the I.W.W. were formed in British Columbia—one of lumber workers and the other of marine transport workers. The total membership of the I.W.W. at the close of 1923, as reported from headquarters, was 250,000. This is an astonishing increase over the membership in 1922, when it was understood to be 44,000, and is in marked contrast to the reports received from other labour bodies as to their numerical standing.

The Workers' International Industrial Union, formerly known as the Detroit section of the I.W.W., the body which advocates industrial and political action in the attainment of its objects, has never had a very large following, the latest report showing 305 members comprised in twenty local branches. On September 28, 1918, this organization, together with the I.W.W. and other bodies which were considered revolutionary, was banned by the Canadian Government, and the one branch which was located in Canada was reported as dissolved. Soon after the ban was lifted in April, 1919, two local branches were formed in the Dominion, but neither is now in existence.

The One Big Union was formed in Calgary in March, 1919, and was designed to supersede the existing form of labour organization. At the outset the union made some progress, principally in Western Canada, by attracting to its ranks many members of the old established unions, the membership in nine months being reported at 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. The industrial union movement was strongly combatted by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and its affiliates, as well as by other labour bodies, some of which lost many members. These deserters, however, have in most instances rejoined their respective parent organizations, and the disruption occasioned by the advent of the O.B.U. has been largely overcome, its membership has gradually decreased, and little attention is now given the organization. What was considered by its opponents as a sign of weakness on the part of the O.B.U. was the effort made to procure protection for its members by legislation, a proposal which met early defeat at the hands of the Manitoba Legislature. At the headquarters in Winnipeg is published its official journal—The One Big Union Bulletin—from which, through a series of guessing contests, it is understood, considerable revenue has been derived. The O.B.U. is believed to have some adherents in Winnipeg, but the exact membership is not known, the general executive board, as on a former occasion, refusing to supply the department with any information.

USE OF TROOPS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Steel workers in the employ of the British Empire Steel Corporation in Cape Breton went on strike in June, 1923, for increased pay and the unionizing of the plant by the adoption of the "check-off" system of collecting union dues. The mine workers in the employ of the same company, ostensibly because troops were brought into the district on account of the steel workers' strike, went also on strike to compel the withdrawal of the troops and of a detachment of provincial police sent into the locality to assist in the maintenance of law and order. In connection with the operations of the provincial police a letter was circulated by the district office of the United Mine Workers, and for which act Dan. Livingston and J. B. McLachlan, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of District 26, were arrested on the charge of circulating false information. Subsequently, as set forth in a chapter of this report, additional charges of misdemeanor and seditious libel were laid against Livingston and McLachlan, as well as against a number of others. On the same day that these arrests were made Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the U. M. W., sent a telegram to the district president pointing out that the strike of the coal miners was a violation of the existing agreement with the company, and requesting that the district president and his associate executive officers take immediate steps to have the men return to work. The district union in reply stated that the strike had no connection whatever with the contract with the company, the only issue being the use of armed forces against the workers, the members having pledged themselves not to return to work until the troops were withdrawn. The reply also intimated that the question was a political struggle of Canadian workers, remarking that "our international union must understand that its jurisdiction does not give it authority to prohibit workers in Canada waging a political struggle against use of armed forces which are being used to smash our labour movement." Six days after the above was forwarded to President Lewis he revoked the charter of District 26, the effect of this action being to remove from office all the members of the district executive. Mr. Lewis' letter to the district president contained the following trenchant passages:—

I am not unmindful that it is probably a fruitless task to attempt to reason with you in the midst of your mad adventure, yet in your sane moments you must recognize that the course you have been, and are now pursuing, violates every tenet of your organization. It ruthlessly tramples upon every rule of conduct of our union and constitutes a departure from its every tradition. This deliberate breach of the existing contract between the operators and miners of Nova Scotia is indefensible and morally reprehensible. Your assault upon these laws and institutions of your Provincial and Dominion governments cannot be countenanced by the United Mine Workers of America. The official statement of the district executive board that the strike was for political purposes is illuminating, and gives additional proof, if such were needed, of your true intent.

I have in mind that you are a self proclaimed revolutionist. I am familiar with the constant intrigue between yourself and your evil genius McLachlan and your revolutionary masters in Moscow. I can recall the sentiments which you enunciated at a comparatively small meeting of the international executive board at Indianapolis when, with the cold ferocity of a five-year-old defying its mother, you announced that you were a believer in revolution by force.

No doubt the present strike in Nova Scotia corresponds with the idea of a revolution against the British Government and is in pursuance thereof.

President Lewis set up a provisional district to function in the territory within the jurisdiction of former District 26 under the direct control of the international union. Mr.

Silby Barrett was selected as provisional president, and instructions were issued to all striking members of the U. M. W. to return to work under the existing agreement. President Lewis was denounced by mass meetings of strikers for deposing the officers of the district and for demanding the miners to return to work. In the resolutions adopted the strikers refused to obey the instructions of the international president, and decided to continue the strike. The local branch unions of the miners in Pictou county, all of which are located in the territory comprising District 26, subsequently went on strike in sympathy with those originally involved. Three of the local branches of the U. M. W. located in Alberta also ceased work in sympathy with the Nova Scotia miners. These strikes, however, were of short duration. Several trades and labour councils and local branch unions in various parts of the Dominion adopted resolutions in protest to the use of troops in connection with the steel workers' strike and called upon the authorities to have them immediately removed.

The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada reported to the 1923 convention that troops had been, on two occasions within the period of a year, sent into the "coal and steel areas of Cape Breton at the demand of the British Empire Steel Corporation." The executive council, which sometime previously had had correspondence with the Prime Minister the Right Honourable W. L. MacKenzie King, on this subject and had suggested the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the calling out of the troops, recommended that amendments to the Militia Act should be sought "whereby the only authorities who could make requisition for the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power should be either the municipal council of the district wherein riot may occur or be anticipated, or the government of a province, and that in either case those making the requisition should be absolutely responsible for the cost of such military aid." The convention approved of the above recommendation. In the present instance the requisition for the troops was made by one of the county judges in accordance with the statutes, while the provincial police were called out on the advice of the county sheriff, the chief of police and the police magistrate. Although the strikers had declared that they would not return to work until the troops were withdrawn, the local branch unions gradually decided that their members should return to work in obedience to the instructions of the international president, and by the end of July the strike of the coal miners was practically over. On August 1 the steel workers also decided to return to work, and on August 14 the last of the troops were withdrawn from the strike area. On July 20 a mass meeting called by the labour members of the Sydney City Council adopted a resolution urging the Provincial Government to appoint a commission to investigate the affairs of the British Empire Steel Corporation. The deposed secretary, J. B. McLachlan, on July 14 made an appeal for funds for the strikers, the district treasury being depleted. Two weeks later a defence committee was formed for the purpose of raising money to defray the legal expenses of those indicted on charges arising out of the strike, in connection with which Forman Waye, M.P.P., secretary of the Steel Workers' Union, and J. B. McLachlan went on a speaking tour of the Dominion. Their activities, however, were denounced by Mr. Silby Barrett, the provisional president, who stated that the provisional executive was quite able to give relief to any needy cases among the membership of the miners in Nova Scotia. According to the latest published reports a total of \$10,410.09 had been received by the defense committee from labour bodies and private sympathizers in various parts of the Dominion. Following the establishment of the provisional executive, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, issued an appeal to the miners of Nova Scotia urging them to remain loyal to their international union by giving full support to the provisional executive. Mr. Moore's statement also referred to some of the activities of J. B. McLachlan and his later support of revolutionary doctrines. Some of the local unions of the U. M. W. continuing to recognize the deposed officers of the district, and to show hostility to the provisional executive, action was taken in the courts by the provisional president with a view to restrain the deposed officers from acting as representatives of the U. M. W. An interim order was granted. At the hearing of the application for an injunction the counsel for the deposed officers argued that the international president had no status either in the court in which the case was being tried or among the miners, and that the president was incapable of suspending the district or setting up another. The final result of the action was that on October 9, 1923, the Supreme Court discharged and vacated the order, the plaintiff a few days previously having filed a discontinuance of the case. Mr. Silby Barrett subsequently announced that the withdrawal of the action was intended to enable the miners to have "a free and untrammelled discussion of labour conditions throughout the district."

It is of interest to note that notwithstanding the denunciation of President John L. Lewis by certain members of the United Mine Workers in District 26, the annual convention of the

U. M. W., held subsequent to the occurrence of the incidents here briefly recorded, sustained his action in revoking the district charter by defeating a resolution asking for the restoration of the charter to District 26 and the reinstatement of the deposed officers.

The troubled state of affairs in the area where the strikes had occurred, and in which the troops had been employed, led Canon Scott, of Quebec, to make an independent investigation of the economic conditions existing. From his observations there was a general atmosphere of gloom and a spirit of depression pervaded the region. Canon Scott's report stated that at one point conditions were such that the miners "were simply thrown back into the habits of the cave dwellers." Following these incidents the Dominion Government on September 22, 1923, appointed a commission to investigate the cause of the unrest in the Cape Breton district and the calling out and the retention of the militia in aid of the civil power in connection therewith. The following comprised the commission: Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., of Ottawa (chairman), J. J. Johnston, K.C., of Charlottetown, and Mr. Fred. Bancroft, of Toronto. The chief features of the report of this Commission, made public just previous to this volume going to press, pointed to the lack of "recognized organized" contact between the employers and the employed, together with the "excessively long hours of labour in some departments" as contributing causes of the trouble. The Commission, while agreeing that the presence of the troops in the locality was "necessary and beneficial," suggested that the Militia Act should be amended so that the active militia could only be called out on the joint requisition of a judge and the Attorney-General of a Province with the institution of an inquiry, not later than one week thereafter, into the circumstances which necessitated such action.

On October 15 the trial of J. B. McLachlan on the charges previously mentioned was opened in Halifax. A change of venue was refused, as was also a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that it was defective. The jury on October 17, after deliberating for upwards of two hours, found McLachlan guilty, and on October 31 he was sentenced to two years in Dorchester penitentiary. Bail was applied for pending an appeal, but the request was denied. Following the conviction of McLachlan greetings were sent to him from Moscow by the International Committee of Propaganda and Action of the Revolutionary Miners. Among other organizations which urged that McLachlan be released on bonds pending his appeal was the Trades and Labour Congress. An appeal for a new trial was made to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, but the application was dismissed. Following this decision the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada suggested to the Dominion Cabinet that McLachlan should be released on parole. The trial of Livingston was not proceeded with, and is yet to take place. On the day on which McLachlan was sentenced, John McDonald, of Toronto, chairman of the Workers' Party (sometimes known as "Moscow Jack"), was acquitted at Sydney on a charge of uttering seditious at Sydney Mines. On November 10 in the County Court at Sydney five of the participators in the strike riots were sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary and five were given forty days each in the county jail, the lighter sentences of those convicted being due to their youth. Subsequently, McLachlan was released on ticket-of-leave after serving four months of his sentence. An aftermath of the strike was the establishment in the British Empire Steel Corporation's plant of an Employees' Representatives Plan, the functions of which include the adjustment of grievances which may be submitted for settlement.

AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS

For many years there has been sporadic demands made for the establishment on the North American continent of a system of industrial unionism, i.e., one union for each branch of industry. These proposals, however, did not meet with any great degree of success at the hands of the central labour organizations, although here and there some individual members kept up an agitation in favour of amalgamating the existing craft unions of closely allied trades. The One Big Union, which came into existence in 1919, sought to organize on an industrial basis, and at the outset made some progress in Western Canada. The determined opposition offered by the old-established labour bodies, and other circumstances which have been mentioned in earlier editions of this report, have had the effect of greatly curtailing the activities of the One Big Union, which is not now considered a factor in the labour movement of the country. The agitation for amalgamation of labour unions has, however, been most pronounced lately, not on the part of the O.B.U., but mainly through the agency of the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League, the leader of the last-named body having planned a new scheme of labour organization for this continent. The proposal is to establish fourteen industrial groups, one of which is to embrace the railroad industry, and to

which attention has first been given. To promote the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations, including the operating employees and the shop mechanics, there has been formed the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry. The organizations comprising this group are the following: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Switchmen's Union of North America; (6) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (7) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (9) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; (10) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; (11) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; (12) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (13) International Association of Machinists; (14) Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; (15) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (16) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. In carrying out the proposed amalgamation of the organizations of railway employees it is planned that each present organization become a department and have two members on an executive council. The final stage provides for six departments, each having eight representatives on an executive council. Since not all of the members of the metal trades unions are employed in railway shops, the advocates of the amalgamation propose that there shall be two organizations for the metal workers, one for those in the railroad industry and one for those employed elsewhere, the total of their dues to be the same as paid by other members of the amalgamated body, each division of the metal workers receiving a part. The control of the strike power would be in the basic union of the industry in which the men are employed. Thus, if a strike vote was taken by the railroad union the shop mechanics would vote directly on it, and if it carried the shop mechanics would strike with the rest of the railroad workers. From information received it appears that only two of the above mentioned organizations, viz., the Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, formally approved of the amalgamation scheme. Individual members of some of the other bodies enumerated above have expressed strong opposition to the proposal, and it does not seem that the two unions which voted approval are as enthusiastic for its consummation as it at first appeared. At the 1923 convention of the American Federation of Labour, with which the Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Maintenance-of-Way Employees are affiliated, three resolutions were submitted asking for endorsement of the amalgamation of the existing craft unions. Although both of the organizations mentioned had representatives present, no opposition was offered to the defeat of the resolutions. The American Federation of Labour and most of its affiliates have been denounced by the advocates of the amalgamation proposals because the scheme has not had their support. The executive council of the federation in referring to the amalgamation campaign stated to the 1923 convention: "During the year there has been developed a propaganda of destructive criticism of the trade union movement, the purpose of which is to bring the movement under the control of self-seekers who have their own personal or revolutionary ends to serve. . . . In accordance with the programme of the Russian Communist leaders, an elaborate programme for the alleged amalgamation of various international unions has been developed, and secret or semi-secret organizations have been formed within the international unions for the carrying out of that programme. . . . The natural amalgamation of organizations in accordance with the proven requirements, and in accordance with the desires of the organizations involved, is and has been urged and aided by the American Federation of Labour. Amalgamation or unification as a natural result of evolution is strictly in accord with the policies and philosophy of the American trade union movement. . . ." The executive council, in addition to other expressions on the subject, gave an outline of some of the amalgamations of closely allied trade unions which have been effected in the evolutionary progress of the trade union movement, and also reported that at one time there was only one union in the printing trade, but as a result of the demonstrated requirements of the workers in this industry there are now five separate international organizations. The convention endorsed the sentiments of the executive council on the amalgamation proposals. For the purpose of co-ordinating the work of closely allied crafts the American Federation of Labour has established what are known as departments, one of which includes railroad workers and has ten international organizations in affiliation, those not identified with the federation or the department being mainly the operating brotherhoods. Under existing conditions the majority of affiliates of the federation feel that the railway employees' department affords the necessary means of dealing collectively with questions involving railroad workers.

In accordance with the plan of the amalgamationists a conference of representatives of the railroad shop crafts was held in Montreal early in the year, at which a resolution in favour of amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations was adopted, and at which a tentative committee was formed, and it was decided that steps be taken to call a convention of the workers concerned to discuss the question. This conference, so far as departmental records indicate, has never met. The above named committee and District Lodge No. 82 (Montreal) of the International Association of Machinists presented amalgamation resolutions to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. As a compromise for these resolutions the council adopted the following:—

That in the opinion of this council it would be to the advantage of all parties interested if the different crafts forming one industry were more closely united in their efforts to obtain collective bargaining, be it through amalgamation, federation or allied trade councils, as the wish of the workers interested, or as the needs of a particular industry would make advisable.

In dealing with the amalgamation proposal District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists (with jurisdiction over all units of the organization whose members are employed on Canadian railways) adopted the following substitute for several resolutions in regard to the amalgamation of railway workers:—

Whereas, the tendency of all forms of organization is towards centralization and amalgamation, and whereas the general interests of the workers in the transportation and metal industries are closely allied, now, therefore, be it resolved, that we declare ourselves as being in favour of the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations. But, realizing that the paramount duty of this convention is to safeguard the interests of the machinists, be it further resolved, that as we see a danger of the interests of the skilled crafts being overwhelmed if we accept indiscriminate amalgamation with the semi-skilled or weaker crafts before the more highly-skilled and organized unions are ready to join hands with us, we strongly recommend that amalgamation with two of the railway brotherhoods be effected before we amalgamate with the semi-skilled crafts.

The International Association of Machinists is one of the affiliates of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, from which is derived the charter of Division No. 4, and which has jurisdiction over the organized shop workers including the machinists, on all Canadian railway lines. While, as above related, some lodges of machinists have sought approval of the amalgamation plan, it may be of interest to state that there are members of the organization who favour withdrawal from Division No. 4 on the ground that their connection with the unskilled and semi-skilled workmen hinders the machinists from securing better conditions as to pay, etc.

While a few of the affiliates of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada approved of the amalgamation proposal, when the question came before the congress itself at the 1923 convention, the proposition was defeated. Four resolutions on the subject were submitted, as well as one requesting complete autonomy for the organized workers in Canada. The substitute for these resolutions, which was strongly opposed by supporters of the Workers' Party who were present as delegates from unions with which they are connected, was as follows:—

Whereas, the preamble and the platform of principles of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada clearly set forth the aims and objects for which the Congress is in existence and deals with the various phases of the legislative, economic and industrial matters that vitally affect wage earners throughout the Dominion; and whereas, the constitution of the Congress was drawn with the specific object of working in co-operation with the international trade unions on the American continent, wherein autonomy in the industrial field is vested in the said international trade unions and the American Federation of Labour, and whereas, experience has demonstrated that it is only by a continuance of this policy and the maintenance of the present form of international trade unions that we can hope to successfully cope with organized capital and its ramifications; therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress, assembled in annual convention in the city of Vancouver, B.C., hereby reiterates its adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions, which, in the opinion of your committee, has worked so successfully in the past and has been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which is not recognized by the Trades and Labour Congress or the American Federation of Labour and its affiliates, approved of the amalgamation of existing organizations of railway workers, provided the members in Canada were granted autonomy.

While the chief labour bodies on the North American continent are opposed to any change in the existing plan of labour organization, and there is a lack of unanimity on the amalgamation proposals among the rank and file of the craft unions, the labour bodies in Norway have decided to adopt the industrial plan of organization, the transformation to be carried out before July 1, 1924.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

For many years organized labour in various part of Canada has on occasions nominated, and in some instances elected candidates to the Dominion Parliament and to the Provincial Legislatures, as well as to municipal bodies. The local trades and labour councils, before any labour political parties were formed, were the pivotal organizations for such activities. This method of conducting elections, in some cases, led to dissension in the ranks of the labour unions, the candidates not always being acceptable to the bulk of the trade unionists. Moreover, where a candidate was elected, it sometimes occurred that the objections were taken by some labour men to his attitude on questions before the body to which he had been elected. With a view to removing the organized labour movement from direct connection with politics agitation developed for the formation of a labour political party. In 1900 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada approved of independent political action on the part of labour. More or less discussion of the subject occurred from time to time, and the proposal was made that as the congress was mainly concerned with legislative matters that it should itself become the head of a labour political party. This suggestion, however, was not adopted, but the Trades and Labour Congress, with a view to allaying the agitation, in 1906, approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the establishment of labour political parties, this attitude being taken to meet the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces in respect of the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the political situation. Although in some localities labour parties were subsequently formed under various names, and small groups of labour representatives were elected under their auspices, the establishment of the desired labour political body had not been accomplished. The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress, therefore, suggested to the 1917 convention that the organized workers of Canada should follow the British plan and organize a labour party which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. The proposal being adopted, the Canadian Labour Party subsequently came into existence, membership in which is open to similar classes as compose the British Labour Party. There are now provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party operating in Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan. The Workers' Party of Canada, the revolutionary political organization referred to in a previous section of this report, has been received into affiliation with the Ontario section and the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Labour Party, being also identified with the Halifax branch of the same party.

At the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress the question of political action on the part of labour was again introduced by the submission of two resolutions. The congress, however, adopted a substitute for the two proposals, reiterating its former attitude in order to avoid political entanglement, and endorsed the Canadian Labour Party, a copy of the objects of which is given a place in this report. Another instance in which the Workers' Party received recognition was in the formation of the Toronto Labour Representation Political Association, which was established to legally permit organizations formed for political purposes to contribute to the expenses of parliamentary candidates. While the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is in favour of direct political action on the part of labour bodies, but does not desire to be the head of any such movement, the American Federation of Labour takes an opposite position, the policy of the Federation being what is termed a "non-partisan" attitude, i.e., to support those friendly to labour's cause and to oppose candidates who are considered its enemies, irrespective of political affiliation. The 1923 convention of the federation adopted a report against any form of a fixed party scheme by a vote of 25,066 to 1,895.

In the general election for the Ontario Legislature, held on June 25, 1923, there were 21 candidates who were classed as Labour nominees, two of whom were the Labour members of the Cabinet in the Ontario Farmer-Labour Government, three were adherents of the Workers' Party, one an independent Labour candidate, and one was classed as a Socialist. Of these only four were elected, one by acclamation, as against eleven Labour members elected in 1919, and who formed the Labour group in the Farmer-Labour Government, but of which two subsequently deserted the alliance. Both of the Labour members who occupied Cabinet positions and who sought re-election were among the defeated candidates. It is interesting to note the votes and majorities of the two Labour ministers in the 1919 election as compared with the vote of 1923. The Honourable Harry Mills, who was Minister of Mines, in 1919 received 3,745 votes and had a majority of 1,513; in 1923 Mr. Mills received 2,643 out of a total of 7,156 votes polled. Honourable Walter R. Rollo, Minister of Labour, in 1919 received 8,722 votes and had a majority of 4,643; in 1923 Mr. Rollo received 2,192 out of a

total of 11,942 votes polled. Mr. George G. Halcrow, who was elected in Hamilton East in the 1919 election as the candidate of the Independent Labour Party, received 16,012 votes and had a majority of 7,588. Mr. Halcrow was one of those who separated themselves from the Labour group, and who ran as an independent Labour candidate in 1923, receiving 3,882 votes out of 20,087 polled.

In the by-election in Cape Breton North and Victoria for the House of Commons, held on July 31, 1923, a Labour candidate was nominated. In a three-cornered contest the Labour nominee was defeated, receiving 1,555 votes out of 10,509 polled, not sufficient to secure the return of his election deposit. In the Federal by-election for North Winnipeg, held on October 24, 1923, the officially nominated Labour candidate was also defeated, receiving 2,833 votes, as against 5,643 for the successful nominee.

At the sixth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario it was decided that, in view of the approaching provincial election, the platform of the party be revised. Two more sections were added, one dealing with the tariff and the other with freedom of speech. It was also decided that the party co-operate with the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party in furthering activities for the general election. The convention adopted a resolution in favour of a continuance of the alliance with the United Farmers of Ontario, and also approved of a capital levy on wealth.

The fifth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Nova Scotia approved of affiliation with the Canadian Labour Party, and among other resolutions adopted was one demanding the release of J. B. McLachlan, deposed miners' secretary, from Dorchester Penitentiary, and who the delegates elected as president of the party. The convention also asked for the release of other prisoners who had been convicted on charges arising out of the strike of steel workers and miners in Nova Scotia. Approval was given to eight-hour day legislation and to the organization of fishermen of Nova Scotia and the ore miners of Wabana, Newfoundland.

The Quebec Section of the Canadian Labour Party at its seventh annual convention went on record as favouring the amalgamation of all craft organizations into industrial unions. The convention also adopted resolutions favouring the recognition of the Governments of Soviet Russia by the Governments of Great Britain and Canada, and in another petitioned for the release on bail of J. B. McLachlan, pending the result of the appeal of his case.

Because A. R. Richardson, M.L.A., who was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature on the Farmer-Labour ticket, supported the Government in sending police to the district where a strike of steel workers was threatened, a demand was made for his resignation by two lodges of the workers involved. Mr. Richardson offered to resign conditionally, but the terms were not accepted. Another evidence of endeavouring to control the conduct of those connected directly or indirectly with labour political parties occurred in London. Two officers of the local trades and labour council intimated that they intended to vote in an approaching election contest for other than the Labour candidate. Exception was taken to this attitude, which occasioned much discussion, the two officers finally resigning.

The British Labour Party nominated 412 candidates in the general election for the House of Commons held on December 6, 1923, and elected 191, a gain of 47 over the number of labourites who sat in the previous Parliament. The Labour party having the second largest following in the House, which is composed of 615 members, retained its position as the official opposition, with Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald as leader. The popular vote for the labour nominees was 4,348,379. Among the successful labour candidates was Miss Margaret Bondfield, who is the presiding officer of the British Trades Union Congress. Five Communists were nominated, one of whom sat in the previous Parliament, but all were defeated. Upon the assembling of the British Parliament the Baldwin Government was defeated. Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald was called upon to form a ministry and the first Labour Government in Great Britain was set up.

It is proposed to hold an Empire Labour Conference in England in 1924. The British Labour Party has the arrangements in hand. The Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Labour Party together with its Quebec provincial section have signified their intention of being represented.

The two European political internationals, viz., the Second (Socialist) International and the International Working Union of Socialists, commonly known as the Second-and-One Half International, have united under the name of the Socialist Workers' International. Although the Third (Communist) International had previously met in conference with the above named bodies for the purpose of creating a united front of labour, the Third International was not a party to the newly formed organization.

From reports received in the department there were 124 candidates nominated or endorsed by organized labour or labour political parties in 32 localities in the Dominion for various municipal offices. Of these 51 were elected as follows: Mayors, 5; aldermen and councillors, 36; school trustees, 10. A labour candidate was elected as a police commissioner and another was successful as a public utilities commissioner.

EXPENDITURE FOR BENEFITS BY TRADE UNIONS

The beneficiary features of labour organizations, especially those of the more important labour bodies, have grown to considerable proportions, and involve the collection and expenditure of huge sums, the payments for a single class of benefit sometimes running into millions. Only five of the purely Canadian labour bodies reported having made disbursements for benefits, the total expenditure being \$42,235, an increase of \$1,055 over the amount spent in 1922 by the four organizations which reported. Sixty-two of the 94 international organizations with branches in Canada reported disbursements for one or more benefit purposes, payments on account of death benefits being paid during 1923 by 52, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 38, sick and accident by 20, and old age pensions by 6.

The total expenditure in Canada and the United States for benefits paid during 1923 by the various central organizations, as taken from reports furnished direct or as secured from other sources, amounted to \$24,176,941, a decrease of \$2,201,788, as compared with the disbursements for benefits by 58 reporting organizations in 1922. The expenditures for 1923 for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$11,883,222
Unemployed and travelling benefits	84,291
Strike benefits.. . . .	8,542,000
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,328,633
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	2,338,795

Besides the amounts expended by the international organizations many of the local branch unions in Canada made payments for benefits to their own members, which sums were in some instances paid to augment the benefits received from headquarters and in other cases covered benefits not provided for by the central bodies. The total of the benefits paid by the local branches was \$333,209, a decrease of \$202,241 as compared with the expenditures for 1922. The total payments by all classes of local unions to their own members were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$109,640
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	22,976
Strike benefits.. . . .	44,013
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	123,887
Other benefits.. . . .	32,693

A COMPLETE LABOUR DIRECTORY

This report, containing as it does the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all known central labour organizations operating on the North American continent, as well as those of all delegate bodies and local branch unions in Canada, forms a most complete labour directory. Besides the chapters dealing with the various labour organizations, and which have been briefly discussed in preceding sections of this summary, the report contains (1) a chapter of "Other Events of Interest to Organized Labour", (2) a list of Canadian labour publications and of official trade union journals, and (3) a list of conventions of labour bodies to be held during the year 1924.

NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the trade union bodies there are in Canada a number of organizations of wage-earners which have no connection with the organized labour movement, but which are deemed sufficiently important to justify reference being made to them in a report of this character. The three principal groups included in this category are associations of school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large memberships. According to the information received in the department, there are 61 non-trade union organizations in the Dominion, two less than the number recorded in 1922, the combined reported membership of which is 85,562, an increase of 4,189 members.

I. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Labour—Recognized Head of Trade Union Movement in North America—Platform of Principles—How Revenue is Derived—Attendance at 1923 Convention—Membership of the Federation for Twenty Years—List of Officers—Other International Organizations—Number Operating in Canada—Names and Addresses of Chief Officers—Names and Addresses also of Officers and Organizers in Canada—Number of Local Branches of Each International Body in the Dominion.

The American Federation of Labour is the recognized head of the trade union movement of the North American continent, and has in affiliation the majority of the international labour organizations who include Canada in their respective jurisdictions. The bulk of the trade unionists in the Dominion being identified with these bodies, and thus associated with the chief organization, it is considered appropriate that in a report dealing with labour organization in Canada some reference should be made to the federation. The American Federation of Labour is one of the more important labour organizations in the world, and has done much to encourage and assist in the establishment of trade union organizations on this continent. The federation grants charters to certain classes of wage-earners over whom no existing organization claims jurisdiction, and when the membership becomes sufficiently numerous a central body may be established, to which the members of the craft concerned are directly transferred by the federation, of which the main organization so formed becomes an affiliate. The plan of organization of the American Federation, which is a voluntary grouping of self-governing organizations, all having complete autonomy over the craftsmen covered by their respective charters, is founded on a scale which its affiliates consider to be adequate to meet the present requirements of the organized workers. Although the federation believes in the craft system of organization, it does not place any obstacle in the way of the amalgamation of those unions composed of closely allied trades, such action being given approval when the organizations involved express a desire to amalgamate. In recent years attempts have been made at the annual conventions to commit the federation to a system of industrial unionism, whereby the workers in any one industry would be grouped in one organization, but the proposals have always been defeated. For the purpose of bringing together organizations of kindred trades to deal with matters affecting their immediate interests four departments of the federation are now operating, these departments in turn issuing charters to local department councils. The American Federation has been in existence for over 40 years, and during that period has been most active in promoting legislation intended for the betterment of the working conditions of that part of its affiliated membership located in the United States, constituting of course the great majority, and has on many occasions rendered both moral and financial assistance to affiliated organizations in their efforts to secure improved trade conditions. The federation and its various departments endeavour to adjust differences which arise between the affiliated organizations on the question of trade jurisdiction, and in most instances the decisions arrived at are respected.

The American Federation of Labour exchanges fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (which is referred to in another chapter), and acknowledges the last-named as the head of international trade unionism in the Dominion, so far as legislative matters are concerned, paying a per capita tax to the congress on the membership of its chartered federal and trade unions (those bodies over which no international craft organization claims jurisdiction) located in Canada. The authority of the American Federation of Labour to deal with trade matters as they affect international organizations on the North American continent is fully conceded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body accepts without question the decisions rendered by the federation. The congress has assisted in such judgments being respected by refusing to accept per capita tax or to seat at the annual conventions delegates from organizations which had refused to obey the instructions of the federation.

The more important international labour organizations, including the railroad brotherhoods, have local branches in Canada. Exclusive of these brotherhoods, the unions operating in the Dominion are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The majority of these central bodies are what are known as craft organizations, although some of them, such as the miners and brewery workers, are of an industrial character, embracing in their membership most if not all of the workmen employed in the respective

industries. The larger of the international organizations maintain in the Dominion resident vice-presidents or other officials for the purpose of looking after the interests of their Canadian membership and of reporting to their respective headquarters on trade conditions and the operations of their local branch unions in Canada, besides having accounts with Canadian banks through which their financial transactions in the Dominion are conducted. These officials are in close touch with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body renders assistance when required in promoting the cause of the various international labour bodies operating in the Dominion.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The American Federation of Labour was founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1881, its original name being Organized Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1886 the present name was chosen. The organization, as its name implies, is a federated body, and includes in its membership most of the important international unions. Besides granting charters to national and international organizations and trade departments, charters are also issued to state federations, city central councils, and such local trade and federal unions as do not fall within the jurisdiction of any existing international bodies.

The aims and objects of the American Federation of Labour are stated in the constitution as follows:—

1. The object of this federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local trade and labour unions, and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labour unions in every city, and the further combinations of such bodies into state, territorial, or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

3. The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, of the same industry, and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labour.

4. An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favour of organized labour.

5. To aid and encourage the labour press of America.

PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The platform of principles of the federation contains the following declarations:—

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labour disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labour laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bath-room attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favour a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

The American Federation of Labour in allotting territory for organization purposes has divided the various states of the United States and the provinces of Canada into districts, the boundary lines of the two countries being entirely disregarded. Of the staff of regular organizers three are resident in Canada, where also there are a number of voluntary organizers. For the fiscal year of the federation the sum of \$187,518.29 was expended for organizing work, \$1,120 of which was paid to district or volunteer organizers for organizing central bodies and local trade or federal labour unions and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the federation.

The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax upon the fully paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, and on a varying scale, as follows: (a) from international or national trade unions, one cent per month; (b) from local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct by the federation, 25 cents per month (12½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout involving such local or federal unions); (c) local unions, the majority of whose members are under eighteen years of age, 5 cents per month; (d) from city central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly. Levies of one cent per member per week may be made on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year to assist in the support of an affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout. Local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct, are also required to forward to the federation one-quarter of each initiation fee, which must not be less than \$1.

In the development of its organization, the American Federation has established departments covering four leading groups of industries, viz., building trades, metal trades, railroad employees, and union label trades. Each department comprises organizations affiliated with the federation, and has power to manage and finance its own business. These departments are charged with watching the interests of the industries represented, and may initiate or assist movements the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the workers. Local councils of these departments are in operation in various cities, and the union branches of the respective trades are thus brought together for joint action, their conduct of course to be in conformity with the general policy of the American Federation of Labour. Each department is entitled to send a delegate to the annual conventions of the federation. The department embracing mining trades organizations, which had been in existence for a number of years, on July 1, 1922, was dissolved.

Under the constitution only one central organization of a particular trade or calling is granted a charter of affiliation, no recognition being given to dual national or international unions, i.e., bodies covering the same calling, unless the written consent is given of the existing affiliated unions whose jurisdiction is involved. Charters are also issued to local trade and federal labour unions, bodies over which no existing recognized international organization claims control, as well as to state federations of labour and city central bodies (otherwise known as trades and labour councils).

At each convention, in addition to others, a committee on adjustment is appointed for the purpose of investigating and endeavouring to bring about amicable settlements of jurisdictional disputes between unions which have not been adjusted through other agencies.

The 43rd annual convention of the American Federation was held in Portland, Ore., from October 1 to 12, 1923, and was attended by 378 delegates, 92 national and international organizations were represented by 271 delegates, and the four federation departments, 24 state federations, 60 city central bodies and 14 federal and trade unions were represented by one delegate each. Of the five fraternal delegates present one represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and two the British Trades Union Congress. Among the international representatives present were members of certain Canadian local branches, the members of which have the same standing in respect of eligibility for office as those residing in the United States or other territory embraced in the jurisdiction of the respective international organizations. Three of the delegates from city central bodies were also from Canada.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

In 1881, when the American Federation was formed, the membership was less than 5,000. In 1903 it stood at 1,465,800. At the 1923 convention the secretary reported that the average paid-up and reported membership at the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1923, was 2,926,468, a decrease of 269,167 members. The average paid-up membership for the past twenty years was as follows:—

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1904..	1,676,200	1914..	2,020,671
1905..	1,494,300	1915..	1,946,347
1906..	1,454,200	1916..	2,072,702
1907..	1,538,970	1917..	2,371,434
1908..	1,586,885	1918..	2,726,478
1909..	1,482,872	1919..	3,260,068
1910..	1,562,112	1920..	4,078,740
1911..	1,761,835	1921..	3,906,528
1912..	1,770,145	1922..	3,195,635
1913..	1,996,004	1923..	2,926,468

As regards the membership figures as presented above it may be pointed out that affiliated organizations pay per capita tax to the federation on the basis of dues received, and no dues are collected from members who are out of work as a result of unemployment, strikes or lockouts during the year.

The total affiliations at the end of the fiscal year, included 108 national and international organizations, a decrease of four, representing 36,534 local branches, and 526 local trade and federal labour unions, making in all 37,060, a gain of 1,217. Four trade departments, forty-nine state federations, and 901 city central bodies are also under charter. The local branches which constitute the national and international organizations are the source from which all funds are secured to carry on every activity in the labour movement; the local branches also constitute the state federations, city central bodies and department councils and supply the finances. There are 818 of the last-named, the charters for which are derived from the federation departments.

The Building Trades Department of the federation, according to the latest report received, has in affiliation sixteen international unions, with an approximate membership of 502,132, and also eight state councils and 411 local building trades councils, eight of which are located in the following Canadian cities; Brantford, Hamilton, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto and Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Department has in affiliation seventeen international unions, the approximate affiliated membership of which is 300,000, and about 100 metal trades councils, only one of which, viz., the Toronto council, is located in Canada. The Railway Employees' Department has nine international organizations in affiliation, with an approximate membership of 400,000. There are also 143 railroad system federations or departments under charter, nine of which cover employees on the following Canadian railways; Canadian Pacific; Dominion Atlantic; Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia; Grand Trunk (Canadian Lines); Grand Trunk Pacific; Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island; Pere Marquette (Canadian Lines); Timiskaming & Northern Ontario; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo. The Union Label Trades Department has forty-three international unions affiliated, with a total membership of 596,383. In addition there are 170 local label departments under charter, of which two are located in Canadian cities, viz., London and Three Rivers.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The full list of officers, with their addresses, and the names of the fraternal delegates as elected at the 1923 convention, are as follows:—

President.—Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

First Vice-President.—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass.

Second Vice-President.—Joseph F. Valentine, of the International Moulders' Union, Box 600, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Third Vice-President.—Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fourth Vice-President.—Wm. Green, of the United Mine Workers, 1107 Merchants' National Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth Vice-President.—Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Sixth Vice-President.—Jacob Fischer, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seventh Vice-President.—Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 6111 Bishop street, Chicago, Ill.

Eighth Vice-President.—Martin F. Ryan, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Treasurer.—Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary.—Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth street and Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.—Peter J. Brady, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, and Edward J. Gainor, of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Walter W. Britton, of the Metal Polishers' International Union.

The secretaries of the four departments of the federation are:—

Building Trades Department.—Wm. J. Spencer, Rooms 500-503, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Metal Trades Department.—A. J. Berres, Rooms 400-403, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Railway Employees' Department.—John Scott, Riviera Building, 4750 Broadway, cor. Lawrence avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Union Label Trades Department.—John J. Manning, Rooms 202-204, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

FEDERATION ORGANIZERS RESIDENT IN CANADA

As previously mentioned, three of the staff of regular organizers of the federation are resident in Canada. Their names and addresses are as follows:—

A. E. Bastien, 1109 Henri Julien avenue, Montreal, Que.

A. Farmilo, 12010-95th street, Edmonton, Alta.

John A. Flett, 195 Sherman avenue S., Hamilton, Ont.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Besides the American Federation of Labour and its affiliates there are a number of other labour organizations operating on the North American continent. In the appended list are printed the names of 130 labour bodies, four less than the number recorded in 1922. The names of the organizations which are omitted owing to having been dissolved are (1) International Union of Vegetable Growers, (2) International Union of Timber Workers. The names of those which are omitted by reason of failing to report include (1) International Spinners' Union; (2) International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance; (3) United Association of Railway Employees of North America, the two last named having each had one local branch in Canada in 1922. The National Print Cutters' Association and the National Association of Machine Printers and Colour Mixers were amalgamated under the name of the United Wall Paper Crafts of North America. The names of organizations which have not hitherto appeared in this report are (1) American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and (2) Association of Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen. There are other labour bodies besides those mentioned in this chapter which are operating in various localities in the United States, but as they failed to send in reports, and also because they are not considered to be important factors in the labour movement of the continent, their activities being confined to a comparatively small area, their names are not given a place in this review. The bulk of the organizations given recognition in this chapter are what are commonly known as craft unions, and 108 of them are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. Included in the important bodies not identified with the federation are the railroad operating brotherhoods which constitute one of the strongest labour groups in America. Of the 130 organizations whose names are given in the appended list 92 have established one or more branches in Canada; the American Federation having also granted charters to a number of local unions in the Dominion, there being no central organization covering the classes of work-people so organized, makes 93 international organizations with Canadian affiliations, an increase of one. Eighty-two of the 108 affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labour are operating in Canada, and of the 22 organizations not so identified ten have Canadian local branches. The Industrial Workers of the World, which is a central organizing industrial union having no connection with the labour movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour, and which has recently re-established branches in Canada, is discussed in a separate chapter of this volume. Fifty-seven of the affiliates of the American Federation, and also the federation itself, have given recognition to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as the head of the organized labour movement of the Dominion by affiliating the whole of their Canadian membership with that body.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Canada, is under its charter of incorporation an international organization, but has only one local division outside of the Dominion, viz., that located in Buffalo. Under these circumstances its name is recorded in this chapter. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was formed in October, 1908, was registered under the Trade Unions Act in July, 1909, and in 1923 affiliation was effected with the International Transport Workers' Federation, an organization with headquarters in Holland, and which embraces many European bodies of

transport workers. The Canadian Brotherhood, which is the strongest single labour body having headquarters in the Dominion, endeavours to organize such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, ashpit men, crane men, labourers and express company employees. In November, 1917, the brotherhood became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but was expelled from membership by the 1921 convention over a question of jurisdiction between the Canadian Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, an organization with headquarters in the United States, and which claims jurisdiction over certain of the classes of workers comprising the membership of the Canadian body of railroad employees. Previous to the expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood the Trades Congress had endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations involved, but the efforts proved futile. The executive of the congress, whose action was upheld by the 1921 convention, took the attitude that a continuance of the dual operation of the two bodies claiming jurisdiction over the same classes of workers, and being in affiliation with the congress, was not in the best interests of the men directly involved, nor of the international trade union movement as represented by the congress.

The local lodges in Canada and the United States of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, under a plan of solidification adopted in 1913, became for trade purposes also branches of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, an organization with headquarters in the United States, retaining their connection with the parent body for beneficial purposes. Owing to a disagreement between the Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society and the head office of the United Brotherhood, and also owing to the refusal of the United Brotherhood to issue charters to new lodges instituted by the Amalgamated (referred to in another chapter) fifteen of the 30 local lodges of the Amalgamated are not identified with the United Brotherhood. The names of both of the carpenters organizations are printed in the appended list, with similar information as is given for other labour bodies of which the department has a record.

Another British organization, known as the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, has one branch in Canada, located at Canso, N.S. As the central organization is not a factor in the labour movement of the North American continent, its name is not included in this chapter, but the local branch is given its proper place in a subsequent chapter.

The list of organizations is arranged in alphabetical order, and shows: (1) the name of the organization, (2) the names and addresses of the president and secretary, (3) names and addresses of officials in Canada, (4) number of affiliations in Canada. Organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Those marked thus (**) have also affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

**Actors and Artistes of America, Associated*—Sec., Paul D. Dullzell, 115 W. Forty-seventh street, New York, N.Y. (There are no locals of this union, the members, of whom a number are located in Canada, being affiliated with one general organization.)

**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and*—Pres., Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham street, Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. Sec., Thos. J. McNamara, 803 United Home Building, St. Louis, Mo. (2 local unions in Canada.)

***Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union*—Sec.-Treas., A. A. Myrup, 2719 Best avenue, Chicago, Ill. Fin.-Sec., Henry Koch, 2719 Best avenue, Chicago, Ill. (7 local unions in Canada.)

***Barbers' International Union, Journeymen*—Pres., Jas. C. Shanessy, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—H. J. Halford, 4th vice-pres., Box 142, Hamilton, Ont.; Leon Worthal, organizer, 1 Hammersmith avenue, Toronto, Ont. (34 local unions in Canada.)

Bartenders.—(See Hotel and Restaurant Employees.)

**Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of*—Pres., John Jilson, 64 W. Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. McCarthy, 821 Long Acre Building, 42nd street and Broadway, New York, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)

***Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of*—Pres., J. W. Kline, 2922 Washington, D.C. Sec., Felix J. Belair, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—William Glocking, 1st vice-president, 86 Walmsley Boulevard, Toronto, Ont. (9 local unions in Canada.)

***Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of*—Pres., J. A. Franklin, 522 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Sec., Joe Flynn, 504 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Officials in Canada:—R. C. McCutcheon, vice-pres., 226 Lipton street, Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Merrigan, vice-pres., 2430 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. (36 local unions in Canada.)

- **Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Walter N. Reddick, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Felix J. Belair, Room 307, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—William Glockling, 1st vice-president, 86 Walmsley boulevard, Toronto, Ont. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- **Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.**—Pres., Collis Lovely, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Sec., C. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada:—Zotique Lesperance, member of executive board, 243 Maisonneuve street, Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, 20 Rutherford avenue, Hamilton, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- **Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.**—General Cor. Sec., John Rader, 2347 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John D. Corcoran, member of Executive Board, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- **Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.**—Pres., W. J. Bowen, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Thos. Izzard, 4th vice-president, 681 Shaw street, Toronto, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th vice-pres., 10 Stanton avenue, Toronto, Ont. (49 local unions in Canada.)
- *Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Frank Kasten, 309-327 So. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. Tracy, 309-327 So. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.**—Pres., P. J. Morrin, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Harry Jones, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Daniel Brophy, vice-president, 90 Fulford street, Montreal, Que. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- *Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.**—Pres., J. M. Burgin, 1503 Federal street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Will R. Boyer, 853 King Place, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—W. Richardson, district vice-president, 407 Bay street, Hamilton, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- *Building Service Employees' International Union.**—Sec., Claude F. Peters, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Butcher Workmen.**—(See Meat Cutters.)
- Carders of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., James Tansey, Weavers' Building, Fall River, Mass. Sec., James H. Simpson, 251 Union street, New Bedford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Carmen.**—(See Railway Carmen.)
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.**—Chairman, T. Barron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Sec., A. G. Cameron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Official in Canada:—W. W. Young, Sec., Can. Executive Board, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. (30 local unions in Canada.)
- **Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Wm. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada:—Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, 1705 Chambord street, Montreal, Que. (112 local unions in Canada.)
- *Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.**—Pres., Aug. Schrempf, 446 E. 89th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Frank Detlef, 8605 85th street, Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Cigar-makers' International Union of America.**—Pres., G. W. Perkins, 508 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—A. Garipey, organizer, 239 City Hall avenue, Montreal, Que. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- Clerks.**—(See Post Office Clerks, Retail Clerks and Railway Clerks.)
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.**—Pres., M. Zaritsky, 621 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Sec., Max. Zuckerman, 621 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—A. Hertz, 97 Grange avenue, Toronto, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., S. Hillman, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph Schlossberg, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- **Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.**—Pres., Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Frank B. Powers, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Paul F. Schnur, vice-president for Canada, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ont. (8 system divisions in Canada.)
- *Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.**—Pres., M. S. Warfield, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., W. O. Murphy, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Coopers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., Jacob P. Maurer, 6223 S. Paulina street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Forrest M. Krepps, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kansas. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.**—Pres., Andries Meyers, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Jacq. s Veder, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions; all members are directly connected with the central body.)
- *Draftsmen's Union, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.**—Pres., C. L. Rosemund, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Daniel J. Moriarty, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres. J. P. Noonan, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Chas. P. Ford, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—E. Inglis, vice-pres., 559 St. James street, London, Ont.; J. L. McBride, executive board member, 165 James street, Winnipeg, Man. (30 local unions in Canada.) Telephone Operators' Department.—Pres., Julia S. O'Connor, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Sec., Mabel Leslie, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Elevator Constructors, International Union of.**—Pres., Frank Feeney, 391 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Joseph F. Murphy, 391 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)

Engineers.—(See *Locomotive Engineers, Marine Engineers, Stationary Engineers, Steam Engineers, etc.*)

**Engravers' Union, International Metal.*—Pres., Norman H. Beach, 1334 Norton street, Rochester, N.Y. Sec., Bjarne H. Alstad, 112 Woodrow avenue, Rochester, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

**Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.*—Pres., Wm. A. Barnes, 121 E. 31st street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Harry Norline, 1068 Woodycrest avenue, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

**Federal Employees, National Federation of.*—Pres., Luther C. Steward, 1423 New York avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., James P. McKeon, 1423 New York avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (1 local union in Canada.)

***Fire Fighters, International Association of.*—Pres., Fred. W. Baer, Room 105-6, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. J. Richardson, Room 105-6, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—Albert Higgin, vice-president, 6th District, 312 Ave. E. North, Saskatoon, Sask.; Donald Dear, vice-president, 13th District, 469 Metcalfe street, Ottawa, Ont. (19 local unions in Canada.)

**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Timothy Healy, 229 E. 47th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., C. L. Shamp, 3615 N. 24th street, Omaha, Neb. (3 local unions in Canada.)

Firemen.—(See *Locomotive Firemen.*)

**Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leonard Holtschult, 400 Sawyer Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Arthur Austin, 400 Sawyer Building, St. Louis, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)

***Fur Workers' Union, International.*—Pres., Morris Kaufman, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. Sec., Andrew Wannies, 9 Jackson avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)

***Garment Workers of America, United.*—Pres., T. A. Rickert, Room 506, 175 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., B. A. Larger, 118 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—W. F. Bush, Greenwood, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)

***Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.*—Pres., Morris Sigman, 3 W. 16th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Abraham Baroff, 3 W. 16th street, New York, N.Y. (7 local unions in Canada.)

***Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.*—Pres., John A. Voll, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Harry Jenkins, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Official in Canada:—Wm. Warren, 234 Delorimier avenue, Montreal, Que. (4 local unions in Canada.)

**Glass Workers of America, National Window.*—Pres., Fred. Vandergrift, 1103 Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., Thos. Reynolds, 1103 Ulmer Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)

***Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.*—Pres., Wm. P. Clarke, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. Sec., Chas. J. Shipman, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. (3 local unions in Canada.)

**Glove Workers' Union of America, International.*—Pres., Thos. J. Mahoney, 4173 26th street, San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Miss Elisabeth Christman, 311 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Chas. Haddleton, 119 Langley avenue, Toronto, Ont. (2 local unions in Canada.)

***Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Pres., Sam. Squibb, 25 School street, Quincy, 69, Mass. (4 local unions in Canada.)

**Hatters of North America, United.*—Sec., Martin Lawlor, 72 Bible House, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

Hat and Cap Makers.—(See *Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.*)

***Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.*—Pres., D. Alessandro, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. Sec., A. Persion, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass. (5 local unions in Canada.)

**Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.*—Pres., Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill street, Newark, N.J. Sec., Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)

Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned.—Pres., Wilfrid E. Pike, 7417 Laundale avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Ray J. Herflicker, 2530 N. 4th street, Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.*—Pres., Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge avenue, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., Jere L. Sullivan, 523 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—A. F. Martel, organizer, 328 St. Catherine street W., Montreal, Que. (11 local unions in Canada.)

***Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., M. F. Tighe, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., David J. Davis, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Official in Canada:—Ernest Curtis, vice-president, 74 Main street W., Hamilton, Ont. (19 local unions in Canada.)

**Jewellery Workers' Union, International.*—Pres., John O'Hanly, 84 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Treas., Abraham Greenstein, 123 W. 115th street, New York, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—A. Thornton, 4th vice-president, 237 Bain avenue, Toronto, Ont.; C. H. Pollicott, 9th vice-president, 12 Hunt street, Hamilton, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)

Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.—Pres., David Scott, 545 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Everett Chambers, 545 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)

***Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. D. Yoder, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (6 local unions in Canada.)

***Laundry Workers' International Union.*—Pres., James F. Brock, 1425 11th avenue, Oakland, Cal. Sec., Harry L. Morrison, 799 Second avenue, Troy, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)

***Leather Workers' International Union, United.*—Pres., W. E. Bryan, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., John J. Pfeiffer, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. (3 local unions in Canada.)

**Letter Carriers, National Association of.*—Pres., Ed. J. Gainor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Ed. J. Cantwell, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)

- *Letter Carriers, National Federation of Rural.**—Sec., Fred. E. Reed, Springdale, Ark. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Philip Bock, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James M. O'Connor, 205 W. 14th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. W. Aitken, 4th vice-president, 122 Glenlake avenue, Toronto, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief Engineer, Warren S. Stone, Room 1116, B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. First Grand Engineer (secretary), Wm. B. Prenter, 1118 B. of L.E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—Ash Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer, Suite 8, St. Charles Apts., Amesbury avenue, Montreal, Que.; F. W. Rioux, special organizer, Trois Pistoles, Que. (99 local unions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., D. B. Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. H. Hawley, Cleveland, Ohio. Officials in Canada:—H. H. Lynch, vice-pres., 310 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.; E. A. Ball, member board of directors, 14 Caledonia street, Stratford, Ont. (102 local lodges in Canada.)
- **Longshoremen's Association, International.**—Pres., A. J. Chlopek, 704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Jas. E. Tighe, vice-president, 23 Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- **Machinists, International Association of.**—Pres., Wm. H. Johnston, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. C. Davison, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—J. A. McClelland, vice-pres., Room 113, Coronation Building, corner of Bishop and St. Catherine streets, Montreal, Que.; Jas. Somerville, vice-pres., 803 Main street, Moose Jaw, Sask. (86 local unions in Canada.)
- *Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., F. H. Fijozdal, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sec., E. E. Millman, 61 Putnam avenue, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—W. V. Turnbull, grand vice-pres., 1467C Wellington street, Verdun, Que. (184 local unions in Canada.)
- *Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of.**—Pres., S. C. Hogan, 406 E. One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.**—Pres., Wm. S. Brown, Room 313, Machinists' Building, 9th street and Mt. Vernon Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. A. Grubb, Room 313, Machinists' Bldg., 9th street and Mt. Vernon Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, National Organization of.**—Pres. and Sec., Capt. John H. Pruett, 423 49th street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Patrick E. Gorman, 900 Fehr avenue, Louisville, Ky. Sec., Dennis Lane, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- **Metal Polishers' International Union.**—Pres., W. W. Britton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Chas. R. Atherton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Metal Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Sec., Joseph E. Kucher, 81 E. 10th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.**—Pres., John J. Hynes, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Wm. L. Sullivan, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—A. J. Crawford, organizer, Elliott Hotel, Toronto, Ont. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- **Mine Workers of America, United.**—Pres., John L. Lewis, 1114 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Wm. Green, 1107 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (66 local unions in Canada.)
- *Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.**—Pres., Chas. H. Moyer, 502 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Sec., Ernest Mills, 502 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Official in Canada:—Wm. Davidson, member of Executive Board, New Denver, B.C. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- **Moulders' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Joseph F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Victor Kleiber, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada:—John H. Barnett, 3rd vice-president, 62 Beatrice street, Toronto, Ont. (37 local unions in Canada.)
- *Musicians, American Federation of.**—Pres., Joseph N. Weber, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 239 Halsey street, Newark, N.J. Official in Canada:—D. A. Carey, member of executive committee, 170 Montrose avenue, Toronto, Ont. (46 local unions in Canada.)
- *Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.**—Pres., R. H. Stickel, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. Sec., J. L. Colter, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. F. Hedrick, Painters' Building, N. 6th street, Lafayette, Ind. Sec., Chas. J. Lammert, Painters' Building, N. 6th street, Lafayette, Ind. Official in Canada:—Joseph Hunter, 6th vice-president, 34 Bridge street, Niagara Falls, Ont. (31 local unions in Canada.)
- **Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Matthew J. Burns, 25 S. Hawk street, Albany, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—Frank McLeod, 2nd vice-president, Espanola, Ont.; Russell E. Evans, 3rd vice-president, Iroquois Falls, Ont. (20 local unions in Canada.)
- **Pattern Makers' League of North America.**—Pres.-Sec., James A. Wilson, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (7 local unions and 7 branches in Canada.)
- *Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers, International Union of.**—Sec., Edward I. Hannah, 336 E. 59th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.**—Sec., Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- **Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Henry F. Schmal, Room 11, 3136 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada:—Wm. C. Golby, representative, 67 Day street, Toronto, Ont. (5 local unions in Canada.)

- **Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union*.—Pres., Jacob Fischer, 260 E. 138th street, New York, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative*.—Pres., Ed. J. McGivern, 17 Robbins road, Arlington Heights, Mass. Sec., T. A. Scully, Room 418, Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Official in Canada:—R. Lefebvre, vice-president, 2003 St. Laurent Boulevard, Montreal, Que. (17 local unions in Canada.)
- **Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of*.—Pres., John Coefield, 1138 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Thos. E. Burke, 1138 N. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada:—Louis Guérard, 6th vice-president, 675 Montcalm street, Montreal, Que.; J. H. Roberts, 10th vice-president, 78 Morley avenue, Winnipeg, Man.; John W. Bruce, general organizer, 663 Carlaw avenue, Toronto, Ont. (36 local unions in Canada.)
- **Post Office Clerks, National Federation of*.—Pres., Leo. C. George, Room 305, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Thos. F. Flaherty, Room 306, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative*.—Pres., John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sec., John McGillivray, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United*.—Sec., Geo. W. Hawkins, Columbus, Kan. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate*.—Pres., Thos F. O'Neill, 202 W. 98th street, New York, N.Y. Sec., James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Loudon street, Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International*.—Pres., Geo. L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Sec., Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada:—Geo. R. Brunet, vice-president, 2084 Chateaubriand avenue, Montreal, Que. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- **Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of*.—Pres.-Sec., John P. Burke, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—Maurice LaBelle, 3rd vice-president, 661 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ont.; Fred. Wyatt, 6th vice-president, 16 Chestnut street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (17 local unions in Canada.)
- **Quarry Workers' International Union of North America*.—Pres., John W. McAulay, Graniteville, Vt. Sec., Fred. W. Sutor, Barre, Vt. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. R. Mosher, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. M. McLean, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. General organizers:—W. J. McPherson, 205 Gerrard street E., Toronto, Ont.; Joe Wall, 192 Park avenue, Montreal, Que.; M. C. Lockhart, 13 Foundry street, Moncton, N.B.; E. Robson, Box 276, Winnipeg, Man. (154 local unions in Canada and 1 in United States.)
- **Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of*.—Grand Chief, D. W. Helt, 4750 N. Kimball avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sec., T. A. Austin, 4750 N. Kimball avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—E. A. Hurst, member of executive board, c.o. T., H. and B. Railroad, Hamilton, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Agents, Order of*.—Pres., W. J. Noone, Suite 305, Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. H. Weir, 305 Manhattan Building, 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ed. McNamara, 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Sec., Frank Hughes, 30 Evans street, Medford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Railroad Telegraphers, Order of*.—Pres., E. J. Manion, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., L. J. Ross, Missouri State Life Building, St. Louis, Mo. Officials in Canada:—Hon. G. D. Robertson, vice-president, 14 Delaware avenue, Ottawa, Ont., in charge of all railroad telegraph lines in Canada. (6 local and 7 system divisions in Canada.)
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. G. Lee, 820 W. Superior avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec.-treas., A. E. King, 120 W. Superior avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada:—W. J. Babe, vice-president, 163 Centre street, St. Thomas, Ont. (95 local lodges in Canada.)
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of*.—Pres., Edward Hoskins, 315 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., G. C. Eckroth, 315 S. Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., E. Wm. Weeks, 506 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada:—F. McKenna and Louis Beuloin, general vice-presidents, 311 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Robt. Hewitt, grand lodge deputy, 436 15th avenue E., Calgary, Alta. (114 local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. H. Fitzgerald, 701 Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Geo. S. Levi, 7th floor, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officials in Canada:—John Brodie, member executive board, 1064 13th avenue E., Vancouver, B.C. (47 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Conductors, Order of*.—Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Sec., E. P. Curtis, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (72 local divisions in Canada.)
- **Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., W. D. Mahon, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Sec. of General Executive Board, R. L. Reeves, 260 East High street, Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada:—Magnus Sinclair, member of executive board, 244½ Waverly road, Toronto, Ont.; Wm. P. Jennings, fourth vice-president, 16 Spruce street, Ottawa, Ont.; Fred. A. Hoover, fifth vice-president, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C. (28 local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway Mail Association (Railway Postal Clerks)*.—Pres., Wm. M. Collins, Room 300, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., R. E. Ross, First National Bank Building, Portsmouth, N.H. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Retail Clerks' International Protective Association*.—Pres., W. G. Desepte, 2940 16th street, San Francisco, Cal. Sec., H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- **Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition*.—Pres., Geo. W. Jones, 24 S. Lincoln street, Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. M. Gavlak, 3091 Coleridge road, Cleveland, Ohio. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Sawsmiths' National Union*.—Sec., Harry Milan, 1234 Oxford street, Indianapolis, Ind. (No local unions in Canada.)

- *Seamen's Union, International.*—Pres., Andrew Furuseth, 409 A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., K. B. Nolan, 357 N. Clark street, Chicago, Ill. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- *Siderographers, International Association of.*—Pres., Robt. Nicholl 402 Union avenue, Mount Vernon, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph L. Heffern, 2232 Decatur Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. Official in Canada:—Fred. Daubney, 2nd vice-president, 217 Argyle avenue, Ottawa, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Signalmen.*—(See Railroad Signalmen.)
- **Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Wm. F. Canavan, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Sec.-Treas. Richard J. Green, 110 W. 40th street, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Wm. P. Covert, second vice-president, 257 Brock avenue, Toronto, Ont. (36 local unions in Canada.)
- Station Agents.*—(See Railroad Station Agents.)
- Station Employees.*—(See Railroad Station Employees.)
- **Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.*—Pres., Arthur M. Huddell, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. S c., Dave Evans, 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago, Ill. (28 local unions in Canada.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. M. Welsh, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., F. E. Langdon, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—J. E. Sims, organizer, 9814 104th street, Edmonton, Alta.; W. J. McDevitt, organizer, 890 Greenwood avenue, Toronto, Ont. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- **Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.*—Pres., James J. Freel, 56 Gould avenue, Caldwell, N.J. Sec., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada:—Harry Perkins, special organizer, 5 The Lindens, Bain avenue, Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- **Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., M. W. Mitchell 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Joseph Blasey, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Members of Executive Board, James Taylor, 636 James street, Ville Emard, Montreal, Que.; Alex. Taylor, 1061 Ingersoll street, Winnipeg, Man.; Jas. L. Smith, 553 Parliament street, Toronto, Ont. (17 local unions in Canada.)
- **Stove Mounters' International Union.*—Pres., W. L. Funder Burk, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Sec., Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson avenue east, Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada:—Wm. Beck, vice-president, 781 Nelson street, London, Ont. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Switchmen's Union of North America.*—Pres., T. C. Cashen, 39 W. North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Welsh, 39 W. North street, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada:—J. D. Murray, member of grand board of directors, 1201 Harwood street, Vancouver, B.C. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- **Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.*—Gen.-Sec.-Treas., Thos. Sween y, 6753 Stony Island avenue, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada:—Geo. Sangster, organizer, 2930a St. Dominique street, Montreal, Que. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- *Teachers, American Federation of.*—Pres., Florence Rood, 328 Cedar street, St. Paul, Minn. Sec., F. G. Stecker, 327 S. Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Daniel J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan street, Indianapolis, Ind. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- Telegraphers.*—(See Commercial Telegraphers, Railroad Telegraphers.)
- Textile Operatives, American Federation of.*—Pres., James Tansey, Box 893, Fall River, Mass. Sec., John P. O'Connell, Box 272, Salem, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.*—Sec., Russell Palmer, Room 509, 7 E. 15th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Textile Workers of America, United.*—Pres., Thos. F. McMahon, Room 605, Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N.Y. Sec., Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Room 605, Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N.Y. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Tobacco Workers, International Union of.*—Pres., W. R. Walden, 50 Our Own Life Building, Louisville, Ky. Sec., E. L. Evans, 50 Our Own Life Building, Louisville, Ky. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen, Association of.*—Pres., W. A. Lee, 622 N. 30th street, Richmond, Va. Sec., Arthur B. Hill, 622 N. 30th street, Richmond, Va. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Trainmen.*—(See Railroad Trainmen.)
- *Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.*—Sec., Tito Pacelli, 162 E. 118th street, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Typographical Union, International.*—Pres., Chas. P. Howard, 611 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., J. W. Hayes, 642 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada:—Wm. R. Lucas, 281 Lauder avenue, Toronto, Ont.; R. G. Marshall, 314 Vancouver street, Victoria, B.C. (49 local unions in Canada.)
- *Upholsterers' International Union.*—Pres., Wm. Kohn, 230 E. 58th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—Thomas Mayhew, member of executive board, 126 Hogarth avenue, Toronto, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- *Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United.*—Pres., R. Heintz, 124 North street, Jersey City, N.J. Sec., Edwin Gentzler, 935 W. King street, York, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.*—Pres., W. H. Ashley, Ford street, Brockton, Mass. Sec., Joseph Hurley, 19 W. Ashland street, Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire.*—Pres., John F. Curley, 203 Beech street, Holyoke, Mass. Sec., Chas. C. Bradley, 820 89th street, Woodhaven, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Wood Carvers.*—(See Carvers, Wood.)
- Woolsorters' Association, National.*—Pres., Sam. Eastwood, Harrisville, N.H. Sec., George E. Brear, 1 Gamble Place, Lawrence, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Workers' International Industrial Union.*—Sec., E. La France, Box 242, Troy, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)

II. ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL

Seven Formed in Direct Opposition to International Unions—Some Organizations of Government Employees Included in this Group—Statement of the Inception and Objects of the Non-International Bodies—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

Although the great majority of the organized workers in Canada are identified with the international organizations whose names appear in the preceding chapter, there are a large number who belong to what are termed non-international bodies. Seven of the organizations included in this chapter are operating in direct opposition to international unions which claim jurisdiction over the classes of workpeople comprising their respective memberships. Some of these non-international organizations came into existence through the efforts of seceders from established international unions who advanced among other reasons for seceding that the return to the Canadian branches in the matter of trade protection and benefits was not commensurate with the money paid as per capita tax to the respective headquarters in the United States.

Six of the organizations classed as non-international are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government, three of which are affiliates of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and thus are indirectly identified with the international labour movement as represented by the congress. There are several other associations of civil servants in Canada which have no connection whatever with the organized labour movement. Their names will be found in a subsequent chapter dealing with "Non-Trade Union Organizations." The National Association of Marine Engineers is distinctly a Canadian organization by reason of the conditions governing the certificates of marine engineers.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is not strictly a trade union, being more of an educational body, taking no part in the general labour movement, but its members are free to join with labour bodies. With the explanation given of the objects of the association, the name is included with those of other Canadian organizations of wage-earners.

The Canadian Federation of Labour is strictly a national organization formed in direct opposition to the system of international unionism as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Canadian Federation issues charters to central bodies, trades and labour councils and craft unions which desire to be affiliated.

In earlier issues of this report the name of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters has appeared in the chapter in which "District Councils" are discussed. Owing, however, to the federation issuing charters to local branches of fire fighters not connected with any other organizing body, its name is transferred to the present chapter.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada was organized on December 15, 1921, by seceders from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (an international body), who carried on a vigorous campaign against the parent organization. The international officers and members combatted the efforts of the secessionists and during August, 1923, the Canadian body passed out of existence and left the field to the international organization.

The Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen was formed on November 2, 1921, with the object of organizing all mechanics, helpers and apprentices employed on Canadian railways. At the close of 1922 the association had two local branches with a combined membership of 540. During 1923 the membership gradually fell off, and though the association has not formally dissolved, it is practically out of existence.

In the statement following is given certain information as to the date of formation and the objects of each of the seventeen non-international organizations whose names appear in this chapter.

The Amalgamated Civil Servants developed from the Amalgamated Postal Workers, which came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the east and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The original jurisdiction of the Postal Workers, membership in which was open to all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, was from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Victoria, B.C., and the intention of the promoters was to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers in the territory named. An application for a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress

was not entertained by the last-named body on account of the Federation admitting to membership certain local branches of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, an organization already affiliated with the Congress. At the annual convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers held in August, 1921, the name was changed to Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, membership being extended to all employees of the Dominion Government. Subsequent to this action proposals were made for the formation of a federation of all postal employees to include the organizations of postal clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, the Amalgamated Civil Servants to disband and the members to identify themselves with the three established associations embracing the classes of postal employees named above. The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation identified themselves with the new federation, but the Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the terms laid down for affiliation and is still operating as a separate central organization.

The organization known as the Associated Federal Employees of Canada was on June 26, 1922, granted a charter by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The aim of the organization as furnished the department is as follows:—"To bring about fuller co-operation, with more of mutual sympathy, between the employees of the Canadian Government and their employers, resulting in greater contentment and loyalty among the former, and consequently achieving the maximum of efficiency in the public service. The means advocated for the attainment of this end are (1) the establishment of joint councils to consider all questions of personnel relations and to make recommendations thereon to the Government, as well as to devise plans for re-classifying and re-organizing the service when necessary, and (2) the limitation of the functions of the Civil Service Commission to the making of appointments, the carrying out of administrative routine, and the furnishing of advice to the councils when the latter require it." Membership is open to all employees of the Dominion Government (below the rank of Deputy Ministers and heads of major branches) in Canada, except those who are eligible to join other unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees was formed in Toronto, on March 25, 1918, by a number of the employees of the Dominion Express Company. The Brotherhood was registered on May 23, 1918, by the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. The object of the brotherhood is contained in the following section of the rules:—

The object of the Brotherhood shall be to unite in one body, for their mutual protection and benefit, all employees of the Dominion Express Company, and the membership shall include no one but males of good moral character 18 years of age and over exclusively employed by the Dominion Express Company, except officials. Provided, that no general foreman or chief clerk, although eligible for membership, shall hold office. An agent or master of transportation shall be classed as an official.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen was formed during the summer of 1921 in opposition to the old-established Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an international organization with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, with which the organized locomotive engineers in Canada have for many years been identified. During 1920 a number of the Canadian lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were suspended for violation by their members of what is termed the Chicago joint agreement. (This contract set the maximum mileage per month in order to benefit the spare men). At the 1921 convention of the brotherhood the charters of three lodges, viz., No. 516 at Humboldt, No. 825 at Kamsack and No. 837 at Trenton, which persisted in ignoring the joint agreement, were cancelled. Subsequently the new Canadian organization of enginemen came into existence, Mr. W. B. Best, who was formerly general chairman of the adjustment committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the Canadian National Railways, taking a prominent part in its formation. Another reason advanced for the organization of a purely Canadian body was the small return received by the members in proportion to the money sent as dues and assessments to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States. The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen established branches in the localities where the charters were cancelled by the international, as well as at some other points. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers during 1923 re-established local divisions at Humboldt and Trenton.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is a craft organization, the object of which is mainly educational, as indicated by the following clause taken from the preamble of the constitution: "This association shall be devoted to the promotion of educational, professional and engineering knowledge, thereby fitting its members for better and higher situations, and to maintaining the rights of the engineering profession, and for the trans-

action of any business that may legally be brought before it; also to the securing of enactment, enforcement and unification of engineering laws throughout Canada." The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is an incorporated body, the charter having been issued in 1887.

In November, 1919, the Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association came into existence. The formation of this Canadian body was brought about as a result of the Brussels carpet weavers in Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto desiring to have a uniform scale of wages for the trade in Canada. The Guelph weavers were the only ones organized, being local No. 277 of the United Textile Workers of America. As it was claimed that there was no other method by which the trade in Canada could be organized, the Guelph weavers severed their connection with the United Textile Workers and joined with the weavers in Peterborough and Toronto and formed the Canadian association.

The Canadian Electrical Trades Union developed from a branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers located in Toronto which in 1920 seceded because it was alleged (1) that the per capita tax was excessive in comparison with benefits received, (2) that a closer form of organization in the electrical industry was necessary, and (3) that the International Brotherhood had been lax in its efforts to organize the trade in the Dominion. A branch in Regina also severed its connection with the International Brotherhood. In 1921 the Canadian organization was established, and was granted a charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour. Included in the objects of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union are: (1) To organize all workers in the electrical industry; (2) by mutual effort to place the members on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent any encroachment on trade rights and privileges; (3) to establish an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; (4) to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity and trade education generally; (5) to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft; (6) to settle all disputes and grievances between employers and employees by arbitration or otherwise; (7) to assist each other in sickness and distress and to secure employment and adequate pay; (8) to regulate the relations between employers and employed; (9) to promote friendly relations with all electrical workers of the world, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all members.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers was established on November 24, 1918. The promoters of the federation state that their object is to "shake off the American yoke and resume their autonomy for an absolutely national object." Membership is open to all nationalities and creeds, and the organization has nothing in common with the Catholic unions. One of the local branches of the federation was formerly a branch of the international bricklayers' union, which in June, 1918, surrendered its charter to headquarters owing to a disagreement over money matters. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed in Kitchener, Ontario, in September, 1902, was first known as the National Trades and Labour Congress. Its organization was the outcome of the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in amending its constitution so as to exclude from representation Knights of Labour branches and national unions where internationals of the same craft existed. In September, 1908, the body was reorganized, the name changed to its present form, and a new constitution adopted. The following are excerpts from the preamble of the constitution:—

In studying the history of the present time, Canadian workers cannot fail to be impressed with the imperative necessity of protection, both in their relationship to capital in the hands of the organized employing class, and in the autocratic domination of trade unionism and its policy exercised by the present system of internationalism.

By the forming of the Canadian Federation of Labour we hereby declare that we fully realize the necessity of Canadian workers organizing into Canadian national unions for the protection and promotion of their best interests, and this federation stands pledged to use every honourable effort in organizing Canadian labour along these lines, to the end that we may influence the various branches of governments in support of such legislation as may be beneficial and in securing the defeat of all laws opposed to the best interests of the industrial masses.

We declare it to be in the best interests of Canadian labour to organize along national lines and thus foster the spirit of our Canadian nationality.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association, which was formed in 1918, is designed to look after the interests of the fishermen coming under its jurisdiction, and to give better service to the employers by seeing that all men hiring as fishermen are qualified. No constitution or by-laws have been adopted, the association working under the regulations of the Trades and Labour Congress, from which body it holds a charter.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association came into existence in 1913 at a convention of representatives of a number of scattered individual lodges of postal workers. The association has made much progress in adding members and establishing branches, having a lodge in nearly every postal office of importance from Halifax to Vancouver. The unauthorized strike in the postal service west of the Great Lakes in 1918 resulted in the secession of a number of clerks in the western offices, who, with dissatisfied letter carriers, subsequently became members of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, now known as the Amalgamated Civil Servants. In May, 1920, the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, thus becoming identified with the organized labour movement. The aim of the association is to secure by co-operation with the Post Office Department the classification of post office clerks with the view of getting more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labour, the improvement of the public service, and such other objects as may arise.

The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association was formed at a conference of delegates representing a number of independent local bodies of the classes of workers mentioned. The association, although not directly identified with organized labour, is given a place in this chapter by reason of its affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, two of the affiliates of which are working under charters secured from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Like other organizations of Dominion Government employees, the object is to seek better conditions of employment and also to co-operate with other associations composed of employees in the postal service for their mutual benefit by legislation or otherwise.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is a body composed of employees of a branch of the postal service which its promoters claim to be to all intents and purposes a labour organization. In October, 1921, the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation became affiliated with a federation of postal workers, with which is identified two other bodies of post office employees which are connected with the labour movement through affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the objects of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is the advancement of the service and the interests of its members. Division associations are in existence at all points where the Post Office Department has a superintendent of railway mail service. The federation, although having no benefit scheme directly connected with the organization, controls the Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada by which benefits are paid.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which was formed on September 15, 1891, is an organization of public servants of the class indicated formed for the purpose of protecting their interests in regard to salaries and working conditions, etc. Until the summer of 1918 the jurisdiction of the association over letter carriers had not been interfered with, but certain members of the association in the West, who were not in accord with the settlement of the strike of the letter carriers which took place in July, 1918, launched a new body of postal employees, reference to which has already been made. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario for the transaction of life insurance in the province, and is also affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada is composed of marine engineers holding certificates granted by either the Dominion Government or the British Board of Trade, and was established in 1893 to promote the interests of those employed as marine engineers in the Dominion. The association claims authority to establish subordinate councils and to make regulations for their governance. The preface of the constitution sets forth that it is essential for the progress of marine engineers that they should combine for the purpose of raising their status and to guard their certificates of qualification. In 1922 the association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers was organized June 1, 1914. Previous to this date the organization was known as local branch No. 366 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The original intention was to have a provincial union with local branches and to be affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but it was subsequently decided at a meeting held in Regina to sever all connection with the International Union and become affiliated with a Canadian body. The officers of the Grand Lodge, as the central body is named, were instructed to fully organize the engineers of the province under the Saskatchewan Brotherhood with the object of securing better conditions for final certificated engineers, but the organization does not appear to have made much progress, the number of local branches in 1923 being three, the same as for several years past.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was organized on August 26, 1920, at a conference held in Toronto. The objects of the federation are (1) to organize all fire fighters of the province, (2) to place its members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency, (3) to encourage the formation of local federations, (4) to secure legislation beneficial to firemen, (5) to establish sick and death benefit funds, and (6) to encourage the setabishment of schools of instruction for fire fighting. Among other things which the federation favours are (a) voluntary arbitration of all labour disputes, (b) all civic employees to come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and (c) the granting of charters to firemen's unions by the Trades and Labour Congress instead of international charters. The revenue of the federation is derived from a monthly per capita tax. In addition to the thirteen directly chartered branches of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters its affiliates include five local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

In the list following, giving the names of the non-international central organizing bodies and the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, those marked with an asterisk (*) are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, those under charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour being indicated thus (†):—

- Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.*—Pres., F. Knowles, 252 22nd avenue E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. Gardner, 2041 Halifax street, Regina, Sask.
- *Associated Federal Employees of Canada.*—Pres., H. C. House, 64 Bayswater avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., C. V. Craik, 139 Main street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.*—Pres., Allan Paton, 151 Pearson avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. J. Driscoll, 40 Oakvale avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.*—Pres., S. E. White, 178 Wilson avenue, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. S. Czerar, 469 Gertrude avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.*—Pres., J. J. Sullivan, 20 Jean D'Arc street, Hull, Que. Sec., Geo. J. Soucy, 48 Moore avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.*—Pres., A. Kennedy, Audrey stret, Guleph, Ont. Sec., S. J Farmer, 91 Close avenue, Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Electrical Trades Union.*—Pres., D. C. Thomson, Duke of York Apts., 41 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., G. W. McCollom, 4 Alexander street, Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.*—Pres., Albert Archambault, 318a de la Roche street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Marois, 145 Queen street, Quebec, Que.
- Canadian Federation of Labour.*—Pres., D. Giroux, 751a Champagnaur avenue, Outremont, Que. Sec., Chas. J. Whitley, 143 College street, Toronto, Ont.
- *Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.*—Pres., George Moore, sen., Port Stanley, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bolt, Box 141, Port Stanley, Ont.
- *Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.*—Pres., Pierre Menard, 1062 Delorimier avenue, Montreal, Que. Sec., R. E. Hall, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.*—Pres., W. Brown, 89 Broadway avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. King, Box 500, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.*—Pres., G. R. Jackson, 129 Glendale avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. P. Allen, 147 Worthington street E., North Bay, Ont.
- *Federated Association of Letter Carriers.*—Pres., E. V. Browning, 355 Milverton Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec.-treas., Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- *National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.*—Pres., Eugene Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 78 Albert street, Halifax, N.S.
- Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.*—Pres., Samuel B. Blackler, 58 Hastey avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., David H. Lamb, 1330 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.*—Pres., S. Gutheridge, 913 Caribou street, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Geo. Polson, 143 Stadacona street W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

III. TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The Recognized Head of Internationally Organized Labour in the Dominion—Affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions—President Member of Governing Body of International Labour Office—Objects and Principles—Numerical and Financial Standing for Twenty Years—Officers for 1923-24.

The most representative labour organization in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally formed in 1873, but lapsed, and was re-established in 1886. The main function of the congress is to protect the interests of the workers in legislative matters, although at times action has been taken with the view of affording assistance to organized workers identified with the international trade union movement. At the annual conventions consideration is given to demands which are presented seeking new legislation or amendments to existing statutes which are believed to be in the interests of wage-earners. The method by which the legislative demands of the congress are presented to the law-making bodies provides (1) that the executive council deal with matters under the control of the Dominion Government, (2) that provincial federations (of which there are two working under charters from the congress) and provincial executive committees deal with matters coming within the jurisdiction of the respective provincial legislatures. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is derived mainly from international organizations with jurisdictions covering both Canada and the United States, and which are operating under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour. The congress itself issues charters to unions which are not eligible for membership in any of the existing recognized international or national organizations, as well as to trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour. The American Federation recognizes the congress as the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour in dealing with legislative matters, and has affiliated the members in Canada of its directly chartered unions, i.e., those not connected with any other organization, by paying per capita tax to the congress.

Fifty-seven of the more important affiliations of the American Federation have also acknowledged the authority of the congress in all Dominion legislative and purely Canadian affairs by affiliating the whole of their membership in Canada, and likewise paying the regular tax. The Canadian congress concedes to the American Federation of Labour the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the federation in such matters being accepted without question. The congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement or the formation of dual bodies, such unions being denied membership.

The Canadian congress is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Working Women (organizations which are discussed in subsequent chapters of this report), and also makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress. At the 1923 convention held in Vancouver a fraternal delegate was present for the first time from the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Trades and Labour Congress, on the invitation of the Dominion Government, named a delegate for appointment to the International Labour Conference in Washington in October, 1919, under the provisions of the labour covenants (Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace) of the League of Nations, and the delegate was accompanied by several advisers, similarly appointed. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, substituted at the 1922 meeting for Mr. P. M. Draper, who was elected at the first conference as one of the six workers' members of the Governing Body, which is composed of 24 delegates. In the election held in 1922 for members of the Governing Body Mr. Moore was chosen as the Canadian workers' representative, in which capacity he attended the regular meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1923, and was present at the general meeting of the International Labour Conference held subsequently in the same place.

OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS

The objects of the Trades Congress as adopted by the 1921 convention are as follows:--

- (a) To encourage and form such organizations of workers as conform to its rules and regulations;
- (b) To establish city or district central councils based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each affiliated organization and the promotion and advancement of such bodies;

(c) To establish and maintain a Congress with suitable headquarters at Ottawa and subsidiary Executive Committees or Federations of Labour in each of the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of assisting each other;

(d) To aid and encourage the sale of union labelled goods;

(e) To influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favour of organized labour and to secure legislation in the interests of the working people;

(f) To further the spirit of international trade unionism;

(g) Generally for such purposes as may best advance the interests of working people.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

The platform of principles, as revised by the executive council in accordance with the instructions of the 1921 convention, is as follows:—

1. Free education and compulsory school attendance.
2. Maximum legal working day of eight hours and forty-four hours per week.
3. Insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) on all government work, direct or indirect.
4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
6. Establishment of a Tariff Board on which labour is represented.
7. Revenue by direct taxation.
8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The demand for and use of the union label.
11. Prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age.
12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labour disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
15. The encouragement of establishment of workers' co-operative societies.
16. Unemployment insurance.
17. Old age pensions, State insurance for sickness and disability.
18. Uniformity of labour laws throughout the Dominion.
19. Disarmament.

The congress has its own official monthly publication, issued under the name of the *Canadian Congress Journal*.

REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERSHIP

The basis of representation of affiliated bodies at annual or other conventions is: From local branch unions in Canada of international and national organizations and trade unions directly chartered by the congress: One delegate for the first 100 members or less, and one for each additional 100 members or the majority fraction thereof, international and national organizations which have affiliated their entire membership in the Dominion are entitled to one additional delegate, who must be elected from their Canadian membership. Trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour are entitled to three delegates each. Article III of the constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress governing membership and charters is as follows:—

Sec. 1.—The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress shall consist of such trades and labour bodies as are hereinafter defined and conform to its rules and regulations.

Sec. 2.—Any international union holding a charter from the American Federation of Labour shall be entitled to affiliate its entire Canadian membership; and any local unit in Canada of an international union, chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which is not so affiliated, shall be entitled to direct membership in this Congress.

Sec. 3.—Charters or certificates of affiliation, bearing the signatures of the president and secretary-treasurer of the congress and its seal, may be granted by the executive council of the congress to any body of workers in Canada who are not eligible for membership in a recognized international or national union.

Sec. 4.—The congress shall form and charter Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Federations of Labour, composed of such organizations as are entitled to membership in the congress.

Sec. 5.—No international or national union other than those already enumerated in sections 2, 3 and 4 shall be admitted to membership except by two-thirds vote of the annual convention of this congress, but in no case shall any organization be admitted to membership whose jurisdiction conflicts with that of an international or national union already affiliated to this congress.

Sec. 6.—The fee for a charter and supplies for Provincial Federations of Labour, Trades and Labour Councils and such labour unions as may be formed and chartered direct by this Congress shall be \$10, and each organization so chartered shall be supplied with an official seal.

Sec. 7.—The executive council shall have power, apart from any other power enumerated in this constitution, by a majority vote of its members, given either at a meeting of the council, or otherwise, to suspend from membership any affiliated or chartered body which in the opinion of the executive has violated either

the letter or spirit of the constitution, or which has, or the officers of which have, (a) encouraged or advocated secession from international unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations; (b) refused to join or affiliate with an international union of its trade or calling when so ordered by the executive. Such suspensions shall debar any organization from all rights and benefits of membership in this congress until the next annual convention, when the suspension may be made permanent and the charter revoked or affiliation cancelled by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote. Any organization may also be suspended from membership or its charter revoked or its membership cancelled upon a motion introduced at any regular convention and adopted by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote.

The revenue of the congress, besides the fee charged for charters supplied to such bodies as are entitled to them, is derived from a tax of 18 cents per member per year from international and national organizations and from unions chartered direct by the congress, 36 cents per member from trades and labour councils, and a lump payment of \$10 per annum from provincial federations of labour. The congress owns the building in Ottawa in which the head office is located, the management of which is vested in a board of trustees composed of the executive council.

ATTENDANCE AT THIRTY-NINTH CONVENTION

At the annual convention held in Vancouver in September, 1923, which was counted as the thirty-ninth, credentials for 220 delegates were received, 42 of whom represented international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the congress, 16 represented trades and labour councils, one represented a provincial federation of labour, 158 represented local branch unions, and three were fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress, the American Federation of Labour and the International Federation of Trade Unions. Among the reports presented to the convention was that of the secretary-treasurer, who stated that among the affiliations of the congress were included five national organizations, and that the total membership at the close of the fiscal year was 121,842, a loss of 10,229. Subsequently the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union affiliated its Canadian membership, numbering 1,002, making fifty-eight international organizations which are now paying per capita to the congress on their members located in Canada. The membership at the close of 1923 was 122,844, comprised in approximately 1,680 unions. The international and national organizations in affiliation with the congress are indicated thus (**) in the tables in a subsequent chapter giving the membership of the respective unions. The total receipts for the year, including the balance on hand, amounted to \$26,471.97; expenditure, \$22,288.77; leaving a balance of \$4,183.20.

The following table indicates the total membership and receipts and expenditures for the past twenty years:—

Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture	Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture
1904	22,010	\$ 3,747 96	\$ 3,346 29	1914	80,094	\$23,713 14	\$12,762 10
1905	22,004	4,700 29	4,001 36	1915	71,419	13,557 12	11,542 87
1906	27,676	5,747 40	3,970 08	1916	66,573	13,646 64	10,888 95
1907	32,295	7,474 79	6,570 26	1917	81,687	17,542 56	12,671 11
1908	40,728	8,906 44	7,442 09	1918	117,498	25,803 80	14,441 64
1909	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74	1919	160,605	41,786 86	27,187 41
1910	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56	1920	173,463	46,827 32	44,969 50
1911	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64	1921	173,778	49,446 88	47,881 64
1912	66,128	15,699 79	10,219 82	1922	132,071	25,157 02	22,877 11
1913	80,801	19,871 49	10,475 44	1923	121,842	26,471 97	22,288 77

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

The list of officers, the first five mentioned constituting the executive council, and provincial executive committees for the year 1923-24 is as follows:—

President—Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President—John T. Foster, member of the International Association of Machinists, 747 Stuart avenue, Outremont, Que.

Vice-President—R. P. Pettipiece, of the International Typographical Union, 621 Lakewood Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

Vice-President—A. J. Crawford, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Room 308, 319 Pender street, W., Vancouver, B.C.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, of the International Typographical Union, 172 McLaren street, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executive Committees—Nova Scotia: Chairman, R. A. MacDonald, 19 Macara street, Halifax; Committee: S. C. Craig, Halifax; George Johnston, 12 Gottingen street, Halifax; Robert Baxter, Glace Bay. Quebec: Chairman, Gustave Francq, 11 St. Paul street W., Montreal; Committee: Omer Fleury, 272 des Fosses street, Quebec; Jos. Pelletier, 3 Craig street E., Montreal; Chas. Roberts, Brownsburg. Ontario: Chairman, Jas. A. Sullivan, 105 Locke street S., Hamilton; Committee: Jas. M. O'Brien, 594 Dougall avenue, Windsor; Rod Plant, 148 Creighton street, Ottawa; E. Inglis, 559 St. James street, London. Manitoba: Chairman, J. L. McBride, Trades Hall, 165 James street, Winnipeg; Committee: Geo. Ayers, 724 Eighth street, Brandon; G. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin; E. J. Harding, 808 Pine street, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: Chairman, Gerald Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon; Committee: J. Smiley, Moose Jaw; R. Heseltine, 3223 Riverside avenue, Regina; James Bell, 1323 Albert street, Regina. British Columbia: Chairman, W. H. Cottrell, 166 17th avenue E., Vancouver; Committee: Percy R. Bengough, Room 308, 319 Pender street W., Vancouver; Malcolm Sorley, 1418 7th avenue, New Westminster; Phil. H. Smith, Lower Yates street, Victoria.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having organized provincial federations of labour, which are chartered by the congress, no provincial executive committees are appointed. The only province in which there is no adjunct of the congress is Prince Edward Island.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour—Jas. A. Sullivan, 105 Locke street S., Hamilton, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress—J. A. McClelland, Room 113, Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.

IV. NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

Attitude of Roman Catholic Church to Workingmen's Associations—Federation of Catholic Workers—International Federation of Christian Trade Unions—Opposition to Catholic Unions—Numerical Strength of Catholic Unions in Canada—List of Unions, with Names of Chief Officers.

Besides the international and non-international trade unions operating in Canada there is still another group which is known as the National and Catholic Unions. While the last named group had its origin in the Province of Quebec, where it has mainly functioned, a union was established in an Ontario locality during the year 1923. According to the latest information, the shoe workers' union of Quebec in 1901 accepted the social doctrine of the Roman Church and admitted a chaplain, being the first union in Canada to adopt such a procedure. Some years later La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North), active membership in which is confined to Roman Catholic workers, was established in Chicoutimi, and in 1912 was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec as a mutual benefit, provident, social, economic and labour organization. Other unions of the same class were subsequently formed in various localities, all of which accepted for their guidance in social and labour action the declarations of Pope Leo XIII. as contained in his encyclical of May 15, 1891, and which were subsequently proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental rules for workingmen's associations. (Extracts from the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII have appeared in previous issues of these reports.) Although National and Catholic unions are designed ostensibly for adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, provision is made for the admittance of non-Catholics as associate members, who may vote, but are not eligible for office. When non-Catholic membership of a union reaches fifty, they may form a non-Catholic section of the National and Catholic body and elect their own officers. The following article by Abbe Eugene Delisle, one of the chaplains of the National and Catholic unions (a chaplain is attached to each union), which appeared in the souvenir programme of the 1923 convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers, indicates the attitude of the Roman Church towards the formation of Catholic workingmen's associations and the necessity for such bodies:—

WHY THE CHURCH WANTS CATHOLIC SYNDICATES

The will of the Church, often and often expressed through the Holy Pontiffs during the last half-century, is to see the formation of Catholic labour associations. As early as the year 1878, Pope Leo XIII, in his encyclical letter "Quod Apostolici" on Socialism, recommends the professional associations. But it is especially in the encyclical letter "Rerum Novarum" on Conditions of Labour, published in 1891, that this great pope, after having strongly protested against the "unfortunate condition of the workers" and the "servitude imposed upon the infinite multitude of the proletarians" points out as an efficient remedy to such a state of things, the creation of professional associations. He says in particular: "Of all the associations which profess to afford opportune aid to those who are in distress and to draw the two classes more closely together, the most important of all are workingmen's unions; for these virtually include all the rest. It were greatly to be desired that they should become more numerous and more efficient." The same Pope further said in the encyclical letter "Longinqua Oceani": "The workers have the right to unite for the advancement of their interests; the Church favours associations of that kind," and in an encyclical letter addressed in 1894 to the bishops of Spain: "We highly praise and recommend the formation of workingmen's associations and other associations of the kind." And in the encyclical letter "Graves de Communi" Leo XIII outlines the strictly sectarian character which those associations must have: "We have never induced the Catholics to become members of associations which profess to improve the condition of the people without having at the same time warned them that these institutions should possess the full approval of the Church." Moreover, Leo XIII well inculcates this truth in the encyclical letter "Rerum Novarum," when he says: "The question which must be dealt with is of such a character that unless we appeal to religion and the Church, we will find it impossible to ever reach an efficient settlement," and, further: "Workingmen must do one or two things: either join associations in which their religion will be exposed to peril, or form associations among themselves—unite their forces and shake off courageously the yoke of so unrighteous and intolerable an oppression. No one who does not wish to expose man's chief good to extreme risk will for a moment hesitate to say that the second alternative should by all means be adopted."

Pope Pius X also recommended several times the formation of syndicates. He especially wrote the following letter to the Director of the Social Economic Union of Italy: "Which institutions should be promoted? Those which are called syndicates appear to us of the greatest opportuneness; we pray you to take particular care of their formation and development." And he outlines clearly and firmly the rules which should be followed, recommending above all to give a sectarian character to the syndicates: "As to labour organizations, although their aim is to secure temporal advantages for their members, those deserve

an unreserved approbation and must be regarded as the best fitted of all to secure the true and lasting interests of their members, which were formed by taking the Catholic religion as the main basis and which openly follow the directions of the Church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of religious organizations." (Singulari Quâdam.)

The instructions of Pope Pius X are very concise: "Wherever possible, Catholic syndicates should be formed."

Pope Benedict XV recalls, in his turn, the urgent necessity of forming Catholic labour organizations. "The heart of the pope, he says, is with those who form syndicates as well as with those who belong to such syndicates." And he further says in an address which he delivered on March 10, 1919, before the St. Joachim Labour Society: "The social question still awaits a solution; but it is of consequence that it is not settled without the help of the Church, in order that it is not settled against the interests of the Church. . . . Therefore, it is our wish that this admirable document (the encyclical letter "Rerum Novarum") should, like the Great Charter, incessantly be before the eyes of all, and that through its light should be examined all the problems affecting the workers."

Our Holy Father, Pius XI, answering recently to the Workingmen's Catholic League in Congress at the time in Berlin, through Cardinal Merry del Val, "vigorously, congratulates the League for directing all its actions, even those which concern mortal and temporal life, according to the laws of Christian wisdom, towards the supernatural aim; and for fighting openly under the Catholic banner, it deserves to be widely approved and congratulated."

We have multiplied those citations in order to prove that the Church patronizes the labour movement as a remedy to the evils from which the labour world is suffering.

Necessity of the Labour Organization

The Church, we have seen, urgently requests the workers to organize. It is in fact an evident truth that the isolation of the workers is the chief cause of all their evils and that, in the actual state of our disorganized and "dischristianized" society, the only way at their reach to improve their conditions is to unite—to constitute a force for the advancement of their interests. The cause of the uneasiness which is felt in the world rests in the pagan principles of selfishness and false liberty re-introduced and spread throughout the world by the Protestant Reformation. This propaganda of "individualism" has so much intoxicated and deceived the minds of the people that our "dischristianized" modern world is slowly dying from its effects. The Christian spirit of brotherhood has been replaced by the struggle for life which will fatally result in the crushing of the weak by the strong. The false doctrines of "liberalism" under all its forms has turned all heads. Then, under pretence of freedom of work, every one has become free to work as he pleases, and labour, being no longer protected, is only regarded as a vulgar "merchandise" subject as all other things to the law of offer and demand. And that is why most of the workers have lost at the same time their dignity and their independence and have degenerated into a state close to servitude. It was written that economic "liberalism" should in the end bring about such a situation with its anti-human theory of "Letting make and pass." (Laissez-faire et laissez-passer.) The marvellous competition and the "beneficent play of the economic laws" which were to arrange everything and assure the prosperity of society have brought about the destruction of prosperity. And to say that even where they should not be met, there are people who hold to this fatal error as to a dogma of the Holy Church, and who are the most tenacious enemies of the labour movement under all its forms. Ordinarily, their opinion may be summarized as follows: "It is better that syndicates do not exist." Others arrive at the same reasoning by a different way of thinking. Under the pretence of integrity of doctrine which they have taken in I do not know which "Jansenist" treaty, they outline for the labour activities a much more difficult way, a way encumbered with countless obstacles and hidden precipices. They multiply the obstacles under the pretence of necessary precautions until they render the syndicate inefficient. These people are discouraging. The rational conclusion of their diatribes is that the Catholic labour movement is exposed to commit so many blunders that it is better not to start such a movement.

On the contrary, the directions of the Holy Church are very concise, and they shall appear so to everybody by the abundance of the texts cited above: seeing the actual state of the world, it is a social duty to group the workers into professional associations of their faith. This direction is supremely important seeing that it has reference to the safeguarding of religion.

The world being as it is, it is consequently the duty of the Catholic workers to become if possible members of syndicates, in order to conform with the wish of the Pope; and the employer cannot, under the pretence that he should be master in his own house, deprive his employees of their right to belong to a Catholic syndicate.

Why the Syndicate Must be Catholic

The interference of the Church in labour matters is still an enigma for a good number of Catholic employers and employees. It is, they say, a business question, and the Church has nothing to do with business. "Simple question of bread and butter," as the supporters of the neutral labour movement in this country like to say.

Leo XIII has denounced this false idea. "Certain people express the opinion that the social question as we say, is but an economic question, and this idea is spread among the people. It is very true, on the contrary, that it is primarily a moral and religious question, and that, for that reason, it must be solved according to the rules of morals and the judgment of religion." (Encyclical letter "Graves de Communi.")

The syndicate reaches directly to the most powerful interests, the most essential rights, the most vehement passions, those which can move human soul and intellect; labour and property, security of life, family and home, the suggestions of revolt and envy, the tentations of riches and lucre, the multitude of human passions. It is of consequence to recognize and respect mutual rights, to discern the interests of the weak as well as those of the strong, in order to bring them together in a spirit of charity and peace. And that is why the labour movement idea, on account of its scope, must be submitted to the principles established by the Church, otherwise it is in the hands of employers and employees but a weapon of war and anger. On that subject, Pius X once wrote: "The social questions and the controversies which attach to it in connection with the nature and duration of labour, the fixing of wages, the strike, are not purely economic and, therefore, capable of being solved outside the authority of the Church. The Church has a doctrine to which

are subject all the actions of a true Christian." Whatever he does, says Pius X, even in the way of temporal things, a Christian has not the right to give only second thought to his supernatural interests. (Singulari Quâdam.)

The chief reason for which the Church has always regarded as one of her most important duties to interfere in labour matters is because she was constituted by God guardian of the truth and entrusted with the duty of teaching the truth to men.

As a fact, the question of labour organization leads us to the industrial convention which is passed between employers and employees. Now, every contract must be based on justice. This justice, it is after all the expression of the will of God, supreme legislator, attributing to each his due and declaring the Church to be the only interpreter of His revelations.

If we contest to the Church the right of intervening with the syndicate in order that its activities may be submitted to her principles, in fact we suppress the true basis of the morality of the contract. There only remains the will of man to preside to the conventions. This will, which does no longer submit to the authority of God, is assailed by all the human passions, which are so quick to spring up in such an occurrence, from one side, by envy and jealousy, and from the other side, by cupidity, love of lucre, cruelty and injustice. What spectacle is then witnessed! Everywhere, the unbridled pursuit of luxury, the struggle, the battle for the largest bits. It is the reign of brutality substituted to the reign of right.

Alone, in a similar conflict, the Church can efficiently intervene to moderate the appetites of the ones and the others. She edicts with a divine authority the principles which are necessary in order that true peace and justice may really reign among men. She outlines with an unerring hand the limits of the just and the unjust, she shows that there is a real similarity between the respective interests of employers and employees; that capital and labour are not enemies. She denounces as impossible, and against nature the suppression of social classes and conditions; she says to employers as well as to employee that they have not only rights, but also duties. She throws on all these questions the light of her teachings on after-life. She looks down into every soul and forces all wills to bend under the authority of the commandment of God, and so preserves justice from the snares of human covetousness.

She thus protects the conscience of her sons, the workers, against the violence of passions, and she offers them serious guarantees that, in working to improve their condition, they shall not lose their soul. But, as soon as her influence is no longer felt in the deliberations and decisions of its members, the syndicate becomes materialist all over. It lacks checking and the inclination is slippery. The abyss is not far away. The Church wants Catholic Syndicates in order to constitute a respectable force to defend the true rights of her less numerous and more threatened sons, more threatened because they are isolated.

The Church knows pertinently that in our "dischristianized" society, there are bad employers, gigantic financial associations, heartless and selfish, for which weakness is an invitation to injustice and speculation; and that is why she urges upon Christian workers to group themselves and to constitute a force to counter-balance that of those associations and employers, and to prevent them from abusing their powers. The association shall be, in his mind, the necessary and salutary check to the rule of extreme competition.

The Church knows, moreover, the ambitions of the syndicates of every form and colour, and the tyranny which they exercise over the workers to compel them to join their numbers. It is with a view of freeing Catholic workers from the encroachments of those syndicates and from the dangers which menace their faith that the Church urges them to form sectarian syndicates.

The Church, moreover, is not ignorant of the seriousness of the peril which threatens the whole society, that which comes from class struggle. According to her constitution, she has a civilising mission to fulfil in the world; she fulfils this beneficent mission since nineteen centuries, and it is her duty to remove all obstacles in the way of that holy mission, and she is sure that outside of her lap, there can be no real happiness among the nations.

And it is in this manner that the Church assures her own security. Without any doubt, she was promised eternal life, but she believes that this is not a reason for being inactive. If she makes so many sacrifices to evangelise the unbelievers, it follows that she has at heart the safeguarding of her children. She shall not therefore forsake her favourite sons, the poor workmen, for the fatal poison of social errors would corrupt their minds and subtract them forever to her beneficent influence.

For all these reasons, the Church urges upon Christian workers to form Catholic syndicates. She says to them: "Ill-reputed men unite to destroy, men insatiable of riches to deceive the masses; Catholic workers unite to defend what remains of true civilization in the society! Re-establish balance of power destroyed everywhere!"

Unfortunately, too many of our union members show a baffling apathy. The chief reason for this rests in their ignorance, for if they would but study, if they knew but a few things, they would become members of our syndicates and, moreover, zealous propagandists, for the Catholic social doctrine possesses in itself an unequalled virtue of attraction and seduction. This doctrine is unfortunately too little known.

We must therefore start without delay upon an intensive campaign of unionist education. Without neglecting men of a certain age, it is chiefly the young worker which we must take in hand in order to teach him his future professional occupation. Let us hear on this subject the authorized word of Cardinal Mercier; it will act as a conclusion to this article: "The young man must recognize the necessity of labour organizations. The security of labour for the worker, it is the security of life itself. We must give to the young worker some notions on political economy, 'individualism,' 'collectivism' and on the place that Christian syndicates must occupy in the labour organization. . . . The future belongs to the professional Christian unions."

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

From 1912 onward the number of National and Catholic syndicates increased to such an extent that the need for co-ordinating their activities led in 1918 to a conference being held in the City of Quebec, twenty-seven delegates being present. In 1919 the conference was held in Three Rivers and in 1920 in Chicoutimi. In 1920 the secretariat of the Catholic syndicates in the City of Quebec was set up by the religious authorities of the diocese, its functions including: (1) the publication of news bulletins for the various syndicates, (2) to give courses in political and social economy, (3) to aid in the Catholic syndical organi-

zation work and in the formation of consumers' co-operative societies, and (4) to place at the disposal of members free legal advice and the services of a doctor. The chief of the secretariat is the Rev. Maxime Fortin, general chaplain of the Quebec Catholic unions.

In 1921 the conference of representatives of Catholic unions was held in Hull, at which meeting the officers elected the previous year, in accordance with instructions, presented a draft constitution for a permanent federation for Catholic working people's associations. The rules for the guidance of the organization, to be known as the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, were in the main adopted without alteration. (These rules appeared in this report for 1921). The preparation of the principles of the federation were referred to the religious authorities, and as incorporated in the constitution are as follows:—

Article 1.—The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is an interprofessional labour organization, uniting together the various labour groups in Canada which have the double character of being national and Catholic.

It is its duty to safeguard and promote the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada and to use for that purpose all the means enumerated in Article 3 of the present regulations and by-laws. (Published herewith under "Aim of the Federation.")

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada proposes, among other things, to give the Catholic workers of Canada a professional organization as complete and as efficient as possible.

It believes, indeed, not only that workers have received from nature itself—as well, in fact, as all the other classes of the community—the right to unite together in order to protect their rights and defend their interests, but that it is useful and advantageous for them to group themselves into organizations of their various trades and professions.

It knows that labour organization cannot be imposed upon the workmen who would not want it any more than employers' organizations can be imposed upon employers wishing to keep their freedom; but it feels that, as the employers' organization can represent all and each of those who wanted to join it, make decisions which bind all its members, speak in the name of all those composing it, prohibit its adherents from settling alone matters affecting all the associates, so the labour organization can claim to represent all those who consent to become members of it, to decide, in such a way as to bind all the associates, all matters of common interest, to assume authority to speak in the name of all its adherents and to demand that, within the limits of the end pursued by the society, they abide by the legitimate decisions made by the majority. It believes, moreover, that, as it is reasonable that all the members of an employers' organization should refuse to discuss their common interest except through the organization of which they are members, so it is in order that organized workers should discuss matters affecting their trade or profession only through the syndicates of which they are members.

If the F.C.W.C. proposes to work as much as possible for the professional organization of the Catholic workers of Canada, it is not only because they are entitled to it, and it is useful and advantageous to them, it is also because labour organization is a necessity of the present time.

There is, first, the danger of neutral organizations to be avoided. There is in the second place, the fact that, in Canada as elsewhere, those whom the workers depend upon, especially in the liberal professions, finance, trade and industry, are already grouped into powerful professional organizations.

Organization calls for organization. If those who employ organize themselves, it becomes necessary that their employees also organize themselves. Otherwise, the strongest would be too much tempted to exploit the weakest.

This cannot signify, however, that the F.C.W.C. is preparing troops for the class struggle. If it organizes the workers, it is in order that their class may deal more equitably with the other classes of the community and agree with them.

It is the economic régime under which we are living which compels the distinct organization of the employers' class and of the employees' class; different interests can only be defended by different bodies. But distinct organizations and different interests do not mean opposed interests and inimical organizations. Two moral persons, as well as two individuals, can speak to each other, understand each other, live in good understanding and even in friendship.

The F.C.W.C. in principle and in practice disproves the theory of those who claim that capital, capitalists and employers are born enemies of labour, workers and wage-earners. It claims, on the contrary, that employers and employees must live agreeing with each other, helping and loving each other.

In order that this agreement may be realized and peace and harmony may reign between employers and employees, it is, of course, necessary that not only one of the parties, but that both parties, show good-will in the matter. But let employers and employees consent to speak to each other through their respective organizations only, and they will find by looking for it together, the means of conciliating their particular interests. This means, by the way, is already known.

Reason and experience, in fact, prove that nothing is more apt to establish and maintain industrial peace, and consequently good social order, than joint conciliation and arbitration committees established, by common agreement, between employers' organizations and employees' organizations.

The F.C.W.C., however, well understands that such preparatory conditions would not be sufficient in order that peace may be definitely and easily established between employers and workers. Let us admit, in fact, that the ones and the others have their own organizations; that the latter give up the idea of fighting each other, that they mutually recognize all the rights belonging to professional organizations; that they even establish between themselves joint conciliation and arbitration commissions, all this is no doubt something, but accord will not result from deliberations thus undertaken, if employers and employees each have their opposite claims and do not admit the same doctrines. What is to be found is a common basis of understanding. The starting point is that employers and workers should be unanimous as to the conception of their reciprocal rights and duties.

The unity of directing principles and fundamental doctrines, such is then the first and indispensable condition of the agreement between employers and workers. But who shall make that unity? Who shall proclaim the doctrine defining the reciprocal duties of employers and workers? What power, above all, shall impose them upon one and the other?

The F.C.W.C. for one, believes that this function properly belongs to the Catholic church which has received from God himself the mission of teaching all nations as well as that of binding and releasing the conscience of all men. It knows, besides, that the church asks and claims for itself this indisputable doctrinal authority and supreme direction in labour matters. Pius X indeed wrote (*Enc. Singulari quadam*): "The social question and the controversies relating to it concerning the nature and duration of work, the fixing of wages and the strike are not purely economic and therefore capable of being solved outside the authority of the church," as, on the contrary, and in all truth, the social question is before all a moral and religious question, and, for that reason, it must especially be solved according to the rules and morals and the judgment of religion." (*Enc. Graves de Comuni.*)

Deeply Catholic, and particularly wishing to see peace reign between employers and employees, the F.C.W.C. therefore adheres to all the directions and teachings of the Catholic church, and especially to all those which concern matters which are the object of its activities.

It openly professes that all human acts, those of groups as well as those of individuals, are dependent on the tribunal of conscience, that Christian justice and charity are the two supreme and obligatory rules of relations and workers, that the strike is a dangerous weapon which can only be used as a final and extreme means, in certain cases only, and provided the conditions which, in a given case, make it lawful, are realized.

In a word, the F.C.W.C. considers as fundamental and likely to bring the classes together, the definitions and rules of conduct outlined in Leo XIII's and Pius X's encyclical letters. It gives them its full adhesion, hoping all those concerned will comply with them as it itself proposes to comply with them.

The F.C.W.C. believes that employees in the various municipal, provincial and federal services, as well as employees in public utilities, have, as well as all other workers, the right to form among themselves organizations having for their object to secure and maintain for the various classes of employees reasonable working conditions. The F.C.W.C., however, refuses to recognize to these organizations, the members of which accomplish services indispensable to the good order of the community, the right to use the strike even as a final means of securing the triumph of just claims. But it demands from the public authorities that they establish, for the settlement of disputes between these employees and their employers, arbitration courts whose decision would be final and binding on both parties. Such courts should be able to deal with disputes concerning all the working conditions of such employees.

The F.C.W.C. is an essentially Canadian organization. One of the reasons for its existence is that the greatest part of the Canadian workmen are opposed to the domination of Canadian organized labour by American organized labour. The F.C.W.C. believes it is wrong, an economic error, a national abdication and a political danger, to have in Canada syndicates depending on a foreign centre which has not our laws, nor our habits, nor our mentality, nor even the same problems as we have. It believes Canadian organized labour must be self-governing, settle its own affairs itself and must not be drowned in a syndicalist mass where its initiative is powerless, its will inefficient and its own life impossible.

It wishes, for its part, work to put a stop to that humiliating situation of Canadian organized labour, the only one in the world consenting to renounce its nationality, refusing independence and accepting a guardianship which, far from being beneficent, is above all injurious to it.

The F.C.W.C. is a frankly and openly Catholic organization. It affiliates with itself Catholic organizations alone, it adheres to the whole doctrine of the church and it promises to always and in everything follow the directions of the Pope and of the Canadian bishops.

The F.C.W.C. is Catholic because the church wants the Catholic workers, if they are associated with each other, to establish Catholic organizations, as the following abstract from the encyclical letter *Singulari quadam* will show: "As to labour organizations, although their aim is to secure temporal advantages for their members, those deserve an unreserved approbation and must be regarded as the best fitted of all to secure the true and lasting interests of their members, which were formed by taking the Catholic religion as the main basis and which openly follow the directions of the church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of religious organizations, and, besides, in all other religions, wherever it may seem possible to provide through them the needs of the associates."

AIM OF THE FEDERATION

The purpose of the federation and the means to secure its fulfilment are set forth in the following sections of the constitution:—

Article 3.—The Federation has for its aim to promote and safeguard the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada.

In order to reach this end, the F.C.W.C. proposes:

1. To definitely establish a general plan according to which Catholic syndicalism in Canada shall be developed, and to pursue the methodical application of the same;
2. To create and maintain in this country a concerted movement of Catholic syndicalism which, while allowing the various groups their autonomy, would bind them by federative bonds, permitting to defend and develop in common the professional, economic, patriotic and religious interests of Catholic workers in Canada;
3. To organize a general propaganda in favour of Catholic syndicalism. This propaganda will be made especially through labour newspapers, salaried organizers and workingmen's research clubs;
4. To work out the legislation asked for by the mass of Catholic workers in Canada;
5. To be used as an intermediate agent between the federated groups, whether it is a question of mutual aid or of disputes to be terminated.
6. To represent the federated organizations whenever and in whatever manner the general interest may demand it;
 - (a) before the public powers;
 - (b) before such institutions or organizations, whether Canadian or foreign, with which it may seem proper to maintain relations.
7. To create as they are needed all services recognized to be necessary to the federated organizations.
8. To organize or favour all institutions of general interest likely to defend the Catholic workers or to help them;
9. The F.C.W.C. can affiliate with no political party whatever.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AND ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY PARADE

The festival of St. Jean Baptiste, patron saint of the French Canadians, is celebrated annually on the 24th of June in the various parishes in the province of Quebec. The celebration, which is organized by the respective St. Jean Baptiste Societies, includes a parade in the morning, the march terminating at one of the parish churches where divine service is subsequently held. In the city of Quebec the two principal parishes having St. Jean Baptiste societies appointed a joint committee to make the arrangements for the 1923 parade, banquet, etc. Other duties of this committee included sending invitations to sister societies, labour unions and others whose presence is desired as likely to add to the eclat of the demonstration. At one of the meetings of this committee the question of inviting the local branches of the international labour unions to participate was discussed, and it was seemingly, but not officially, decided that they should be invited. At a second meeting convened for organization purposes this question was again taken up. Although the individual national and Catholic unions did not protest against the international unions being invited, it was broadly asserted at a meeting of the National Central Trades and Labour Council of Quebec and District, a delegate body representative of the National and Catholic syndicates, that they would await the invitation from the joint committee of St. Jean Baptiste Society, that being the time to take action. This state of mind was regarded as equivalent to an official statement that if the international unions were invited the national and Catholic syndicates would not take part in the celebration. At a subsequent meeting of the joint committee the situation was considered, and it was officially decided, by a large majority, to invite the international unions to participate. Shortly after this decision another meeting was held, at which the Rev. Father Godbout made an attack on all international and neutral societies, and also asserted that if the international unions were allowed to walk in the procession the doors of the Church of St. Francois D'Assise (chosen for the service) would be closed to all participants. As a result of Father Godbout's threat the invitations to the international unions were withdrawn, and the suggestion was made that the members of such bodies could be invited to participate individually as French Canadians. As a protest to this action four of the committee resigned, but it is understood that they subsequently returned, stating that they wished to abide by the advice given by the church authorities in the matter. From reports received, the members of the international labour unions in the locality, the majority of whom are French-Canadian Roman Catholics, took no part in the question of participation in the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the committee of arrangements of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. In order to obviate a recurrence of such incidents in connection with the festival of St. Jean Baptiste a joint meeting of the local branches of St. Jean Baptiste Society added a special clause to the by-laws providing that only French-Canadian Catholic organizations will be invited to participate in future celebrations, and that the badge to be worn be that of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and none other.

CANADA ONLY BRITISH POSSESSION HAVING SECTARIAN UNIONS

Canada, it is understood, is the only British possession in which trade unions composed of Roman Catholic workers are in existence, and which are in opposition to the non-sectarian labour organizations. In Great Britain there is an organization known as the Catholic Federation, which is composed of Roman Catholics generally for particular Catholic purposes, and includes in its membership adherents of the faith who may be trade unionists. Besides this body there is also in England the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists, which is composed exclusively of Catholic members of trade unions, but in both cases these trade unionists confine their activities to defending Roman Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions.

Among the suggestions of the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists to its affiliates are (1) that there should be reported at each meeting anything which has happened inside the trade union which concerns the Catholic church, (2) that when the business of each meeting is completed the time remaining should be devoted exclusively to the study of social subjects, and (3) that the spirit of debate and the practice of public speaking should be encouraged at such meetings, with a view of producing a type of Catholic trade unionist who will be keen on social subjects, and will also understand their relationship to Catholic principles.

So far as reports indicate, there are no sectarian trade unions operating in the United States, and there does not appear to be any desire on the part of Roman Catholic trade unionists in that country to encourage their establishment.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

The original Catholic Trade Unions (or Christian unions as they are called in Europe) were formed in Germany over 50 years ago. Since that time many such unions have been formed, there now being twelve European countries having central federated bodies of unions composed of Catholic work people, these being Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. These several organizations are brought together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, a body established at The Hague in June, 1920, and with which thirteen craft organizations of Catholic workers are also affiliated, ten of which are in Holland, and one each in Belgium, France and Germany. Article II of the statutes of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions states: "The confederation adopts as a basis Christian principles. It therefore affirms that economic and social life implies the co-operation of all the children of the same people. It therefore repudiates violence and class strife as well on the part of employers as on the part of labour. The confederation believes the present social and economic order is on essential points opposed to the Christian spirit. It aims to realize a thorough modification of society according to those principles, by following an organic and legal process of evolution. The confederation has above all for its object the defence of the workers and employers' interests from a viewpoint of the economic, social conditions and those belonging to public order, through a general co-operation."

The objects of the confederation are set forth in the by-laws as follows:—

(a) Defend the workers' interests on the basis of the principles set forth in Article II., in the economic field, and specially in the field of international organizations of labour, wages, working conditions and labour legislation;

(b) Favour the interests of the organization of affiliated confederations;

(c) Carry on propaganda in favour of the Christian syndicalist movement in the various countries where it does not yet exist, and promote the affiliation of organizations on a Christian basis which are not yet affiliated;

(d) Encourage mutual financial support between the affiliated confederations.

The president of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions is Mr. Scherrer, Saint Gall, Switzerland, and the secretary, P. J. S. Serrarens, Drift 10-12, Utrecht, Holland.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS AGAINST THE TRADE UNIONS

Under the above caption the International Federation of Trade Unions in its bulletin of December 6, 1923, published the following reference to the action of the Roman Catholic bishops in Germany, who it is alleged have forbidden Catholics to join "free" (non-sectarian) unions on pain of excommunication:—

British trade unionists may be thankful that, despite their little differences among themselves, their trade union movement does not suffer from a religious cleavage. In several countries of Europe, there is in existence a Catholic or "clerical" trade union movement, of which the main purpose is to act as a useful counterpoise to the genuine trade union movement. The Roman Catholic bishops in Germany are now raising their voices against the "free" trade union movement, that is to say, the trade unions which adopt the Amsterdam platform. Not that the "free" trade union movement, either in Germany or elsewhere, is in any way really opposed to religion, either Protestant or Catholic, in none of the rules of the three "free" German federations (workers, salaried employees or officials) for instance, is there a single word on the subject. At a recent conference of Roman Catholic bishops in Germany, however, general orders were issued, forbidding Catholics to become members of the "free" unions. A certain amount of indulgence will be shown to those persons who have joined "free" unions in ignorance of the Church's disapproval; and—a point worthy of especial notice—similar indulgence will be shown in the case of persons who would be exposed to serious financial prejudice if they were to withdraw from membership. But those misguided persons who have opportunities of joining other unions, and who, in spite of knowledge, obstinately refuse to abandon the "free" trade unions, will be excommunicated. That is to say, although the "free" trade unions are not accused of being anti-religious, membership in them is held to be a danger to the faith of the good Catholic; and he can only be allowed to expose himself to such danger if the financial advantages are sufficient to offset the spiritual peril!

There are in Germany, needless to say, many Catholic trade unionists who are indisposed to submit to this ecclesiastical tyranny. Even Stegerwald, the official leader of the "Christian" (or "Clerical") trade unions, has on a previous occasion called a halt to the pretension of the spiritual lords, by warning them at a public meeting that a limit must be put to the bounds of their authority. It may well be that the time is ripe for a repetition of that warning.

OPPOSITION TO CATHOLIC UNIONS

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as well as the international labour organizations operating on the North America continent do not view with favour the formation of trade unions on sectarian lines, and efforts have been made to check the growth of the Catholic union movement, one of the methods adopted being to send organizers into the

territory where the formation of Catholic unions is being promoted for the purpose of counteracting their influence by placing before the workers what are considered to be the superior advantages of affiliation with the stronger international trade union movement.

At the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour held in Portland, Ore., in September, 1923, the president referred to three causes hindering a united international union movement in Canada. The first is the opposition of some Canadian workmen to being identified with international organizations, the second the extreme radical element, and the third the Catholic unions. In regard to the latter it was stated:—

The movement headed by the church authorities, particularly in Quebec, organizing workmen into associations under the domination of the church, is seriously retarding the progress of the trade union movement in Canada, and is creating unnecessary friction between the church and the regular movement in Canada.

At the biennial convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, held in Montreal in October, 1923, during discussion of a resolution asking assistance of the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Federation of Protestant Churches (two United States bodies), and other religious and economic organizations to help the commercial telegraphers in establishing their full citizenship rights, the alleged action of the Catholic unions of the province of Quebec in alienating Catholic workers from membership in the international unions, according to newspaper reports, was severely scored by some of the delegates. It was asserted that the existence of the national and Catholic unions tended to divide the ranks of the labour movement, it being specifically mentioned that the commercial telegraphers of the province of Quebec, and of the city of Quebec in particular, were prevented from joining the international union of the craft.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF CATHOLIC UNIONS IN CANADA

The earliest year for which an approximate membership of the national and Catholic unions was given was 1919, when it was reported at 31,000; in 1920 the reported membership was 40,000; in 1921 there were 45,000 members and in 1922 the standing was 38,335. The membership as reported in 1923 stood at 30,000, comprised in 106 unions, the bulk of which are identified with the Federation of Catholic Workers. These figures indicate the same number of unions as in existence in 1922, but a decrease in membership of 8,335, the loss, as explained by the general secretary of the federation, being occasioned by the inability of the members to pay their contributions owing to the lack of employment. In April, 1923, the first trade organization, with six affiliated syndicates, was formed under the name of the Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees of Canada. The Catholic trade unionists also have seven central councils and three district councils, delegate bodies similar in character to those discussed in separate chapters of this report.

Le Travailleur, a paper printed in the interests of the national and Catholic unions, ceased publication in August, 1923, owing to the revenue falling far below the expenditure. The publishing company stated that the paper would probably reappear early in 1924.

In the list following is given the name of every known national and Catholic union, as well as a number of study clubs, with such names and addresses of officers as were supplied, the post office addresses of the respective officers being the same as the heading under which they appear, unless otherwise indicated; the arrangement of the list is to first record the officers of the Federation of Catholic Workers and those of the pulp and paper trade group, the various unions, preceded by the central and trade councils, where they exist, being grouped according to their respective localities.

Federation of Catholic Workers.—Pres., Pierre Beaulé, 329 Arago St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Ferdinand Laroche, 114 Hermine St., Quebec, Que.

Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees.—Pres., Pierre Beaulé, 308 St. Joseph St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Ferdinand Laroche, 308 St. Joseph St., Quebec, Que.

Quebec

National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec.—Pres., Louis Morin, 10 Donnacona St. Sec., Thos. Poulin, 692 St. Valier St.

Bakers' National Catholic Union.—Pres., Miss Irene Harbour, 43 Marie Louise St. Sec., J. A. Marquis, 239 St. Luke St.

Quebec—Continued

Barbers' National Catholic Union, Journeymen.—Pres., W. Michard, Jr., 1027 St. Valier St. Sec., P. Lachance, 110 Morin St.

Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union.—Pres., Jos. Hebert, 72 Dollard St. Sec., Adelard Pruneau, 21 St. Benoit St.

Brewery Workers' National Catholic Union.—Pres., Georges Lacroix, 29 St. Agnes St. Sec., J. O. Garneau, 692 St. Valier St.

Bricklayers and Masons, National Catholic Union of.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Building Labourers, National Catholic Union of.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Quebec—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Alfred Martin-Boucher, 114 Hermine St. Sec., Jos. Chouinard, 62 Franklin St.
- Clerks' National Catholic Union, Store.*—Pres., Delphis Laliberte, 201 Latourelle St. Sec., J. E. Gauvin, 102½ Hermine St.
- Clerks' National Catholic Union, Hardware.*—Pres., L. O. Pouliot, 297 St. Cyrille St. Sec., Theo. Maheux, 112 Victoria St.
- Clockmakers and Jewellers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., E. Gagnon, 154 Boisseau St.
- Electricians, No. 1, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., R. Barbeau, 692 St. Valier St. Sec., J. A. Gagne, 8 D'Argenson St.
- Engineers' National Catholic Union, Stationary.*—Pres., Louis Morin, 10 Donnacona St. Sec., Adelard Couture, 10 Lafayette St.
- Fire Department Employees' National Union.*—Pres., P. Patry, 207 Prince Edward St. Sec., Joseph Sanschagrin, 96 St. Germain St.
- Glove Makers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Quirouet, 122 St. Therese St. Sec., Armand Boucher, 55 St. Therese St.
- "Jesus-Ouvrier" Research Club.*—Pres., Alf. Martin-Boucher, 112 Hermine St. Sec., Omer Fortier, 3 St. Augustin St.
- Labourers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., O. Gagnon, 692 St. Valier St. Sec., Thos. Poulin, 692 St. Valier St.
- Leather Cutters, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Nigel Cote, 97 Charest St. Sec., Honore Vezina, 211 Latourelle St.
- Harbour Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Arthur Tremblay, Beauport East. Sec., Jos. Drouin, 16 Rigauville St.
- Machine Shoe Workers, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Robitaille, 272 Massue St. Sec., Delphis Tremblay, 169-5th St., Limoilou.
- Office Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Sec., E. Denis, 692 St. Valier St.
- Painters' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., George Fortin, 59 Montcalm St. Sec., Alfred Pelchat, 96 Jeanne Mance St.
- Pastry Cooks and Confectioners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Alphonse Dion, 112 Franklin St. Sec., Antonia Guimont, 15 Colomb St.
- Printers and Bookbinders' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., Neree Begin, 103 St. Anne St. Sec., J. O. Poulin, 83-4th St., Limoilou.
- Research Club Sacre Coeur.*—Pres., Henri Paquet, 112 Hermine St. Sec., Thomas Poulin, 308 St. Joseph St.
- Street Railway Employees, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Emile Beaulieu, 161 Richelieu St. Sec., Emile Lavoie, 122 Lavigueur St.
- Tanners, Curriers, Tawers and Patenters, National Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Rattee, 692 St. Valier St. Sec., O. Gagnon, 692 St. Valier St.
- Tinsmiths and Roofers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. O. Leclerc, 245 Bagot St. Sec., Jean Alain, 209 Napoleon St.

Montreal

- Central Council of Catholic Unions.*—Pres., C. Bernier, 859 St. Valier St. Sec., J. P. Malo, 1706a Jeanne Mance St.
- Building Trades Council.*—Pres., R. Lajoie, 57 McGill College Ave. Sec., A. Marcotte, 646a Fabre St.
- Printing Trades Council.*—Sec., J. A. Daigneault, 957 De Montigny St.

Montreal—Concluded

- General Executive of Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions.*—Sec., O. Roberge, 228 Bennett St.
- Bank Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Marcoux, 153 Marquette St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers, National Catholic Union of (Finishers).*—Pres., P. Pouliot, 100 Dorion St. Sec., O. Roberge, 228 Bennett St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers, National Catholic Union of (Machinists).*—Sec., L. Lacroix, 868 Pie IX. Blvd.
- Carpenters and Joiners' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., C. Gauthier, Somerville St. Sec., P. Ethier, 2070 Cartier St.
- Carriage and Automobile Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., D. Pilon, 6214 De La Roche St. Sec., J. Beaumont, 75 Villeneuve St.
- Clerks' National Catholic Union, No. 1, Store.*—Pres., Eugene Poitras, 813 St. Hubert St. Sec., E. H. Corbin, 77 Bleury St.
- Clerks' National Catholic Union, No. 2, Store.*—Pres., Gilbert Martel, 1292 Cartier St. Sec., L. Jules Rouillard, 258 Plessis St.
- De Mun Research Club.*—Pres., A. Gauthier, 142 Cuivilliers St. Sec., P. Laganier, 250 Visitation St.
- Engineers' National Catholic Union, Stationary.*—Pres., F. Paquette. Sec., E. Desjardins, 315 Amherst St.
- Garment Workers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., J. Vaillancourt, 1720 Cartier St. Sec., J. E. Chevalier, 3075 St. Dominique St.
- Labourers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., R. Abel, Montreal. Sec., E. Sergerie, 343 Dufresne St.
- Leon XIII. Research Club.*—Pres., G. Tremblay, 84 St. Denis St. Sec., E. Provost, 1697a St. Dominique St.
- Metal Lathers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., J. Boutin, 655 De Montigny St.
- Municipal Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. R. Thibodeau, Treasury Dept., City Hall. Sec., W. Millette, 2969b St. Denis St.
- Painters, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. Phaneceef, 94 Bennett St. Sec., A. St. Pierre, 268 Amherst St.
- Plumbers' National Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Durand, 2319 St. Hubert St. Sec., A. Lajoie, 57 McGill College Ave.
- Pressmen, National Catholic Union of Job.*—Sec., A. Bergeron, 467 Montcalm St.
- Pressmen, National Catholic Union of Newspaper.*—Pres., N. Myette, 1560 Chateaubriand St. Sec., P. Authier, 1633 Cartier St.
- Printers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., I. Germain, 1300 Bordeaux St.
- Railway Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., O. Lasalle, 771 Fullum St. Sec., A. Lacoste, 193 Panet St.
- Saw Mill Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. E. Mailloux, 230 Guy St. Sec., W. Huard, 1279 Henri Julien St.
- Street Railway Employees, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., P. Auclair, 1786 St. Catherine St. Sec., A. Courtois, 557 Panet St.
- Sugar Refinery Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Arthur Ducharme, 418 Bourbonniere St. Sec., Adelard Brissy, 213 Aylwin St.
- Textile Workers, National Catholic Union of.*—Sec., E. Poirier, 255 St. Germain St.
- Tinsmiths and Roofers, National Catholic Union of.*—Pres., H. Veronneau, 1399 Logan St. Sec., A. Hervey, 1941 Jeanne d'Arc St.

Hull

National Central Trades Council of Hull.—Pres., Joseph Seguin, 4 Langevin St. Sec., J. A. Morin, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—Pres., Edward Morin, 142 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. St. Louis, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Carpenters and Joiners.—Pres., J. B. Laroche, 4 Langevin St. Sec., A. St. Laurent, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Chemical Pulp Workers.—Pres., C. Petit, 4 Langevin St. Sec., A. Morin, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Dressmakers.—Pres., Miss Burton, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Miss Legault, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Labourers.—Pres., L. Albert, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Ludger Viault, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Mechanical Pulp and Paper Workers and Match Makers.—Pres., Joseph Dupere, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Isaac Smith, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Newspaper and Office Workers.—Pres., E. Boutet, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Henry Lessard, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Office Clerks.—Pres., Hermas Deslaurier, 4 Langevin St. Sec., B. R. Decotret, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Plumbers and Steamfitters.—Pres., Albert Laporte, 4 Langevin St. Sec., L. O. Bois, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Policemen.—Pres., Arthur Racine, Box No. 1. Sec., Leopold Normand, Police Station.

Syndicate of Printers and Bookbinders.—Pres., Armand Morin, 4 Langevin St. Sec., L. Lapierre, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Retail Clerks.—Pres., Lionel Harper, 4 Langevin St. Sec., J. Cadieux, 4 Langevin St.

Syndicate of Steel, Copper and Cast Iron Moulders.—Pres., Lucien Auger, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Wilfrid Morin, 4 Langevin St.

Research Club Benoit XV.—Pres., L. P. Riel, 4 Langevin St. Sec., A. Morin, 4 Langevin St.

Circle of School Teachers.—Pres., Miss E. Legault, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Miss E. Carriere, 4 Langevin St.

Three Rivers

Central Council of Three Rivers.—Pres., J. G. Bolduc, 21 Royale St. Sec., G. Courtois, 21 Royale St.

Carpenters and Joiners' Syndicate.—Pres., Denis Larive, 21 Royale St. Sec., Xavier Biron, 21 Royale St.

Commerce and Industries Syndicate.—Pres., Anselme Trudel, 21 Royale St. Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 21 Royale St.

Foundry Workers' Syndicate.—Sec., L. A. Gingras, 21 Royale St.

Glove Makers' Syndicate.—Sec., E. Abran, 21 Royale St.

Labourers' Syndicate.—Pres., Joseph Rousselle, 21 Royale St. Sec., E. Pronovost, 21 Royale St.

Mixed Syndicate.—Pres., Donat Beaumier, 21 Royale St. Sec., Art. Verrette, 21 Royale St.

Painters' Syndicate.—Pres., Zephir Duval, 21 Royale St. Sec., Eugene Chartier, 21 Royale St.

Textile Workers' Syndicate.—Pres., Rosaire Fortier, 21 Royale St. Sec., L. Fortier, 21 Royale St.

St. Hyacinthe

Bakers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., T. Gladu, 14 Piets St.

St. Hyacinthe—Concluded

Joiners, Notional Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. Campbell, 13 Ste. Anne St. Sec., Albany Blanchard, 67 St. Paul St.

Machinists, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Joseph Z. Nolin, Notre Dame St. Sec., A. Bousquet, 85 Bourdages St.

Sherbrooke

Central Council of Catholic Unions.—Pres., Joseph Laliberte, 107 King St. E. Sec., Arthur Brule, 25-1st Ave. S.

Garment Workers' National Catholic Union.—Pres., Gustave Page, 20 Conseil St. Sec., A. Belanger, 91 King St. E.

Research Club Benoit XV.—Sec., A. Brule, 25-1st Ave. S.

Woollen Textile Industry, National Catholic Union of the.—Pres., Phillias Leblond, 93 Alexandre St. Sec., Edmond Gauthier, Gillespie St.

Lachine

Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.—Pres., J. O. H. Levac, 71 Palm St., Montreal. Sec., J. Comeau, 17-13th Ave.

Clerks, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., D. Bergeron, 17-12th Ave. Sec., O. Chartier, 143c Notre Dame St.

Construction Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. O. H. Levac, 71 Palm St., Montreal. Sec., J. Beluse, 9-15th Ave.

Iron Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. Frechette, 83-11th Ave. Sec., N. Cardinal, 151 Notre Dame St.

Metal Cable Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Ambroise Durocher, 138-2nd Ave. Sec., Emile Daoust, 298-7th Ave.

Shop Labourers, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. Briere, 1a-12th Ave. Sec., A. Vanasse, 158a St. Louis St.

St. Michel Research Club.—Pres., A. Beaulieu, 82c Notre Dame St. Sec., J. Comeau, 17-13th Ave.

Granby

Central Council of the National and Catholic Unions.—Pres., A. Marquis. Sec., Geo. Emile Prefontaine.

Rubber Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Miss Irene Bedard.

Tobacco Workers, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Joseph Arbour. Sec., Alfred Brunell.

Woodworkers, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Henry Laliberte. Sec., A. Boucher, Box 486.

Levis

Pius X. Research Club.—Sec., J. E. Fortin, Box 11, Lauzon West.

Workers' National Union, South Shore.—Pres., Gaspar Langlois, Lauzon West. Sec., Joseph Lacombe, Box 321.

Chicoutimi

Mutual Labour Federation of the North.—Sec., A. Gagnon, 171 Carter St.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 2, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., J. Henri Villeneuve, 11 St. Paul St., Chicoutimi West.

Port Alfred

Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Fort. Bergeron, Ha! Ha! Bay Junction. Sec., L. A. Bergeron.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 3, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Jos. Hilaire. Sec., J. L. Coutlee.

Hawkesbury, Ont.

De Mun Research Club.—Pres., Raoul Portelance. Sec., A. L. Sabourin.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 4, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. L. Sauve. Sec., A. L. Sabourin.

National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities

Asbestos Miners, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Amedee Lavigne, Asbestos. Sec., Arthur Delisle, Asbestos.

Other Localities—Concluded

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 6, National Catholic Union of.—Sec., Pierre Savard, Desbien Mill, Co. Lac St. Jean.

Workers' National Catholic Union of Grande Baie.—Sec., A. Bergeron, Grand Baie.

Research Club, St. Patrick.—Pres., N. Beaudry, Magog. Sec., N. Tetreault, Magog.

St. Andrew Labour Union.—Pres., Andre Tremblay, Riviere-Trois-Pistoles. Sec., Thomas Garnier, Riviere-Trois-Pistoles.

Workers' National Corporation of St. Genevieve de Batiscan.—Pres., Cleophas Trudel, St. Genevieve de Batiscan. Sec., Napoleon St. Cyr, St. Genevieve de Batiscan.

Asbestos Miners, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Louis Philippe Morin, Thetford Mines. Sec., C. Adams, Thetford Mines.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 5, National Catholic Union of.—Pres., Napoleon Dubeau, Val Jalbert. Sec., I. Demeule, Val Jalbert.

BUSINESS AGENTS

The national and Catholic unions, similar to other labour bodies in the Dominion, in a number of instances maintain a business agent, a trade union position referred to in chapter X. Three central councils and 22 unions reported having business agents, the trades, with names of business agents, together with their addresses, being as follows:—

Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec.—Pierre Beaulé, 308 St. Joseph St., Quebec.

Central Trades Council of Hull.—Achille Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

Central Trades Council of Three Rivers.—J. G. Bolduc, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.

Printing Trades Council.—Gerard Tremblay, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Boot and Shoe Workers (Finishers).—G. Laurier, 601a Iberville St., Montreal.

Carpenters and Joiners.—R. Binette, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Carriage and Automobile Workers.—A. Lefebvre, 245 Aylwin St., Montreal.

Hardware Clerks.—A. Villeneuve, 220 Queen St., Quebec.

Labourers.—J. B. Rodrigue, 655 Deontigny St., Montreal.

Machine Shoe Workers.—Georges Marois, 201 Aqueduct St., Quebec.

Metal Cable Workers.—J. Comeau, 17-13th Ave., Lachine.

Metal Lathers.—J. B. Rodrigue, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Newspaper Pressmen.—R. Tremblay, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Painters.—P. C. Grenier, 174r Durocher St., St. Sauveur, Quebec.

Painters.—J. B. Rodrigue, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Plumbers.—M. Dieumegarde, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 3.—E. Bilodeau, Port Alfred.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 4.—Rev. R. Glaude, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 5.—Alfred Larouche, Gaud. Ouellet and C. Martin, Val Jalbert.

Saw Mill Workers.—R. Binette, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

South Shore Workers.—J. H. Langlois, Lauzon West.

Stationary Engineers.—J. B. Rodrigue, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Street Railway Employees.—Emile Beaulieu, 161 Richelieu St., Quebec.

Tinsmiths and Roofers.—M. Dieumegarde, 655 DeMontigny St., Montreal.

Tobacco Workers.—Pierre Laliberte, Granby.

V. FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

Delegate Bodies, Including Provincial Federations of Labour, Building and Printing Trades Councils—Federations of Railway Shop Mechanics, Theatrical Employees and Employees of Public Authorities—List of Federations, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

For the purpose of harmonizing the activities of the various local branch unions of closely allied crafts, and of permitting them to deal collectively in trade and other matters, the plan of labour organization provides for the establishment of federated bodies, the consenting affiliates electing delegates to represent their views on the matters which come within the purview of such organizations. While the jurisdiction of most of these delegate bodies, all of which are supported by a per capita tax from the affiliated unions, are confined to a particular locality, some of them include the shop mechanics on a railway system, others cover a whole province and in two instances are organized on a Dominion-wide basis. In 1920 one of the strong groups of federated bodies was that comprising metal trades councils, in that year there being nine local bodies and a Dominion-wide organization. Since that time, however, the number has gradually decreased, the only one remaining being the Toronto Metal Trades Council. While some of the other groups have also lost in membership, none have suffered as heavily as the metal trades.

There are two provincial federations of labour working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with jurisdiction covering their respective provinces. Membership in provincial federations include (1) trades and labour councils; (2) international and national local branch unions and (3) federal labour unions, bodies usually representing trades over which no existing central organizing union claims jurisdiction. Annual meetings are held at which legislative and other matters of concern to wage earners are considered. The legislative demands which have been adopted at the conventions are presented to the respective Provincial Governments by the executive officers who may be accompanied by representatives of affiliated local unions.

Other groups of delegate bodies representing kindred occupations include building trades, printing trades, theatrical employees and employees of public authorities. The composition of the federations of the last-named group is in some instances more diversified than that of the four others mentioned, its scope including not only ordinary civic employees, but street railway and telephone employees, where such services are municipally owned. Besides the three local organizations, meeting at frequent intervals to deal with local conditions concerning the various trades making up the respective federations, there are two provincial bodies of such workers, viz., the Western Federation of Civic Employees (covering the Province of Alberta) and the British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees, the last-named body being registered under the Societies' Act of the province and is authorized to issue charters to local branch associations.

The most important delegate body in the railway employees' group is Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, which is working under charter from the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour. It is the largest of the federations, having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines, including machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, etc. These workers are in the first place members of their respective local unions, and are brought together in a system federation covering the particular railway line on which they are employed. Delegates from these system federations and crafts make up the representation at the conventions of the division, which meets biennially, although special sessions may be called. Included in the system federations affiliated with the department are the organized mechanics employed on the following railway lines: Algoma Eastern; Canadian Pacific; Canadian National; Grand Trunk; Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia; Dominion Atlantic; Halifax & Southwestern; Kettle Valley; Quebec Central; Timiskaming & Northern Ontario and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo. The functions of Division No. 4 include the making of wage schedules and the consideration of other matters pertaining to the working conditions of the various classes of employees represented. The executive board is composed of the general chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, with two representatives from each affiliated craft organization. It is the business

of the system federations, of which there are twelve, to see that the wage schedules on their respective lines are properly administered and to handle all grievances, reporting to and receiving instructions from Division No. 4.

Besides the system federations there are six local federated bodies of railway shop mechanics, to which representatives are elected by the local branch unions affiliated, and their functions are somewhat similar to other delegate bodies of railway shop crafts.

The Federations of Theatrical Employees are composed of local unions whose members are engaged in theatrical work, and include stage employees, musicians, and moving picture machine operators. The objects of these federations are to devise ways and means for bettering the conditions of the allied unions and to assist in the settlement of any differences which may arise involving the interests of the federated bodies where the union directly concerned is unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. All contemplated demands which may affect the members of other branches of the federation must first be submitted to the federation for consideration in order to provide against hasty or ill-advised action on the part of any of the affiliated unions.

On November 15, 1920, two of the central organizing bodies of postal employees of the Dominion Government, both of which are connected with organized labour, viz., the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association and the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, formed the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees. In October, 1921, at a meeting in Ottawa, the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation joined the federated body. It was also proposed that the Amalgamated Civil Servants, formerly the Amalgamated Postal Workers (mentioned in an earlier chapter), should disband, and the members join either of the three other postal workers' organizations in which they were eligible. The Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the proposal of disbandment and the body has continued to operate independently. In 1922 the Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association was formed and became an affiliate of the Federation of Postal Employees. The object of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees is to co-ordinate the activities of the affiliated bodies with the view of bringing about improvements in the service, both from the standpoint of the public and the employees. Its functions include dealing with matters referred by the bodies connected with the federation which may originate activities, but must not take final action until passed upon by the associations comprising the organization. Meetings are held annually in the month of February.

The Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario was formed in Woodstock in 1903 as a voluntary unaffiliated body. In 1907 the word "Western" was dropped from the name, the annual meeting of the organization having been attended by a number of delegates from eastern cities. The annual conventions of the association are attended by delegates from such recognized labour bodies in Ontario as contribute a prescribed annual fee. The functions of the Labour Educational Association of late years having developed somewhat along lines similar to a provincial federation, the name of the organization is given a place in the miscellaneous group.

According to information received, the following federated bodies have passed out of existence: Peterborough Building Trades Council, Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour, metal trades councils in London and Victoria, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway System Federation, and the Montreal District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen. The names of new delegate bodies added include the Building Trades Committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, Pere Marquette Railway System Federation, and local railway system federations in Montreal and Quebec.

There are in the Dominion 53 trade union federations of all classes, two less than the number recorded in 1922, divided by groups as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building and printing trades councils, 10 each; railway employees' federations, 19; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 6; miscellaneous federations, 2, one of which is the remaining metal trades council. The full list of federations, which are made up exclusively of local branch unions of international organizations, with names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, is as follows:—

PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS

Alberta Federation of Labour.—Pres., Frank Wheatley, Blairmore, Alta. Sec., Elmer E. Roper, 11715 96th street, Edmonton, Alta.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour.—Pres., J. E. Tighe, 23½ Douglas avenue, St. John, N.B. Sec., G. R. Melvin, 37 High street, St. John, N.B.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS

- Building Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., Frank Griffard, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Lynch, 417 Ontario street E., Montreal, Que.
- Building Trades Council, Brantford.*—Sec., A. G. Brown, R.R. No. 5, Brantford, Ont.
- Building Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., Archibald Shaw, 408 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Albert Edginton, Bartonville, Ont.
- Building Trades Council, Niagara Falls.*—Pres., C. A. Darragh, 48 Allen street, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson street, Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Building Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. R. Williamson, 248 Frank street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. Herbst, 548 Gladstone avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Building Trades Council, St. Catharines.*—Pres., F. Wiley, 7 Fitzgerald street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell avenue, St. Catharines, Ont.
- Building Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., J. L. Gillanders, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Varley, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Building Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, 808 Pine street, Winnipeg, Man.
- Building Trades Section of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. H. Poulton, 1233 11th avenue W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Building Trades Committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Chairman, Wm. Dunn, 803 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., James Thompson, Box 320, Vancouver, B.C.

PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS

- Allied Printing Trades Council, St. John.*—Pres., E. L. Sage, 294 Princess street, St. John, N.B. Sec., Murray Hastings, 122 Elm street, St. John, N.B.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., R. Margurette, 1039 City Hall avenue, Montreal, Que. Sec., James Philip, Room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James street, Montreal, Que.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., Harry Teely, 21 Rossmore avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Roy E. Parish, 41 Ottawa street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. A. McDowell, 335 James street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., W. E. Mitchell, 57 Woolfrey avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. Whitcombe, 17 Lark street, Toronto, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., R. J. Prendergast, 199 Maryland avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. B. Lowe, Box 2024, Winnipeg, Man.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., D. MacFarlane, 615 1st avenue N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., B. Creak, 458 12th street N.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Edmonton.*—Pres., T. Mattison, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. T. Tompkins, care of Great Western Press, 97th street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres., J. Milne, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., C. K. Christian, 103 Menzies street, Victoria, B.C. Sec., C. F. Banfield, 642 Craigflower road, Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A.F. of L.*—Pres., R. J. Tallon, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. Dickie, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., John Speed, 1463 Elgin avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. Robertson, 625 Toronto street, Winnipeg, Man.
- Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Robt. Merrilees, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. Brough, Sudbury, Ont.
- C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal).*—Pres., J. McGovern, 70 Marquette street, Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Walsh, 1672 De la Roche street, Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. McKenna, 310 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., W. N. Lester, 143a Ash avenue, Montreal, Que.
- C.N.R. System Federation, No. 11.*—Pres., Wm. Rogers, 233 Cameron street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. McKinnon, 22 Maple street, Moncton, N.B.
- Federated Shop Trades, Central Region, C.N.R.*—Pres., F. Harrison, 186 Congregation street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Corbett, 92 Tecumseh avenue, London, Ont.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Quebec).*—Pres., C. McLeran, 1317 St. Valier street, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. Belanger, 115 Hermine street, Quebec, Que.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).*—Pres., E. J. Thompson, 11231 St. Albert Trail, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. D. Wishart, 12815-123 A street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Alberta and Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways System Federation, No. 84.*—Pres., G. Grant, Sub P.O. No. 8, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107-128th street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.*—Pres., A. L. Skinnen, Kentville, N.S. Sec., W. R. Wood, Kentville, N.S.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

- Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.*—Sec., E. J. Strothard, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Johnston, Penticton, B.C. Sec., Geo. Barr, Penticton, B.C.
- Pere Marquette Railway System Federation.*—Pres., C. Spitler, 81 Locust street, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. Dukes, 30 West avenue, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Quebec Central Railway System Federation.*—Pres., M. Roffan, 386 Bowen avenue S., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Fred. Tryman, 445 Wellington street S., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.*—Pres., L. F. Taylor, Queen street E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hawkins, 257 1st avenue E., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Geo. B. Sharpe, 173 Victoria avenue N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., J. F. McDonagh, 92 Melbourne street, Hamilton, Ont.
- London Federated Trades (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).*—Pres., G. Murphy, 823 Lorne avenue, London, Ont. Sec., E. Unsted, 110 Waterloo street, London, Ont.
- C.P.R. Federation of Railway Unions (Calgary).*—Pres., T. B. Riley, 7427 22nd street, Ogden, Calgary, Alta. Sec., John R. Roberts, 219 12th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

- Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.*—Pres., H. G. Roberts, 243 Breeze Hill avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Hartnett, 1 Percy street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Theatrical Federation of Winnipeg.*—Pres., V. Armand, Wentworth Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 730 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
- Theatrical Federation of Calgary.*—Pres., W. H. Thurston, Palace Theatre, Calgary, Alta. Sec., N. E. Stevens, Capital Theatre, Calgary, Alta.
- Theatrical Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson street, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Chas. H. Williams, 991 Nelson street, Vancouver, B.C.

EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.*—Pres., A. Lanteigne, 217 St. Catherine street E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Mathieu, 82 Mentana street, Montreal, Que.
- Edmonton Civic Service Federation.*—Pres., J. Berry, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. MacCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Civic Employees' Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., Chas. A. Watson, 1644 10th avenue E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. A. Urquhart, 1145 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.*—Pres., Gordon Jackson, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. E. Archer, 72 Rosslyn avenue S., Hamilton, Ont.
- British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.*—Pres., W. J. Scribbens, 3208 Pender street E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Simmers, care of City Hall, Vancouver, B.C.
- Western Federation of Civic Employees.*—Pres., E. H. Knights, 214 9th street, Bridgeland, Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Labour Educational Association of Ontario.*—Pres., J. F. Marsh, 748 Logan avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph T. Marks, 343 Carlton street, Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John McDonald, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Munroe, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.

VI. DISTRICT COUNCILS

Summary of the Objects, Jurisdiction and Powers of Bodies Composed of Delegates from Particular Trade Union Branches—Number of District Councils in the Dominion—Division by Trades—Names of Councils, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

With a view to bringing about the closer affiliation of local branch unions of particular trades the labour organizations on the North American continent have developed a system of "district councils" or "conference boards," a number of which are in operation in Canada. The main purpose of these delegate bodies is to deal with trade and other matters considered to be in the interest of the membership, and which it is believed can be dealt with in a conference of representatives having the opinions of their respective constituents more satisfactorily than by individual branches. The jurisdiction of these councils varies, being in some instances confined to a locality where two or more local branches of the same craft union exist; in other instances including all local branches of a given trade within a stated area, and occasionally extending to a whole province or even to cover the same class of workers throughout the Dominion. To meet the expenses of these district bodies a per capita tax is levied on the branches in affiliation, each unit being entitled to a certain number of delegates. Where the councils are purely local, meetings are held at frequent intervals, but in the case of provincial and Dominion-wide bodies the meetings are held annually. Some of the more important functions of the district councils operating in the Dominion are here briefly indicated.

There is now only one conference board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and it is chartered by the central organization, with power to make its own constitution and by-laws, and to collect a per capita tax from the local branches which constitute it to meet the necessary operating expenses. Objects of this board include endeavours to establish and maintain a uniform work-day and rate of wages in the territory under its jurisdiction, which covers the province of Ontario; the regulation of apprentice laws; the procuring of favourable legislation for the craft; and the securing of information for its members regarding conditions of employment throughout the country.

In 1913 a unification for trade purposes was effected between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in the United States, and the first-named body ceased to operate generally. The Canadian Executive Board, however, of the Amalgamated Society is still maintained to carry on the beneficiary system of the organization. The local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in Canada, while retaining their original charters were also granted charters by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the term "Amalgamated Section" being affixed to the title and number of each branch. These local branches, together with those having affiliation only with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, make up the various district councils of carpenters, those of a local character meeting at short intervals and the provincial councils annually. Power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities is conferred on the district councils; they must also provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and can enforce penalties, subject to an appeal to the general president of the United Brotherhood. Owing to a decision of the United Brotherhood refusing to allow members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society to hold certain official positions in the district council of Toronto (referred to elsewhere in this report) a breach occurred in the ranks of the carpenters in that city. The Toronto branches of the Amalgamated were subsequently expelled from the Brotherhood, and they on November 4, 1922, established a management committee to safeguard the interests of the Toronto members of the Amalgamated Society.

The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance came into existence on May 16, 1920, and is composed of the local branches of the organization in the province which desire to affiliate. The objects of the council are (1) to promote harmony among the branches and to protect them in their rights, (2) to advance the interests of the membership at large, (3) to settle any and all grievances between affiliated branches, (4) the enforcement of the demarcation line as determined in the constitution of the alliance,

and (5) to create a better feeling between the employers and employees. Regular meetings of the council are held on the third Sunday in January and the Sunday preceding the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, each local branch being entitled to three delegates. Special meetings may be called if approved by a referendum vote. The voting power is regulated by the membership, one vote being allowed for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof, but each branch having less than fifty members is entitled to one vote. Affiliated branches are required to pay per capita of two cents per month. Under the regulations governing affiliated local branches it is provided that where a shop or job has been declared unfair by the district council, no member of a local branch shall be allowed to work. Local branches are required to use their efforts in making the eight-hour day universal, and when making a demand for advanced wages or changes in working conditions or resisting a reduction of pay or other changes, a copy of the demands is to be filed with the district council.

Montreal District Council, No. 15, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is chartered by the central organization, and comprises the local branches of the brotherhood operating in the city of Montreal. The objects of the council are the creation of harmony and unity between the local unions of the craft, the establishing of a minimum wage in the district, and the enforcement of a code of working rules governing hours, wages, etc. Council No. 15 has legislative and executive power on all matters relating to the common interest of the local unions in the district, including the ordering of strikes, subject to the sanction of the general executive board of the Brotherhood. The revenue of the council is derived by a per capita tax on the local unions under its jurisdiction.

District Council No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is chartered by the international body, the jurisdiction covering all Canadian lodges of the craft whose members are employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The district council is represented in the international executive by an international vice-president, and has power to levy assessments on members in the jurisdiction in case of emergency. The council has its own by-laws and may call strikes, provided the approval of the international executive council has been secured, but may arbitrate and close strikes on its own volition.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Association of Machinists was established with the object of standardizing conditions in the machinist industry throughout the province. The expenses of the council are met by a per capita assessment on the affiliated local branches. Regular meetings are held annually, at which wage schedules are prepared and other matters considered.

District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over all units containing members of the organization employed on Canadian railways, subject, of course, to the general laws of the Grand Lodge. The proportion and methods of representation and the collection of revenue are determined by the members comprising the district. The Lodge may levy assessments within its jurisdiction, provided the same have been approved by the affiliated members. The district is divided into seven sections in accord with the territory of the respective general managers of the main trunk roads as follows: No. 1, comprising the western lines of the C.P.R.; No. 2, the eastern lines of the C.P.R.; No. 3, the western region of the C.N.R.; No. 4, the central region of the C.N.R.; No. 5, the Atlantic region of the C.N.R.; No. 6, the T., H. & B. Railroad; No. 7, the T. & N. O. Railroad. The district, which issues an official monthly bulletin, is officered by a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who, with the seven section chairmen, comprise the district executive board. District Lodges Nos. 24, 46, 78 and 82 are local bodies, composed of the lodges in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, respectively, and the surrounding districts. These district lodges deal with matters affecting the interests of the members of the association in the localities mentioned.

The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union is chartered by the central organization. The board makes its own laws, subject to the approval of the general president, and elects the business agent for the territory under its jurisdiction. The revenue is derived by a per capita tax on each local union affiliated with the Conference Board, the money being received through the international headquarters.

The primary object of the joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which there are two, located respectively at Montreal and Toronto, is to call, conduct, and settle strikes and lockouts affecting the local branches under their jurisdiction. The decision of such boards in all disputes is binding upon the local unions.

The Montreal and Toronto District Councils of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have power to transact business pertaining to the welfare of the various local branches comprising their memberships, such as organizing label agitations and to prevent branches from striking without the consent of the council; also to endeavour to adjust all local differences before they are referred to headquarters. These councils, which are entitled to one delegate each to represent them at the general conventions, have authority to investigate the financial standing of affiliated local branches, reports of same to be forwarded to the general executive board.

The Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada, a subordinate delegate body of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, is designed to direct the work of organizing the workers in the cloth, hat and cap and millinery industry in the Dominion and generally to aid in bettering their working conditions. The functions of the Toronto Joint Board of the Fur Workers is understood to be similar to the above.

The joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have their own rules to govern their proceedings, and one of the stated objects of these bodies is that of promoting improvements in the conditions of employment of union shoe workers. They also carry on work to extend the recognition and use of all union labels, particularly the boot and shoe workers' union stamp, and in general to co-operate with the general officers in carrying out the contracts and policies of the organization.

The conference boards of the International Typographical Union have their own by-laws. Among other matters which engage attention at the annual meetings are those having to do with the sanitary conditions of printing offices and the securing of legislation in the interests of the printing industry, as also to secure unanimity among the various branches on matters affecting the trade. The revenue is derived from a per capita tax on the affiliations, paid direct to the conference boards. The Northwestern Typographical Conference, whose officers are located in United States cities, has jurisdiction over Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the Province of British Columbia. The two other conference boards are composed entirely of Canadian branches of the International Typographical Union.

There are three district councils composed of branches of the International Longshoremen's Association, only one of which, however, is composed entirely of Canadian units, viz., that at St. John, N.B. This council may make rulings and decisions affecting local branches or members, but such are subject to the approval of the district branch, final decision being in the hands of the executive council of the international association. The Atlantic Coast District Council has jurisdiction over the entire north Atlantic coast including Canadian ports in the territory named. There is also a similar district body for the Pacific coast. The constitution of the first-named stipulates that one of the vice-presidents must be located in Canada, and for the latter the law requires that one of the vice-presidents be located in British Columbia. Among the functions of these councils is the investigation of the conduct of local branches and members under their jurisdiction. They also have power to inflict penalties and fines against local unions for violation of the rules of the association.

District Union No. 18 of the United Mine Workers, which has jurisdiction over the coal mining districts in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, has power to adopt rules for its own governance, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the International Union or joint agreements. The district also has control over the locals affiliated, and has power to collect a per capita tax and to levy assessments on their own members, such assessments not to exceed \$1 per month. The district union is not permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of the members without the sanction of an international convention or the international executive board, but the union may order local strikes within its own territory on its own responsibility; provided, however, that where such strikes are to be financed by the international union, they must be sanctioned by the international executive board. District No. 26, which had jurisdiction over the coal fields of Nova Scotia, had its charter revoked by the international president for calling an illegal strike. (Details of this incident will be found in the chapter headed "Use of Troops in Industrial Disputes".) The International president subsequently set up a provisional district and officers were named to look after the interests of the United Mine Workers in the Nova Scotia territory.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is an organization composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in the Province of Ontario. The objects of the association are: (1) the education of the barbers by means of an exchange of ideas at annual conventions; (2) the advocacy of higher wages and shorter hours; (3) the universal closing of all barber shops on the Lord's Day; (4) provincial license and examination as to qualifications of all barbers; also more adequate sanitary regulations for barber shops, and rigid enforcement of the law pertaining thereto.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and has power to enact laws for its own governance, so long as they do not conflict with the international constitution, after they have been approved by the affiliated units. Among the purposes of the district body is a standardization of working conditions and rates of pay and the securing of legislation for the better protection of those engaged in the theatrical trades. District No. 12 of the same organization, with powers similar to the above, has jurisdiction over the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The Western Canada Musicians' Association was organized in Saskatoon on April 7, 1921, and is made up of delegates from local branches of the American Federation of Musicians located in the territory from Port Arthur westward to and including the whole of the province of Alberta. Among the aims of the association is the establishment of uniformity of contract for theatrical employees, such contracts to be made with theatre managers through the theatrical federations, where they exist, the main object being to avoid the possibility of legal action owing to sympathetic strikes on the part of theatre employees.

The Ontario Pipe Trades Council is an organization of plumbers, steam and gas fitters designed to co-ordinate the work of its affiliates. The council, embracing as it does workers of the trade engaged in both construction work and shipbuilding, cannot be classified, and is accordingly placed in the miscellaneous group.

Under the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen the United States and Canada are divided into districts, the United States having five and Canada two. District No. 6 covers the territory west of Fort William and No. 7 has jurisdiction eastward from the Great Lakes. A paid representative, whose salary is paid by the respective districts, conducts the business in accordance with the laws of the general organization, keeping a record of unemployed members and endeavouring to secure positions for them. He also collects initiation fees and dues in his own district, transmitting monthly the per capita tax, etc., due to headquarters. The districts have authority over their own affairs, such as enforcing and establishing their wage scale, and the adoption of laws to apply within their own territorial lines, provided they do not conflict with the constitution.

The delegate bodies whose names appear for the first time include London District Council of Carpenters, Toronto Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Toronto Joint Board of Fur Workers, Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada, Northwestern Typographical Conference, District No. 12 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and the Western Canada Musicians' Association. The name of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters has been transferred to the list of "Organizations Other than International", which is considered a more appropriate classification. The only district body to pass out of existence during 1923 was the Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions.

The list following contains the names of 49 delegate bodies, five more than the number recorded in 1922, divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 15; machinists, 6; clothing workers, including ladies' garment workers, fur workers, and hat and cap makers, 6; printers and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, mine workers, theatre employees and steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, boilermakers, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, moulders, musicians and barbers, 1 each. All the councils mentioned in this chapter are composed of local branches of international unions. The list of district councils which follows is arranged in trade groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

BUILDING TRADES

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.—Pres., N. W. Beaven, 20 Imperial avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Thorne, 1017 Ossington avenue, Toronto, Ont.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Canadian Executive Board.—Pres., Geo. Sellers, 408 Salem avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. W. Young, Room 1, 386½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Toronto District Management Committee.—Pres., Alex. Lyons, 152 Chisholm avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., George Thomson, 9 Regal Road, Toronto, Ont.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Quebec Provincial Council.—Pres., N. Arcand, 285 Garnier street, Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Lefebvre, 1418 Papineau avenue, Montreal, Que.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Montreal.—Pres., Eud. Primeau, 84 St. Charles street, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. O. Gagnon, 417 Ontario street East, Montreal, Que.*
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien.—Pres., Ernest Boucher, 31 Ste. Madeleine street, Quebec, Que. Sec., Arthur Legare, 69 Montmartre street, Quebec, Que.*

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

BUILDING TRADES—*Concluded*

- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—Ontario Provincial Council.—Pres., Wm. Guy, 58 Stewart street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Tennison Jackson, 9 Mountnoel avenue E., Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Ottawa.—Pres., F. Appleton, 40 Waverley street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., D. Rankin, 54 Springhurst avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Hamilton.—Pres., Norman Powell, 22 Hunter St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Fred Hawes, Labour Temple, Hamilton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Toronto.—Pres., T. Jackson, 9 Mountnoel avenue E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Cottam, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—Frontier District Council (including Welland and Lincoln Counties).—Pres., F. S. Lane, 102 Simcoe street, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Ira Barnhardt, Box 68, Humberstone, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—London District Council.—Pres., W. Ellis, 20 Alexander street, London, Ont. Sec., D. H. Elliott, 51 Elliott street, London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Winnipeg.—Pres., Neil Crow, 641 Castle avenue, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council.*—Pres., Geo. McDougall, 811 20th avenue, N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, Labour Temple, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Edmonton.—Pres., J. A. Nicholls, 11225 72nd street, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. S. Smith, 11828 95a street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Victoria.—Pres., R. H. McLeod, 1239 Seaview avenue, Victoria, B.C. Sec., J. Ley, Merry avenue, Victoria, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Ontario District Council.—Pres., A. Bell, Britannia Bay, Ont. Sec., Geo. March, 274 Robert street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.*—District Council No. 5.—Pres., E. Valiquette, 272 Dorion street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Nelson, 3168 St. Dominique street, Montreal, Que.

METAL TRADES

- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.*—District Council, No. 30.—Pres., H. B. Foster, 382 Ville Marie, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. F. Chadburn, 1555 Alexander avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—Ontario Provincial Council.—Pres., J. Munro, 42 Muir avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 2 (all Canadian Railways).—Pres., D. S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 24.—Pres., Robert Hulme, 71 Wiley St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Oliver S. Annon, 27 Hazel avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 46.—Pres., D. C. Fraser, 81 Bond street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., R. MacGregor, 330 Western avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 78.—Pres., John Brooks, 807 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. W. Tait, 1865 10th avenue W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 82.—Pres., J. J. Cuppello, 29 Rielle avenue, Verdun, Que. Sec., H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Moulders' Union, International, Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., Freeman Felker, 118 Norwich street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Mowery, 189 River Road, Peterborough, Ont.

CLOTHING

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.*—Pres., J. Margolese, 37 Prince Arthur street east, Montreal, Que. Sec., H. Auerback, 37 Prince Arthur street east, Montreal, Que.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Toronto Joint Board.*—Sec., E. Strom, 423 Montrose avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- International Fur Workers' Union—Joint Board of Toronto.*—Pres., Thos. H. Holdsworth, 348 Bay street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 348 Bay street, Toronto, Ont.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'—Montreal Joint Board of Cloak Makers.*—Pres., W. Walkof, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur street E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'—Toronto Joint Board of Cloak Makers.*—Pres., H. Kruger, 9 Beatrice street, Toronto, Ont.
- Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada (Cloth Hat and Cap Makers).*—Pres., M. Berger, 45 Stephanie street, Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. Hertz, 97 Grange avenue, Toronto, Ont.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Joint Council, No. 17.*—Pres., O. Drolet, 258 Desjardins St., Montreal, Que. Sec., U. Lescarbeau, 243 Maisonneuve street, Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., E. W. A. O'Dell, 40 Rutherford avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

PRINTING

- Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 102 Flora street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Hugh S. Bentley, 14 Glenside avenue, Hamilton, Ont.
- Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., E. G. Smith, 92 Sherbrooke street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. W. M. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Northwestern Typographical Conference.*—Pres., Harry Haines, Tacoma, Wash. Sec., R. B. Packard, Box 584, Seattle, Wash.

LONGSHOREMEN

- Longshoremen's Association, International.—District Council of St. John and vicinity.*—Pres., Andrew Craig, 98 Wentworth St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. Matteson, 96 Pond St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.—Atlantic Coast District Council.*—Pres., Joseph P. Ryan, 164 Eleventh avenue, New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. F. Dempsey, 7 Santuit St., Dorchester, Mass.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.—Pacific Coast District Council.*—Pres., Jack Bjorklund, 4007 Park avenue, Tacoma, Wash. Sec., Geo. Soule, 215 Bay Building, Seattle, Wash.

MINING

- Mine Workers of America, United.—District No. 18.*—Pres., W. A. Sherman, 409 Burns Building, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robt. Peacock, 409 Burns Building, Calgary, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, United.—Provisional District of Nova Scotia.*—Pres., Wm. Hueston, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Lewis McCormick, Glace Bay, N.S.

PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT

- Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., Leon Worthall, 1 Hammersmith avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.—District No. 11.*—Sec.-treas., P. J. Ryan, Box 1333, Montreal, Que.
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.—District No. 12.* Sec., R. P. Devine, 157 Atlantic avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Western Canada Musicians' Association.*—Pres., F. A. Tallman, 547 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Harvey, 3034 Victoria avenue, Regina, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Ontario Pipe Trades Council.*—Pres., J. R. Richardson, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Goring, Welland, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.—District No. 6.*—Pres., T. Mawhinney, Sterco, Alta. Sec., D. Byrne, Sterco, Alta. District Representative J. E. Sims, 9819 104th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.—District No. 7.*—District representative and secretary, W. J. McDevitt, 890 Greenwood avenue, Toronto, Ont.

VII. RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEES

Delegate Bodies of Railway Employees' Organizations—List of the Railways on Which They Have Been Established—Chief Officers of the Various Committees and Legislative Boards.

Other important delegate bodies are those provided for in the structure of the several railroad employees' organizations, whose memberships comprise a considerable portion of the total organized workers in the Dominion. Among these are the railroad brotherhoods whose members are employed in train and engine service, their lodges being located at the various divisional points of the different railway lines. The delegate bodies of the railroad workers include committees under the names of "grievance", "adjustment", "protective", "legislative", etc., the objects of which were discussed in some detail in a previous issue of this report. The functions of the first three named committees, which are composed of representatives from the local lodges comprising the employees of a particular railroad, include the consideration of matters affecting the conditions of employment of their members. Through the efforts of these bodies many adjustments of local complaints have been effected, and on occasions they have made satisfactory settlements of disputes involving the whole membership on a given railway system. Four of the railroad brotherhoods have established bodies known as legislative boards and maintain representatives at Ottawa. These bodies are designed to protect the interests of railwaymen in laws which may be proposed in connection with railroad operation and also in respect to decisions made by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The provincial legislative boards have similar duties as regards their respective provinces, and may co-operate with other organizations in securing uniformity of laws concerning labour. Other railroad employees' organizations send representatives to Ottawa to look after the welfare of their members when such a proceeding is considered necessary.

The list of delegate bodies for each railway employees' organization is given separately, the names of the railroads over which the respective committees have jurisdiction being arranged in alphabetical order. In each case the name and address of the chairman and secretary (where obtainable) are given:—

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Jas. Gordon, 273 St. James street, Steelton, Ont.
Algoma Eastern Railway.—Sec., D. R. Sweezy, P.O. Box 1805, Sudbury, Ont.
British Columbia Electric Railway.—Chairman, C. J. Greer, 1261 Granville street, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. P. Boston, 1741 3rd avenue W., Vancouver, B.C.
Canadian Northern Railway System.—Chairman (Western Lines), H. B. Chase, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg Man. Sec., W. Nash, 2 Machar avenue, Port Arthur, Ont. Vice-Chairman (Eastern Lines), Thomas Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Que.
Canadian National Railway—(Eastern Lines).—Chairman, Geo. A. Stone, 165 Wesley street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., Frank K. Chisholm, Box 725, Truro, N.S.
Canadian Pacific Railway.—Chairman, R. H. Cobb, Box 316, Kenora, Ont. Sec. and treas., James D. McAdam, Box 123, Chapleau, Ont.
Dominion Atlantic Railway.—Chairman, A. A. Palmeter, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. Le Roop, Kentville, N.S.
Dominion Iron and Steel Company Railway.—Chairman, J. A. McDonald, 115 George street, Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alex. R. Morrison, Box 372, Sydney, N.S.
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.—Chairman, J. G. Frizzell, Sub-Office 8, Edmonton, Alta.
Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.—Chairman, J. F. Swift, Fredericton, N.B.
Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.—Chairman, W. G. Dewar, 47 Patterson avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James B. Grieves, 359 Hamilton road, London, Ont.
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak avenue, Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., I. J. Mackenzie, Box 227, Melville, Sask.
Kettle Valley Railway.—Chairman, A. McAstoker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. Crosby, Box 6, Penticton, B.C.
Michigan Central Railway.—Chairman, F. C. Rowe, 1421 Campbell avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sec., F. E. Gates, 1211 S. Jackson street, Jackson, Mich.
National Transcontinental Railway.—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak street, Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., Edgar H. Cook, Box 152, Transcona, Man.
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.—Chairman, Thos. Mulligan, 44 Henry street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. E. Finlay, 42 Elizabeth street, St. Catharines, Ont.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES—Concluded

- Pacific Great Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, M. A. Powell, Box 1, Squamish, B.C. Sec., Paul Smith, Squamish, B.C.
- Père Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, Chas. L. Wilson, 43 Southwick street, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Robt. Tremper, 501 N. 2nd avenue, Saginaw, Mich.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company.*—Chairman, Wm. Cavanagh, 65-4th street, Limoilou, Que. Sec., Geo. Harding, 210 Paul street, Quebec, Que.
- Quebec Central Railway.*—Chairman, F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington street South, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., A. A. Price, 62 Woodward avenue, Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway.*—Chairman, L. R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que. Sec., J. Lacroix, Box 685, Sorel, Que.
- Quebec and Saguenay Railway.*—Same as for Canadian National Railways.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway.*—Chairman, Chas. H. Dickson, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., Allen MacKenzie, 70 Dolbin street, Sydney, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway.*—Chairman, Thos. Morel, Riviere du Loup Station, Que. Sec., Philippe Tremblay, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, J. T. Wilson, 222-1st avenue E., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, W. A. Preece, 335 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton avenue W., Hamilton, Ont.

LÉGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Dominion.*—Chairman, Geo. S. McKenzie, 627 Young street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina street, Sarnia, Ont. Legislative Representative, Byron Baker, 77 Powell avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta.*—Chairman, William Pullar, 325 12th avenue E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., G. F. James, 711 3rd street South, Lethbridge, Alta.
- British Columbia.*—Chairman, A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific street, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. B. Ward, Box 743, Revelstoke, B.C.
- Manitoba.*—Chairman, G. S. McKenzie, 627 Young street, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- New Brunswick.*—Chairman, Geo. W. Anderson, Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow street Ext., St. John W., N.B.
- Nova Scotia.*—Chairman, J. H. Jones, Box 381, Stellarton, N.S. Sec., Albert Wright, 287 North street, Halifax, N.S.
- Ontario.*—Chairman, J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina street, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Byron Baker, 77 Powell avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Quebec.*—Chairman, C. A. Martyn, 212 Metcalf avenue, Westmount, Que. Sec., G. A. Pearson, Box 96, Richmond, Que.
- Saskatchewan.*—Chairman, T. N. Bryans, Box 308, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., F. A. Botterell, 82 Lilloet street E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Hubert Keatley, 217 John street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Ralph Miller, 314 Queen street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, J. Adams, Box 1828, Sudbury, Ont.
- Algoma Steel Co.*—Chairman, E. L. DeCoursey, 26 Alberta avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, W. G. Atkinson, 91 John street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. E. Linden, 31 Enterprise street, Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Lines).*—Chairman, T. M. Spooner, 522 McIntyre block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., Frank Rasmussen, 10631-110th street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific).*—Chairman, Edwin P. Duke, 505 Scott Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. Black, 47 Melrose avenue, Transcona, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).*—Chairman, W. J. Dowell, 22 East James street, Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Box, 80 Home street, Stratford, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, H. Richmond, Box 1183, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., W. R. King, Box 65, Woodstock, N.B.
- Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, S. L. Harroun, Junction road, Springhill, N.S.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. Toorney, Kentville, N.S. Sec.-treas., E. H. Rich, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—Chairman, John W. Cockell, 235 Union street, Sydney, N.S. Sec.-treas., Harry Townsend, 375 Townsend street, Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.*—Chairman, F. E. Lapine, Suite 2, Douglas Block, Edmonton, Alta.
- Inverness Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, J. D. McDonald, Box 432, Inverness, N.S. Sec., W. A. McLean, Port Hastings, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, M. McLellen, Penticton, B.C. Sec., R. O. Blacklock, Penticton, B.C.
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- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).*—Chairman, Thos. Todd, 57 Carrick avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. C. Stevenson, 111 Detroit street, Durand, Mich.
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- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.*—Chairman, J. N. Forde, 707 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bostock, 638 Battery St., Victoria, B.C.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, B. D. Shaw, Box 354, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. M. Thom, Penticton, B.C.
- London and Port Stanley Railway.*—Chairman, L. Dougherty, 438 Maitland street, London, Ont. Sec., W. Y. Hunter, 888 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.
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- Pere Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, F. J. Williams, 1104 Franklin avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich. Sec., J. E. Krieger, 373 Harter street, Ionia, Mich.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, D. A. Black, Squamish, B.C. Sec., A. McLeod, care of Pac. Great Eastern, North Vancouver, B.C.
- Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co.*—Chairman, A. Lemieux, St. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., T. E. Grant-ham, 340-4th avenue, Limoilou, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, E. E. Sheppard, Box 981, North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. Sullivan, Gen. Del., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, E. C. Sheppard, Box 314, Waterford, Ont. Sec., J. W. Van Sickle, 267 Charlton avenue W., Hamilton, Ont.
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- Saskatchewan.*—Chairman, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica street, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., W. J. Pulley, Box 1606, Saskatoon, Sask.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, J. A. Dent, 168 Albert street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., T. Sullivan, 25 Alberta avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, L. Fournier, 330 Maple avenue, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. A. Lecour, Box 982, Sudbury, Ont.
- Algoma Steel Co. Railway.*—Chairman, A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. G. Merrielfield, 115 Salisbury avenue, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Lines East).*—Chairman, J. W. R. Hibbits, Jr., Bedford, N.S. Sec., J. Fagan, 26 Chamby street, Montreal, Que.
- Canadian National Railways (Lines West).*—Chairman, A. J. Ryall, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. G. Cunningham, 760 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).*—Chairman, John Maloney, 62 Henderson avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Thos. Kelley, 622 Queen's avenue, London, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines east of Fort William).*—Chairman A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside avenue, Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines west of Fort William).*—Chairman, R. H. Urquhart, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McLaughlin, 222-14th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. Williams, 24 Sebastian street, Halifax, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, R. S. Bradburn, 12528-108th avenue, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., B. Bersford, 10203-115th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, H. Johnston, Brookmere, B.C. Sec., J. H. Howson, Penticton, B.C.
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- Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Railway.*—Chairman, W. N. Youden, Box 754, No. Sydney, N.S. Sec., T. Gardner, Box 136, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Ottawa and New York Railway.*—Chairman, G. P. Seeley, 282 Flora street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Emile Charron, 245 Russell avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, C. F. McKinnon, Box 16, Squamish, B.C. Sec., F. Conway, Squamish, B.C.
- Pere Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. H. Arnold, 134 East 8th street, Traverse City, Mich. Sec., F. E. Crawford, 647 Watkins street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Quebec Central Railway.*—Chairman, Henry Nadeau, Lake Megantic, Quebec. Sec., Lenneau Cloutier, Valley Junction, Que.
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- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, R. Bedard, 113 Kirouac street, Quebec, Que. Sec., Leo Bouchard, 150 Kitchener street, Quebec, Que.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway.*—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 274, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. H. Day, Glace Bay, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway.*—Chairman, Hormidas Coté, Delage street, Rivière du Loup Stn., Que. Sec., P. A. Bérube, 2 Delage street, Rivière du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, R. J. McMillin, 101 Main street E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Stephenson, 317 Fisher street, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, W. J. Goodfellow, Box 186, Welland, Ont. Sec., H. S. Muirhead, 429 Charleton avenue W., Hamilton, Ont.

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- Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, A. E. Chapman, 265 Piccadilly street, London, Ont. Sec. and treas., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines)*.—Chairman, George Gilbert, Glencoe Apts., Winnipeg, Man.
- Central Vermont Railway*.—Chairman, H. J. Gibbs, Yantic, Conn. Sec. and Treas., L. J. Mannie, St. Alexander Station, Que.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, S. C. Flood, 608 So. Winona Ave., Bay City, Mich. Sec. and Treas., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.
- Père Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 South 5th avenue, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sec., E. R. McColl, Highgate, Ont.
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- General Counsel*.—D. Campbell, 709 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

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- Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation*.—General Chairman (Western Lines), A. McAndrews, 427 Iroquois street W., Moose Jaw, Sask. General Chairman (Eastern Lines), J. J. O'Grady, 72 Oliver street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Jewkes, Room 200, Plaza Building, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways*.—Chairman, Pat Woods, 505 Scott Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., G. J. Maggs, 506 Scott Building, Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, M. H. McCurdy, Old Barns, N.S.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway*.—Chairman, W. H. Smith, Parksville Junction, B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Box 356, Duncan, B.C.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, G. H. Cummings, Box 76, Bryant's Pond, Me. Sec., G. Gerdali, Kinburn, Ont.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, C. F. Anderson, Beavertell, B.C.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, T. Blanchett, St. Francois du Lac, Que.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, Frank McKenna, 311 Coronation Building, corner St. Catherine West and Bishop streets, Montreal, Que. Sec., Henry Pickett, 150 Cathedral avenue, Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region)*.—Chairman, L. McKinnon, 22 Maple street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. H. Simpson, Glen Falls, St. John Co., N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Central Region)*.—Chairman, Joseph Corbett, 4 Riverview avenue, London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Cullun, 124 Well street, Stratford, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Region)*.—Chairman, H. D. Davis, 11 25th street E., Prince Albert, Sask.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Bardell, Kentville, N.S.

CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region).—Chairman, W. C. Smith, 70 Chestnut street, Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. J. Crowell, Box 762, Truro, N.S.

Canadian National Railways (Central Region).—Chairman, J. E. McGuire, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. A. Dumais, 28 Joliette street, Montreal, Que.

Canadian National Railways (Western Region).—Chairman, R. Dykes, Box 276, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. H. Minchin, 321 25th avenue W., Calgary, Alta.

Canadian National Express Company.—Chairman, N. L. Preston, Box 276, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., V. Costello, 60 Glenmore road, Toronto, Ont.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.—Chairman, C. H. Stevenson, Box 7, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., L. H. Saunders, 157 4th avenue, North Bay, Ont.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS AND STATION EMPLOYEES—BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT

Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines).—Chairman, T. H. Llewellyn, 1252 Eighth avenue S., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Percy Cull, 1313 6th avenue S., Lethbridge, Alta.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines).—Chairman, F. H. Hall, 5360 Tenth avenue, Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Clark, Box 951, Smith's Falls, Ont.

VIII. TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

Voluntary Delegate Bodies Designed to Give Expression to Opinion of Organized Workers on Public Questions—How Constituted and Financed—Number in Canada—Councils Under Dual Charters—Division by Provinces—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

Besides the federations and district councils which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report there is another group of delegate bodies known as trades and labour councils, which by reason of their discussion of certain public questions are occasionally given much prominence. These bodies are usually established in localities where a number of local branch unions are in existence, delegates from the local branch unions in a given city or district making up the representation. Trades and labour councils are voluntary bodies, it not being compulsory for local unions to affiliate, and it is therefore very seldom that all the unions in a given locality join the council. As a result of efforts on the part of certain councils many of the international organizations have urged the importance of their subordinate branches affiliating with the trades councils in their localities. The local lodges of the railroad brotherhoods do not appear to take much interest in the work of trades councils, affiliating in only a very few instances. Trades and labour councils have no power to issue charters to local branch unions which affiliate, but each branch is required to pay a per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the general expense. The functions of these bodies are mainly to deal with matters of common interest in the respective localities and are designed to be the medium of expression of opinion of organized labour on public questions. In some localities trades councils have endorsed the demands of certain affiliated bodies for improved working conditions, and not only have they given their moral support, but have been the agency through which appeals for funds to support strikes have been made, the amounts so collected in the main being used to augment the strike benefits allowed by the central organizations with which the local unions involved are connected. Of the 50 trades and labour councils included in this chapter, six less than the number recorded in 1922, 47 are operating under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Twenty-two of the councils in Canada are also under charters from the American Federation of Labour, which body has in affiliation 877 councils located in the United States. The American Federation, owing to certain of its affiliated councils having usurped the functions of international organizations in issuing strike orders, in 1919 amended its constitution inhibiting trades councils which hold charters from the federation to order any local branch union affiliated to go on strike or to take a vote on the question of a strike until the proper authorities have agreed to such action. The Trades and Labour Congress at its 1920 convention took action to deal summarily with councils which violated the constitution of the congress or encouraged secession movements in the ranks of organized labour. In addition to the trades and labour councils enumerated in this chapter there are similar bodies operating under the auspices of the national and Catholic unions, the location of which will be found in the chapter in which the Catholic organizations are discussed. With two exceptions, viz., the Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal and the Western Subsidiary Council in Calgary, which are affiliates of the Canadian Federation of Labour, all of the trades councils enumerated in this chapter are representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion. The council in Fredericton, which has no affiliation with any other body, in addition to accepting the affiliation of local unions, admits to membership individuals who have no connection with a local branch union, a proceeding entirely different to that adopted by other trades and labour councils, whose memberships are constituted entirely of delegates elected by local branch unions.

The councils holding charters from the Trades and Labour Congress and also from the American Federation of Labour are located as follows: Belleville, Cornwall, Edmonton, Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Quebec, St. Catharines, St. John, St. Thomas, Sarnia, South Waterloo, Thorold, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor. Twenty-nine of the councils are located in Ontario cities, the remaining 21 being divided between the other provinces as follows: Alberta, 5; Quebec and British Columbia, 4 each; New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 3 each; and Nova Scotia and Manitoba, 1 each.

The new councils organized in 1923 were the Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal, the Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council and the Western Subsidiary Council of Calgary. Councils which have not formally dissolved, but which are not functioning, and whose names are accordingly omitted, include those at Amherst, Brandon, Bridgeburg, Hull, Midland, St. Johns, Shawinigan Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Sydney.

The list following gives the location of the trades and labour councils in the Dominion, arranged in provincial groups (those operating under dual charter being marked with an asterisk), with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, so far as the particulars were obtainable.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Wm. Furzey, 18 South Bland street, Halifax, N.S. Sec., R. A. MacDonald, 19 Macara street, Halifax, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton Labour Council.—Pres., James D. Legere, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, Fredericton, N.B.

Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.—Pres., J. A. Godfrey, 487 Union street, Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. A. Dixon, 130 Cameron street, Moncton, N.B.

**St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Fred. A. Campbell, 127 Broad street, St. John, N.B. Sec., Ed. McGinnis, 335 City Line, West St. John, N.B.

QUEBEC

**Montreal Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. T. Foster, Room 113, Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Gustave Franco, 11 St. Paul street W., Montreal, Que.

Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal, C. F. of L.—Pres., Joseph Leclerc, 1570 St. Hubert street, Montreal, Que. Sec., Cyrille Blanchet, 2237 St. Dominique street, Montreal, Que.

**Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses street, Quebec, Que. Sec., Emil Martel, 12 du Bon Pasteur, Quebec, Que.

**Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Odilon Gauvin, 83 Ste. Philippe street, Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Cap Magdeleine, Que.

ONTARIO

**Belleville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. Beare, 118 Lingham street, Belleville, Ont. Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira street, Belleville, Ont.

Brantford Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Geo. Crooks, 222 Dalhousie street, Brantford, Ont. Sec., C. L. Sevigny, 188 Albion street, Brantford, Ont.

Brockville Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., E. A. Horton, 16 Pearl street W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., John Weatherspoon, 20 King street W., Brockville, Ont.

Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.—Sec., Fred Wilson, Box 649, Carleton Place, Ont.

**Cornwall Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. J. McCutcheon, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., D. Cummins, Cornwall, Ont.

Espanola Trades and Labour Council.—Sec., R. H. Sawyer, Box 372, Espanola, Ont.

Fort William Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., J. R. Pattison, 510 N. John street, Fort William, Ont. Sec., F. E. Moore, 226 E. Mary street, Fort William, Ont.

Guelph Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., W. N. Peters, 96 Water street, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. P. Evans, 92 Metcalfe street, Guelph, Ont.

**Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Mitchell, 75 Newlands avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., B. Furey, Box 323, Hamilton, Ont.

**Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., T. P. Watters, Box 237, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

**Kingston Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Jerry Melville, corner Union and Division streets, Kingston, Ont. Sec., E. Richards, Trades and Labour Hall, Kingston, Ont.

**Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Weicks, 14 David street, Kitchener, Ont. Sec., H. Sternall, 144 Albert street S., Kitchener, Ont.

**London Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Maguire, 766 Maitland street, London, Ont. Sec., J. Darling, 223 Simcoe street, London, Ont.

Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Geo. Reubury, 263 Fourth avenue, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Allan Baxter, 302 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Orillia Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., H. P. McQuiggan, Orillia, Ont. Sec., A. Jackson, Orillia, Ont.

**Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.*—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 102 Flora street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Robt. Mackie, Box 51, Ottawa, Ont.

Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Wm. Leavens, 475 13th street W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Colin Cashore, 369 10th street E., Owen Sound, Ont.

**Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., T. J. McMurray, 438 Mark street, Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Bert Halpin, Sophia street, Peterborough, Ont.

Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Joe Harris, Oliver road, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Alex Gibson, 55 Algoma street, Port Arthur, Ont.

ONTARIO—*Concluded*

- **St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Walter Harrie, 7 Wellington street, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., John Glaun, 84 Queen street, St. Catharines, Ont.
- **St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Paterson, 43 Hiawatha street, St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 80 Manitoba street, St. Thomas, Ont.
- **Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Steel, 327 Stuart street, Sarnia, Ont. Sec., J. Nield, R.R. No. 2, Sarnia, Ont.
- Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alex. Longmore, 103 Albert street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., W. H. Wiber, 448 North street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- **South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. David Fraser, 64 Pollock avenue, Galt, Ont. Sec., A. Whitfield, 21 Myrtle street, Galt, Ont.
- **Thorold Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Leitch, Merritton, Ont. Sec., John Nicol, Box 520, Thorold, Ont.
- **Toronto District Labour Council.*—Pres., John Young, 246 Montrose avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Trenton and District Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., J. H. Jones, Box 188, Trenton, Ont.
- Welland Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., A. McColl, Welland Junction, Ont.
- **Windsor Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. Rose, 520 Pierre avenue, Windsor, Ont. Sec., J. P. McKay, 705 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont.

MANITOBA

- Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Leslie, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. H. Hoop, 628 Polson avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

- Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. Green, 654 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., A. Baker, 311 Coteau St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Regina Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., R. Heseltine, 3223 Riverside avenue, Regina, Sask. Sec., A. E. Conrad, 2222 Queen St., Regina, Sask.
- Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. E. Brunskill, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask.

ALBERTA

- Western Subsidiary Council, C. F. of L.*—Pres., W. Walker, Beverley, Alta. Sec., Robt. Haysey, 308 8th St. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. H. Poulton, 1233 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John E. Young, 229 11th avenue E., Calgary, Alta.
- **Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Farmilo, 12010 95th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Smeed, 128 19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., A. Alford, Box 512, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Geo. Milburn, 40 8th street, Medicine Hat, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness street, Edmonds, B.C. Sec., Mrs. Mary England, Municipal Hall, Edmonds, B.C.
- Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Box 268 Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., T. Ross Mackay, Box 1615, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- **Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., R. H. Neelands, M.L.A., 803 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Percy R. Bengough, 803 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.
- Victoria Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. E. Copeland, 1330 Minto St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. S. Woodward, 1253 Carlin street, Victoria, B.C.

IX. TRADE UNION LOCAL BRANCHES

The Foundation of the Trade Union Movement—The Source from Which the Main Revenue is Derived—International Local Trade Union Branches in Canada—Small Decrease in Number—Slight Gain in Non-international Branches—Loss of One in Independent Units—Division of All Classes of Local Branch Unions by Provinces—Cities Having Not Less Than Twenty—List of Local Trade Union Branches, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

In this chapter is published the name and location of every known local unit of the international and non-international organizations operating in Canada, as well as of all independent unions in the Dominion, exclusive of those termed national and Catholic unions, which are given a place in a previous section of this report. The basis of the trade union movement and the source from which is derived the principal revenue for all of its activities is found in the local branches, which constitute the central organizations and the delegate bodies which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this volume. While a number of these local branch unions have been formed through the voluntary efforts of trade unionists, the bulk of them have been established through the agency of regular representatives of central labour organizations operating on the North American continent, and who include Canada in their respective jurisdictions. To maintain their connection with the central organizations, and to ensure their eligibility for such benefits as are provided by the respective bodies, the local branches are required to contribute a prescribed sum known as per capita tax, the amount of which is determined from time to time by the membership, either by referendum vote or by the action of a regular convention to which all good standing branches are entitled to send delegates. Local branch unions consist, as their names usually imply, of followers of a particular trade or calling, and their operations are mainly confined to a limited area, although in a few instances a much wider territory is allotted. Where two or more local branch unions of a particular craft hold charters from the same central body in the same locality district councils are sometimes formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of general concern to the members of the organization. Federations are developed by local branches of certain kindred trades, and trades and labour councils are established in localities where the local branches are sufficiently numerous to maintain them. The finances necessary to support these several adjuncts in the scheme of organization are also contributed by the affiliated local units enumerated in this chapter, some of which are identified with each of the three classes of delegate bodies above mentioned.

Under the plan of organization of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America its branches are known as "system" divisions, included in which are the members employed on a certain class of work over a whole telegraph system. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, besides having local lodges for the employees on a single railway line, have also "system" divisions which cover the operators on a whole railroad system including the branch lines. In the present report the names of the "system" divisions are printed under the heading of the locality in which the secretary resides.

In order to secure the fullest possible information regarding all local branch unions in Canada application was made to the secretaries of all central organizing bodies for lists of their affiliations in the Dominion, as well as to the known officers of local units of which the department had a record. Of the 94 international organizations operating in Canada only a very few failed to furnish a list of their branches in the Dominion, though in many instances it was necessary to make more than one request. All of the eighteen non-international organizations supplied information as to local branches. In all cases where the local officers failed to furnish particulars on the first application a second request was made, with the result that out of a total of 2,381 branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units in the Dominion direct replies were received in 1,760 cases. Where particulars were not received from the local secretary, the names and addresses furnished by the general secretaries have been used.

There were in Canada at the close of the year 1923, according to the information reaching the department, 2,076 local branch unions identified with international craft organizations. Besides these there are three branches of the Industrial Workers of the World (referred to

in another chapter of this report), which is also an international body, but owing to its contradistinction to the other labour unions operating on the North American continent separate mention is made of its affiliations. With the three branches of the I. W. W. added to the international branches a total of 2,079 is reached, a decrease of 29 as compared with the number operating in 1922. The decline in international branches during 1922 was 115. The local branches of what are termed non-international organizations number 278, a gain of five over 1922, when the total was 273, and which represented an increase of eight for that year. Included in the non-international branches for 1922 was one reporting unit of the One Big Union. No report for 1923 having been received from the head office nor from any local unit of the One Big Union, no particulars as to its affiliates or standing are given in this report. In addition to the branches connected with central organizations there are in the Dominion 24 independent units, a decrease of one. These three groups make a total for Canada of 2,381 trade union local units as compared with 2,406 in 1922, a falling off of 25. The total reported membership of the classes of local trade union branches in the Dominion included in this chapter, and as given in detail in a later chapter, is 248,092, an increase for the year of 9,806.

The province of Ontario, as usual, stands first as to local branches of international organizations, having 900 of the total of 2,079. Quebec ranks second with 308, and British Columbia third with 206. The other six provinces stand as follows: Alberta, 183; Saskatchewan, 135; Nova Scotia, 123; Manitoba, 117; New Brunswick, 102, and Prince Edward Island, 5. British Columbia had a gain of 2 and Quebec a gain of 1. Ontario has lost 16, Nova Scotia 12 and Saskatchewan 4. The four other provinces show the same number as in 1922.

Ontario also ranks first as regards the number of local branches of non-international organizations, having 129 out of the 278 operating in the Dominion. Quebec also stands second in this group, with 39 branches; Saskatchewan is third, with 26, the remaining six provinces standing as follows: Alberta, 25; British Columbia, 21; Manitoba, 12; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 11 each, and Prince Edward Island, 4. The province of Ontario shows a gain of 6; Saskatchewan, 2, and Prince Edward Island, 1. The losses were: Manitoba, 2; New Brunswick and British Columbia, 1 each. In Nova Scotia and Quebec the branches of non-international bodies remain the same as in 1922, viz., 11 and 39.

During 1923 the independent unit known as Plasterers' Labourers' Union of Toronto became identified with the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers, and is now local branch No. 781 of the international body. Vancouver auxiliary local No. 38-52 of the International Longshoremen's Association severed its connection with the parent organization and is now known as Water Front Freight Handlers' Association. Another international branch union to sever its international affiliation was Saskatoon local No. 589 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which is now operating under the name of Saskatoon Electrical Workers. The reason assigned for leaving the International body was the enforcement of the compulsory insurance scheme which was put into operation following its adoption by a referendum vote, and which necessitated an increase in the dues of the members of the International Brotherhood. It may be recalled that in 1922 the same reason was given by the members of the Edmonton branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for withdrawing from the parent organization and forming a branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour. Among the independent units whose names appear for the first time, information covering which not having previously come to the attention of the department, is the Caulkers' Association of the city and county of St. John, N.B. The association, which was established January 22, 1864, and incorporated September 3, 1866, is an independent body, which in addition to making provision for trade protection of its members is designed also to render assistance to them and their families in case of sickness, inability or death. The independent unit known as the Montreal Chauffeurs' Association was formed as the result of the dissolution of a local branch of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. The name of the Civic Employees' Federation of Winnipeg, an independent body, which was omitted from this report for 1922 by reason of no return being made, is reinserted, it having been learned that the organization is still operating. The independent units which were dissolved during 1923, or failed to report, and whose names are accordingly omitted, include the Federation of Labour of Amherst, Canadian Building Construction and General Labourers' Union of Ottawa, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Edmonton, and Building Trades Association of Nelson. The name of the Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec is transferred from the list of independent labour bodies to the group embracing "Non-Trade Union Organizations", it being con-

sidered a more appropriate classification. These various changes indicate, as previously mentioned, a decrease of one independent unit, the 24 now in existence being divided by provinces as follows: British Columbia, 9; Quebec, 5; Manitoba, 4; Ontario, 3; New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, 1 each.

A new organization whose name appears in this chapter is the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation, which was formed on March 5, 1923, following a strike of coal miners in the Edmonton district, and which was granted a charter by the Canadian Federation of Labour, an organization opposed to international trade unionism. The *Alberta Labour News* editorially referring to the formation of the organization stated: "The men who remained at work in the Edmonton coal field and those who were hired to break the strike have formed a union." The full text of the constitution of the federation is as follows:—

1. *Name.*—The name of the association shall be the Edmonton and District Miners' Federation.
2. The federation shall be chartered by the Canadian Federation of Labour.
3. *Objects.*—The objects of the federation shall be: (a) To promote the welfare and interests of all men employed in or about a mine within the jurisdiction of the said federation. (b) To negotiate agreements covering wages and working conditions in any field where the association shall have any members. (c) To refer any matter respecting wages and working conditions or any disputes between the association or any members thereof and the mine owners or operators to arbitration or conciliation. (d) Provided always that any agreement respecting wages made in the Edmonton district shall be based upon a fair differential between the said field and any other field in the province of Alberta where union labour is employed but where conditions for the outside market are more advantageous.
4. Every employee of any mine under the jurisdiction of the federation shall be eligible for membership excepting those officials in authority who may be prohibited from being members while holding their positions.
5. The federation shall not be capable of and shall not at any time affiliate or otherwise become connected or associated with the United Mine Workers of America, or any other international organization, and this section of the constitution shall not be capable of amendment notwithstanding anything hereinafter contained.
6. Any provision of this constitution may be amended by a vote of 75 per cent of the entire membership of the federation, excepting clauses 5 and 7 which shall not be capable of being amended.
7. Should the federation be disbanded, all the funds of the federation shall be divided pro rata among the members thereof in good standing according to their rights and interests, the period of membership in the said federation and the amount of dues or fees paid thereto by each of the said members to govern their interests.
8. The affairs of the federation shall be managed by an executive committee consisting of the following officers: president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, recording secretary, and one delegate from each mine having members in the said federation, provided that where any mine has more than 50 men who are members of the federation, such mine shall have one delegate for each fifty men or fraction thereof.
(Duties of officers follow.)
16. The dues of the said federation shall be fixed from time to time by the executive committee and shall not in any event exceed \$1 per month for each member, and until otherwise determined shall be \$1 per month, and there shall be \$1 initiation fee after June 1, 1923.
17. Any member in good standing, on leaving the district, shall be entitled to receive from the secretary-treasurer, upon payment of the sum of \$1, a clearance card which shall keep the said member in good standing without payment of further dues until his return to the district or his being employed in any district where there exists a local of this federation.
18. The executive committee may from time to time make by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution, provided that the same shall not go into effect until ratified by a majority vote at a general meeting of the federation.

The numerical standing of the nine provinces of the Dominion as to local branches of international, non-international and independent units is as follows: Ontario, 1,032, a loss of 12 as compared with 1922; Quebec, 352, a gain of one; British Columbia, 236, a gain of one; Alberta, 208, a loss of one; Saskatchewan, 162, a loss of one; Nova Scotia, 134, a loss of 13; Manitoba, 133, a loss of one; New Brunswick, 114, the same as in 1922, and Prince Edward Island, 10, a gain of one.

There are 31 cities in Canada having not less than twenty local branches of international, non-international and independent units, which are included in this chapter, two more than the number in this class in 1922. The cities in which the number of branches have fallen below twenty are Belleville and Niagara Falls, and the localities which have qualified to be included in the group are St. Catharines, North Bay, Kitchener and Sarnia. Montreal again heads the list with 152, but shows a loss of five; Toronto standing second with 144, a decrease of four. Vancouver is third with 75, a loss of one, and Winnipeg stands fourth with 73, a gain of two, while Ottawa drops to fifth place with 68, a decrease of five. The other 26 cities included in this class rank as follows: Hamilton, 67, a gain of three; Edmonton, 58, a gain of three; Calgary, 56, a loss of two; London, 55, a loss of two; Victoria, 42, a gain of one; Quebec, 39, a gain of two; St. John, 37, the same as in 1922; Regina, 35, a gain of one; Windsor and Saskatoon, 33 each, a gain of three for the first named and a loss of one for the latter; Halifax, 30, a loss of two; Moose Jaw, 29, a loss of three; St. Thomas, 28, a loss of one; Fort William, 27, no change; Brandon, 25, no change; Stratford, 24, a gain of two; Brantford and St. Catharines, 23 each, a loss of two for the first

mentioned place; Kingston and Lethbridge, 22 each, no change for Kingston, but a gain of one for Lethbridge; North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, 21 each, a loss of one for the latter; Moncton, Peterborough, Kitchener and Sarnia, 20 each, a loss of two for the first mentioned place but Peterborough remains the same as in 1922.

During the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the preparation of this review several local branches have been dissolved, and their names are therefore deleted. Where local branches were established in the same interval they are published under the names of the localities in which they were formed, and are marked with an asterisk (*). The figures, however, given in the various tables are based on the returns sent in by the general officials at the close of the year 1923.

The list here printed is arranged by provinces, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. Local unions under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are designated by the letters T. and L. C. following the names; unions in Canada under charters direct from the American Federation of Labour have the letters A. F. of L. as an affix; branches of the Canadian Federation of Labour are denoted by the letters C. F. of L., and the independent units are so described. When the information could be obtained, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are given, the post office address of the respective officers being the same as the heading under which their names appear, unless otherwise specified.

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst

Letter Carriers, No. 43, Federated Association of.—Pres., Robert G. Bell, 79 West Victoria St. Sec., Joseph Ellis, 15 Queen St.

Machinists, No. 607, Inter. Association of.—Sec., M. J. Harrison, Box 402.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253, International.—Pres., H. R. Milner. Sec., Chas. E. Carter, 137 Church St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., M. A. S. Goodwin. Sec., Miss H. N. Carney.

Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Graham J. Cooke, 72 South Athol St. Sec., Roy Barnes, 16 Clifford St.

Birch Grove

Mine Workers of America, No. 4538, United.—Pres., N. McVicar. Sec., Wm. Smith.

Bridgetown

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 534, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Monson L. Marshall, Box 35.

Brigewater

Locomotive Engineers, No. 822, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, T. K. Knox. Sec., J. H. Grant.

Machinists, No. 1323, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. Walsh. Sec., Robt. C. Reeves.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 396, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Titus Ramey, Box 422.

Railroad Employees, No. 63, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., N. A. Fralick, Box 367.

Railroad Trainman, No. 355, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. Rhodenhizer. Sec., H. A. Bustin.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1293, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Cornelius Brooks. Sec., Jos. G. Rafuse.

Railway Conductors, No. 671, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. Lennox. Sec., H. A. Cameron.

Bridgeport

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 133, Order of (Covers Sydney and Louisburg Railway).—Gen. Chairman, L. D. Taylor, Port Morien. Sec., C. H. Dow, Box 4.

Caledonia Mines

Mine Workers of America, No. 4530, United.—Pres., Dan J. McLean, Glace Bay. Sec., Peter McIntyre.

Canso

Cable Telegraphers, No. 10, Association of Wireless and.—Pres., F. Dewar. Sec., A. McAllister.

Chignecto

Mine Workers of America, No. 4520, United.—Sec., George Nash.

Dominion No. 1

Mine Workers of America, No. 4520, United.—Pres., Arthur Petrie. Sec., Michael McKenzie.

Dominion No. 4

Mine Workers of America, No. 4519, United.—Pres., Alex. McKinnon. Sec., John L. Chant.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4718, United.—Pres., Angus McDonald, Caledonia Mines. Sec., Leighton Grant, Caledonia Mines.

Dominion No. 6

Mine Workers of America, No. 4536, United.—Pres., James D. McQueen. Sec., James A. Simmonds.

Florence

Mine Workers of America, No. 4553, United.—Sec., Malcolm Ferguson, Box 1.

Glace Bay

Federal Labour Union, No. 16570, (A.F. of L.).—Pres., Geo. Sheppard. Sec., John Gilday, Box 811.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 581, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Frank McGillivray. Sec., Parker Holmes, Box 128.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 717, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McPherson. Sec., Allen McDonald, Box 534.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4522, United.—Sec., David Brophy.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Glace Bay—Concluded

Mine Workers of America, No. 4523, United—Pres., Thomas Rodgers, New Aberdeen. Sec., D. W. McDonald.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 684, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. A. Stephens. Sec., Patrick Luedey, New Waterford.

Halifax

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., F. J. Leader, 66 Duncan St. Sec., P. J. Healey, 60½ Le Marchant St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ramond Webber, Dartmouth. Sec., R. Smith, 87 Willow St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 22, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. D. McNeil, 78 Chebucto Road. Sec., P. L. Napier, 99½ Allen St.

Electrical Workers, No. 625, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.

Letter Carriers, No. 9, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. R. Jamison, 32½ North St. Sec., J. F. Day, 454 Agricola St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 247, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, L. A. McIntosh, 117 Duncan St. Sec., Arthur L. Cooke, 50 Livingstone St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 721, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. G. McKelvie, 6 Edinburgh St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 269, International.—Pres., M. D. Coolen, 12 Woodill St. Sec., Peter Garnier, 158 Upper Water St.

Machinists, No. 1071, International Association of.—Sec., R. A. McDonald, 8 Macara St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1768, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Mullins, 38 Atlantic St. Sec., John A. Blackburn, 60½ Willow St.

Marine Engineers, No. 13, National Association of.—Pres., Selby Stevenson, King St., Dartmouth. Sec., W. A. MacDonald, 78 Albert St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 439, International.—Pres., John Hobson, 260 Maynard St. Sec., Peter Shaw, 180 West Young St.

Musicians, No. 470, American Federation of.—Pres., W. T. McGuire, 45 Creighton St. Sec., Leonard J. Power, 410 Tower Road.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 425, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Philip Wilson, Baurer Road. Sec., W. M. Halliday, 25 Gray St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 215, Operative.—Pres., Sec., Wm Duggan, 12 John street.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 56, United Association of.—Pres., M. Boleman, 285 Maynard St. Sec., W. B. Murphy, 153 North St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., F. L. Goodwin, Post Office. Sec., Ernest W. Melvin, 13 Artz St.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Sec., W. W. Matheson, P.O. Staff.

Railroad Employees, No. 95, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. K. Burnham, 223 North St.

Railroad Employees, No. 86, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Wooden, 149 Agricola St. Sec., H. Hills, 134 Brunswick St.

Railroad Employees, No. 36, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. B. Archibald, 282 North St. Sec., J. F. Harrison, 57 Gerrish St.

Halifax—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 193, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alton Crawford, 375 Brunswick St. Sec., William Flemming, 1 Hilford St.

Railroad Employees, No. 14, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Philip Edwards, 21 Gray St.

Railroad Employees, No. 12, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Haythorne, 20 Spring Garden Road. Sec., R. O'Neil, 302 South St.

Railroad Employees, No. 132, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. Astwood, 4843 St. Catherine St., W. Montreal. Sec., Samuel C. Connell, 60 North St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 350, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. F. Sullivan, 15 Fairbank St., Dartmouth. Sec., G. A. Lomas, 23 Inglis St.

Railway Carmen, No. 409, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John M. Wells, 27 Stanley Place. Sec., H. Purcell, Cabot St.

Railway Employees, No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Hugh Henderson, 32 Quinpool Road. Sec., R. E. Lauder, 7 Hennessey Place.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., I. V. Dexter, 5 Dutch Village Road. Sec., W. H. Weeks, 88 Seymour St.

Typographical Union, No. 130, International.—Pres., M. H. Morris, 111 Dresden Row. Sec., Lowell A. Garrison, 258 Gottingen St.

Inverness

Mine Workers of America, No. 4512, United.—Pres., Archibald McNeil. Sec., S. E. Joyce.

Mine Workers of America, No. 163, United.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Joggins Mines

Mine Workers of America, No. 4509, United.—Pres., Amos Belliveau. Sec., J. B. Aunts.

Railroad Employees, No. 167, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. S. Webb.

Kentville

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 497, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Corbin. Sec., R. R. Redden, Jr.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 874, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. A. Palmeter. Sec., M. L. Roop.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 504, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilmer C. Lockheart. Sec., R. T. Mosher.

Machinists, No. 786, International Association of.—Pres., A. L. Skinner. Sec., Walter R. Wood.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Williams. Sec., H. Haystead.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. B. Schuerman.

Little Bras d'Or Bridge

Mine Workers of America, No. 4540, United.—Sec., Henry Stapleton.

Louisburg

Mine Workers of America, No. 4539, United.—Sec. N. H. Murphy.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

McCreadyville

Mine Workers of America, No. 4482, *United*.—Pres., John C. Brewer. Sec., C. A. Brewer.

Mulgrave

Railroad Employees, No. 10, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. J. Reeves. Sec., A. W. Carr.

New Aberdeen

Mine Workers of America, No. 4529, *United*.—Sec., Murray A. McDonald.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4518, *United*.—Pres., W. P. Delaney, Glace Bay. Sec., Angus McIntyre, Box 106.

New Glasgow

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1232, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., John Allen, Maple St.,

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 520, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres. John R. Stewart, Box 527, Sec., J. A. Pettipas, Stellarton.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 264, *International*.—Pres., Michael Trainor. Sec., John D. Macdonald.

New Victoria

Mine Workers of America, No. 4528, *United*.—Sec., Edward Brett.

New Waterford

Mine Workers of America, No. 4526, *United*.—Sec., John C. Wilson.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4524, *United*.—Sec., J. D. McNeil.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4527, *United*.—Pres., Len. Haley. Sec., William Nearing.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4525, *United*.—Sec., Michael A. McNeil.

North Sydney

Mine Workers of America, No. 4930, *United*.—Sec., Leo. H. McIntyre.

Railroad Employees, No. 42, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Lewis Jackson. Sec., W. R. Poole, Box 292.

Pictou

Railroad Employees, No. 27, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John R. Pringle. Sec., Theo. Thompson.

Point Tupper

Railroad Employees, No. 68, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. P. Williams. Sec., Nelson Embree, Port Hawkesbury.

Port Hood

Mine Workers of America, No. 4516, *United*.—Sec., David Smith.

Port Morien

Mine Workers of America, No. 4537, *United*.—Pres., W. A. Burns. Sec., Wm. Train.

Reserve Mines

Mine Workers of America, No. 4521, *United*.—Sec., Allan McMullen.

River Hebert

Mine Workers of America, No. 4510, *United*.—Pres., Harry Hannah. Sec., R. T. Smith.

Springhill

Mine Workers of America, No. 4514, *United*.—Sec., William C. Brown.

Stellarton

Locomotive Engineers, No. 588, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, R. A. Sutherland. Sec., Geo. W. Conway.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4481, *United*.—Sec., Colin Jamieson.

Railroad Employees, No. 18, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alfred Halliday, New Glasgow. Sec., Allister McDonald, New Glasgow.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 500, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres. Jos. D. Murray. Sec., John R. Smith.

Railway Carmen, No. 324, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Smith. Sec., Wm. Duff.

Railway Conductors, No. 420, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, M. McGillvray. Sec., H. Shaw.

Sydney

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2. —Pres., James Smith, Henry St. Sec., A. Lamont, 66 Jameson St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1588, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Joseph Steele, 245 Rockdale Ave. Sec., S. R. Black, 50 Gritton Ave.

Coal Truckmen's Federal Labour Union, No. 45, (T. and L. C.)—Sec., G. C. Browne, 243 Royal Ave.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, *Amalgamated Association of*.—Sec., J. J. McIntyre, 33 Margaret St.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 6, *Amalgamated Association of*.—Sec., S. Fourlet, Box 462.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 663, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, Alonzo McLean, 43 Dolbin St. Sec., W. E. Atkinson, 59 Union St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 329, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Frank Crewe, 440 Prince St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 386, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec. Jacob S. Robson, 6 Chappel Court.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4560, *United*.—Pres., Harvey Rutherford, 54 Dominion St. Sec., Thos McNamara, 1471 Victoria Road.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324, *International*.—Sec., Ira Stevens, 662 George St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 626, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Rod Fraser. Sec., J. A. MacIsaac, Box 465.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., W. F. Power, York, St. Sec., A. D. MacEachern, 165 Park St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Hugh MacDonald, Box 100. Sec., Finlay MacDonald, Box 100.

Railroad Employees, No. 11, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. Brown, 1050 George St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 554, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. E. McNeil, 35 Cross St. Sec., C. Scothorn, 47 Fairview St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 765, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. X. McDonald. Sec., George Ratchford, 27 Harrington St.

Typographical Union, No. 460, *International*.—Pres., W. T. Connally, Glace Bay. Sec., I. L. Malcolm, Box 707.

NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded

Sydney Mines

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 737, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. A. Oram. Sec., Thos. McLellan.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4551, *United*.—Pres., Robert Harvey. Sec., Richard Morrison.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4535, *United*.—Pres., Vincent McKinnon. Sec., John Rollins, Box 65.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4544, *United*.—Pres., F. G. Ludlow. Sec., Thos. Bolter.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4710, *United*.—Pres., William Butts. Sec., Joseph Allaston.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 5659, *United*.—Pres., Joseph Allison. Sec., Wm. Hastie, Box 98.

Sweet's Corner

- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America*, No. 164.—Pres., Fred Macomber, Wentworth. Sec., Fraser Underwood, Three Mile Plains.

Thorburn

- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4513, *United*.—Pres., John A. McDonald. Sec., Wm. Murray.

Truro

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 149, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, Wm. Smith. Sec., Thos. McCallum, Box 491.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 171, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Harry J. Townsend, Brunswick St. Sec., A. S. McLellan, Box 733.

Truro—Concluded

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 154, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. N. McDougall. Sec., H. G. Fraser, Box 572.
- Postal Clerks' Association*, *Dominion*.—Sec., Jas. Fullerton.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 9, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. J. Crowell. Sec., J. N. Campbell, Box 867.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 234, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James G. Bilby. Sec., S. B. Lane, Box 727.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 369, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. A. McKay. Sec., John F. McClure, Box 322.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 203, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, I. L. Barnhill, Box 92. Sec., O. G. Heard.

Tupperville

- Railroad Telegraphers*, *Div. No. 114, Order of*.—(Covers Dominion Atlantic Railway)—General Chairman, H. A. Jacques, Middleton. Sec., Stanley Tavener, Annapolis Royal.

Westville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 137, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. McP. Ferguson, Pictou Landing, N.S. Sec., J. D. Simpson, Box 434.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4515, *United*.—Sec., Rod J. McKenzie, Box 411.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Arroostook Junction

- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 523, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. W. Larlie. Sec., H. Burt.

Baker Brook

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers* No. 312, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Edmond Roy.

Bathurst

- Railroad Employees*, No. 196, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Richard Le Blanc. Sec., M. E. Landry.

Campbellton

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 138, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, H. V. Ramsay. Sec., John Gilker.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 453, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Donald F. McCallum.
- Machinists*, No. 448, *International Association of*.—Sec., J. Clifton Connell, Box 455.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 110, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. Shannon. Sec., A. B. Gorham.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 3, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. J. Henry. Sec., D. K. Graham.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 119, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. J. McNeil, Box 108.

Cape Tormentine

- Railroad Employees*, No. 190, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. A. Dean. Sec., W. E. Oulton.

Chatham

- Longshoremen's Association*, No. 825, *International* (Water Front Workers of Miramichi)—(Names of officers not reported).

Chipman

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 123, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thomas Kennedy. Sec., John Fairley.

Durham Bridge

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 188, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. E. Barry, Taymouth. Sec., Norman Van Horne.

Edmundston

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 873, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, Jos. Cote. Sec., J. F. Pelletier.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 860, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Levite Poitras. Sec. James H. Plourde.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers*, No. 29, *International Brotherhood of*.—(Names of officers not reported).
- Railroad Employees*, No. 19, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., M. L. Berube.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 891, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Joseph Raymond, 267 Botsford St., Moncton. Sec., J. F. Chenard, Box H.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 808, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., J. Nolan, Box 203.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

Fairville

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 32, International Brotherhood of.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Fredericton

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., Herbert Stephenson, York St. Sec., G. C. Crawford, 479 York St.

Letter Carriers, No. 44, Federated Association of.—Pres., F. H. Barton. Sec., F. H. Ketch.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 738, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Lawson. Sec., R. E. MacLaggan, South Devon, York Co.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 183, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Frank McLaughlin, Fredericton Jet.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 770, United Association of.—Sec., D. J. Morris, 386 Saunders St.

Railroad Employees, No. 84, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Westley M. Myles. Sec., L. G. Dunbar, Marysville.

Railroad Employees, No. 181, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. McClear, South Devon.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 654, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Mountain. Sec., J. P. Duncan, 646 Union St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1526, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Wood, 230 Aberdeen St. Sec., W. F. Blair, 150 Aberdeen St.

Typographical Union, No. 664, International.—Pres., Samuel Fitzpatrick, 349 Saunders St. Sec., Frank J. Dow, 556 George St.

Hampstead

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 115.—Pres., Alex. Newlands. Sec., Edward W. Carroll.

McAdam Junction

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. C. Leeman. Sec., S. Quigley.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 379, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Bell. Sec., F. A. Mallenson.

Machinists, No. 115, International Association of.—Pres., Newton R. Hay. Sec., Wilfred L. Bright.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 175, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Estabrooks. Sec., J. E. Mack.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 242, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Cummings. Sec., B. B. Herd.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1625, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Carey. Sec., F. Clark.

McKinleyville

Logshoremen's Association, No. 1146, International.—Sec., Thos. Dawson.

Milltown

Textile Workers of America, No. 1394, United.—Pres., Fred Kirk. Sec., Michael Purcell.

Moncton

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 460, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. B. Wallace, 203 Hight St. Sec., C. E. Fox, 75 High St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 378, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. A. Norton, Sunnybrae. Sec., W. J. Coyle, 338 High St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 4.—Sec., H. T. Calkins, 10 Winnipeg St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 51, (T. & L.C.).—Sec., Seymour E. Forbes, c/o Paul Lea Co.

Electrical Workers, No. 629, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. F. Gillispie, 1165 Main St. Sec., R. M. Robinson, Sunny Brae.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 162, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. H. Fryers, 110 Bonaccord St. Sec., J. D. Cook, 321 Robinson St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 233, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Arthur Bell, 100 Bromley Ave.

Machinists, No. 594, International Association of.—Pres., Charles Robins, Weldon St. Sec., Lorne P. McFarlane, 77 John St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 106, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur H. West, Sunny Brae. Sec., W. R. Powell, Rogersons' Way Office, Shediac Road.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 331, International.—Pres., John Hagarty, 208 Cameron St. Sec., Frank Campbell, Sunny Brae.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 558, United Association of.—Pres., Bert Hains, 430 St. George St. Sec., A. E. Horsman, 11 Lefurgey Ave.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 600, United Association of.—Sec., Louis Benoit, 400 Main St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Charles O'Neil, P.O. Staff. Sec., Stanley M. Murray, Murray Apts.

Postal Porters' and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. C. Stultz, P.O. Staff. Sec., James Walker, P.O. Staff.

Railroad Employees, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. G. Geldart, 433 St. George St.

Railroad Employees, No. 137, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles A. Dixon, 126 Cameron St. Sec., Roy H. Wilson, 316 Highfield St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles J. McInnis. Sec., Robert Swetman, 49 Weldon St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Beers, 67 West St. Sec., J. A. Murray, Box 321.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. D. Goguen, 321 Archibald St. Sec., D. McNaughten, 42 Cameron St.

Railway Conductors, No. 214, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Bliss Sears, 105 Gordon St. Sec. W. Crockett, 145 Cameron St.

Napodogan

Railroad Employees, No. 75, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. H. P. Gayne.

Nelson

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 213, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Martin English.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

Newcastle

Railroad Employees, No. 4, Canadian Brotherhood of.
—Sec., Jas. F. Boyle, Box 3.

Perth Centre

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 170, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Levi Grant, Box 7252, Aroostook.

Sackville

Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 99.—Sec., F. J. Crossman.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140, International.—Pres., Alex. Calender. Sec., Reuben Sears, Box 28.

Railroad Employees, No. 140, Canadian Brotherhood of.
—Pres., J. W. L. Dixon. Sec., Robert B. C. Tower.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 167, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. E. Warren, 22 Ralph St., Moncton. Sec., B. G. MacFarlane, Box 158.

Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 100.—Sec., Fred R. Ward.

St. George

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 47, International Brotherhood of.—(Names of officers not reported).

St. John

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 298.—Sec., F. Philip, 192 Britain St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., Walter Harris, 32 Wright St. Sec., Thomas Riley, 256 Main St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Manford Day, 21 Pokiok Road. Sec., Thos. Halsall, Sr., Marsh Bridge P.O.

Caulkers' Association of the City and County of St. John (Independent).—Pres., Fred Storms, 426 Main St. Sec., John A. Hughes, 90 Portland St.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 349.—Pres., John E. Willis, Pleasant Point. Sec., C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore St.

City Public Service Employees F.L.U., No. 16576. (A. F. of L.).—Sec., George R. Melvin, 37 High St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 24, Brotherhood of.
—Pres., G. McLellan, c/o Dominion Express Co. Sec., W. C. Fanjoy, 321 Princess St.

Fire Fighters, No. 192, International Association of.
—Sec., Walter W. Gray, No. 7 Engine House.

Letter Carriers, No. 6, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thomas Killen, 142 Britain St. Sec., W. T. Tyner, 111 Broad St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 479, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Watters, Main St., Fairville. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St. Ext. St. John W.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International.
—Pres., J. J. Donovan, 393 Main St. Sec., J. Monteith, 59 Water St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International (Scowmen).—Sec., F. K. DeVenne, 90 Moore St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 1039, International (Ship Liners).—Pres., D. B. Webster, 142a Adelaide St. Sec., J. J. Morrissey, 156 Market Place.

St. John—Continued

Longshoremen's Association, No. 1121, International.
—Pres., W. H. McDonald, 109 Queen St. Sec., G. S. Dunham, 308 Carmarthen St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 810, International (Coal Handlers and Trimmers). Pres., Chas. Young, Erin St. Sec., W. Ely, 515 Main St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 838, International (Marine Freight Handlers).—Sec., Wm Williams, 252 Guilford St., West End.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 143, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Harry G. Piercy, Brookville.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 184, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Burns, 15 Clifford St., West St. John. Sec., Walter Cooper, 75 Main St., Fairville.

Marine Engineers, No. 2, National Association of.
—Pres. Aukley McClarey, 116 Main St. Sec., Wm. B. Parks, St. John West.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 683, Amalgamated Sheet.—Sec., E. Case, 229 Waterloo St.

Musicians, No. 728, American Federation of.—Sec., W. C. Bowden, 74 Sydney St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 794, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George T. Hay, Carmarthen St. Sec., F. T. Kennedy, 35 Exmouth St.

Policemen's Federal Protective Association, No. 61, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Edwin Thomas, 178 Union St. Sec., Stephen B. Spinney, 49 Main St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., G. C. Cosman. Sec., N. A. Kee.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 36, International.—Pres., Murray Hastings, 122½ Elm St. Sec., W. Harold Scott, 134 Adelaide St.

Railroad Employees, No. 8, Canadian Brotherhood of.
—Sec., J. B. Robinson, 16 Horsefield St.

Railroad Employees, No. 131, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. A. Rennick, 68 Wright St. Sec., W. R. Jenkins, 24 Thorne Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 182, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Garnett, 17½ Brindley St.

Railroad Employees, No. 204, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Lee, 18 Gilbert's Lane.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 407, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. French, 58 Winter St. Sec., R. G. A. Gellard, 110 Prince Edward St.

Railway Carmen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. C. Weldon, East St. John. Sec., Wm. Alston, 27 Celebration St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1361, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Furze, 36 Crown St. Sec., B. H. Crowley, 10 Park St.

Railway Conductors, No. 219, Order of.—Chief Conductor, L. B. Clarke. Sec., E. A. Whelpley, 117 Adelaide St.

Railway Employees of America, No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., I. D. Farris, 207 Duke St. Sec., Alex. Irvine, 170 Adelaide St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., W. J. Wood, Fairville. Sec., K. H. Colwell, 291 Germain St.

Stage Employees, No. 440, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., J. A. Whitebone, 22 Peters St.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded

St. John—Concluded

Typographical Union, No. 85, International.—Pres., J. Edward Osborne, Box 1127. Sec., H. T. Campbell, Box 1127.

West St. John

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 357, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Henderson, 242 Lancaster Ave. Sec., W. H. Osborne, 243 Duke St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 854, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. C. Seeley, 250 Lancaster Ave. Sec., J. H. Wooster, 186 Metcalf St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 254, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Stears, Middle St. Sec., R. G. Carr, 34 Gilberts Lane.

West St. John—Concluded

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 804, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. H. Price, 188 St. John St. Sec., Edward McGinness, 335 City Line.

Woodstock

Locomotive Engineers, No. 341, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. E. Currie. Sec., A. G. McGibbon.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 476, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. H. Craig. Sec., Wm. Rudge.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 188, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Brewer. Sec., A. Hayes.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Alberton

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Emmett Clow.

Charlottetown

Labourers' Protective Union (Independent).—Pres., Daniel Gillis, 39 Rochford St. Sec., Daniel Coughlin, 315 Grafton St.

Letter Carriers, No. 27, Federated Association of.—Sec., John A. Griffiths.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 413, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. L. Partridge, 221 Water St.

Marine Engineers, No. 15, National Association of.—Pres., D. C. Gillis, Prince St. Sec., Chas. Cuming.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. J. Duffy, P.O. Dept. Sec., Geo. W. H. Beers, P.O. Dept.

Charlottetown—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 20, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Patrick Dennis, 174 King St. Sec., M. Macleod, 233 Richmond St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., H. L. Smith, Brighton Road. Sec., F. A. Coyle, 27 Richmond St.

Port Borden

Railroad Employees, No. 65, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Henry Gallant.

Vernon River

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 218, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McKenzie, 40 Passmore St., Charlottetown. Sec., Geo. E. Lane.

QUEBEC

Allen's Mills

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 417, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Donat Fortin, Jonquiere. Sec., Henri Marcotte.

Amqui

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 92, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Martin, Routhierville.

Beebe

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Bienville

Machinists, No. 1425, International Association of.—Pres., Jos. Falardeau. Sec., R. Boucher, 1130 St. Valier Street, Quebec.

Bristol

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2831, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Hass, Alice, Ont. Sec., R. Black.

Brownsburg

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 39.—Pres., Alex. Maitland. Sec., Julius Clausen.

Cap Magdeleine

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2254, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. F. Plante, Box 54.

Papermakers, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McCormack. Sec., Albert Patterson.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. A. Louthood.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 862, International Union of.—Sec., Henry LaBelle.

Champlain

Marine Engineers, No. 17, National Association of.—Pres., Frederic Pintal. Sec., Thomas Fugere.

Charny

Locomotive Engineers, No. 558, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. F. DeBoo. Sec., John Bruce.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 610, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. A. Duclos.

Railroad Employees, No. 7, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Emile Barnabe. Sec., Jos. Dagneau.

Railway Carmen, No. 391, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Eugene Guenette, Levis. Sec., Joseph Giguere.

Chaudière Junction

Railroad Trainmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Begin, Charny. Sec., Wilfred Venet, Guay.

QUEBEC—Continued

Chute Panet

Paper-Makers, No. 236, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Smith. Sec., Robert Henderson.

Coteau Junction

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Richard Ross, Coteau Station. Sec., Chas. Woodward, Coteau Station.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 152, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. L. Martin. Sec., Theodule Ravary.

Railroad Employees, No. 202, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jean B. Lefebvre. Sec., J. E. Bourbonnais.

Drummondville

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.—Sec., J. A. Dussault.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1507, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. D. Bryan.

East Angus

Paper Makers, No. 154, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Stanley Cosgrove. Sec., Celestin Lafontaine.

Farnham

Locomotive Engineers, No. 128, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John R. Bryant. Sec., John Lorimer, Box 226.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 134, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ed. Conway. Sec., Wm. Grant.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 187, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. McManus. Sec., Ira Cross, 56 St. Joseph street.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., K. Pattullo. Sec., J. L. Ashfield, Box 391.

Railway Carmen, No. 239, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Donais. Sec., J. E. Bourque.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1057, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Lanoue. Sec., Edouard Gouger, Box 32.

Garneau Junction

Railroad Employees, No. 198, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Ludger Troitier, St. Tite, Co. Champlain.

Grand'Mère

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1744, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Elzeard Dumont.

Graniteville

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 50.—Pres., S. Denney. Sec., Sam McAllister.

Guenette

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 142.—Pres., C. Oscar Nelson. Sec., John Parry.

Huberdeau

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 435, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilfred Genest, 16 Island Lake. Sec., Chas. Tutching.

Hull

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1169, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Honore Villeneuve, 35 Nicolet street. Sec., Louis Rouillard, 136 Wright street.

Hull—Concluded

Fire Fighters, No. 174, International Association of.—Pres., Z. Leblanc, 156 Maisonneuve street. Sec., Willie Rossignol, 99 Garneau street.

Paper Makers, No. 34, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. H. Lee, Cathcart street, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Arthur Daoust, 6 City Hall avenue.

Paper Makers, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilfrid Labonte, 65 Kent street. Sec., B. Savard, 40 Ledue street.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 50, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Rosairo Murphy, 43 Tache street.

Railway Employees of America, No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. J. Gibeault, Aylmer. Sec., J. A. Noel, Aylmer.

Joliette

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 137, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Paul E. Martin, Box 705.

Labour Association of the City of Joliette (Independent).—Pres., Alexandre Majeau. Sec., Camille Latendresse.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 91, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, I. L. Goulet. Sec., D. H. Germain, Box 482.

Machinists, No. 847, International Association of.—Pres., O. Ferland, 145 St. Louis St. Sec., Wm. Watt, 99 St. Barthelemy St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1919, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Guerard, St. Felix de Valois. Sec., F. Gravel, Box 662.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 476, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Foucreault, 69 Richard St.

Railroad Employees, No. 184, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph St. Jean, 132 Richard street. Sec., Leopold Vaillant, Box 63.

Railway Carmen, No. 531, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Perreault, 157 St. Louis street. Sec., H. Mainville, 55 St. Anne St.

Railway Conductors, No. 610, Order of.—Chief Conductor, P. Carle. Sec., H. A. Hudson, 2919 Lafontaine, Montreal.

Jonquière

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1338, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Pelletier. Sec., J. C. Labrecque.

Machinists, No. 465, International Association of.—Pres., Leon Tremblay, Box 203. Sec., Craig Amiot, Box 203.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1041, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Asselin.

Kenogami

Electrical Workers, No. 499, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Romeo Perron, Jonquière. Sec., W. Parent, Box 274.

L'Ange Gardien

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Arias Mathieu, L'Ange Gardien East.

Lachine

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1375, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Telephore Cholette, 269-7th avenue. Sec., Harris Daoust, 159 First Ave.

QUEBEC—Continued

Lachine—Concluded

Letter Carriers, No. 49, Federated Association of.—Pres., Adolphe Leblanc, 6a-17th avenue. Sec., Girard Parent, 589 Evelyn street, Verdun.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 343, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Colin Mackie, 125b-12th street.

La Tuque

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 337, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alphonse Lesieur, St. Benoit street. Sec., Henry Gravel, 24 Real street.

Lauzon

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2033, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. H. Molin. Sec., Joseph Poliquin, St. Joseph de Lévis.

Lévis

Machinists, No. 597, International Association of.—Pres., W. Couture, 2 St. Louis street, Lauzon West. Sec., J. B. Bernier, Charny.

Marine Engineers, No. 8, National Association of.—Pres., Rosario Casey, Bienville. Sec., Louis Ouellet, Bienville.

Railroad Employees, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Pelletier, Box 32. Sec., J. A. Plourde, Box 71.

Railway Conductors, No. 533, Order of.—Chief Conductor, T. T. Marchesseault. Sec., O. Gauvreau, 19 Wolfe street.

Limoilou

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 875, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Raymond Linteau. Sec., Wilfrid St. Hilaire, Chateau Richer.

Railway Enginemen, No. 2, Canadian Association of.—Sec., C. F. Fabyan, 85 Eighth St.

Mont Joli

Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Edmond Roy, Box 118.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 701, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Fournier. Sec., F. X. Dubé.

Montmorency Village

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. 115, Order of. (Covers Quebec Ry., L. and P. Co.'s Railway).—Pres., J. E. Potvin, Giffard. Sec., A. Pelletier.

Montreal

Asbestos Workers, Local No. 23, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.—Pres., C. Westlake, 397 Dorion street. Sec., A. Padgham, 786 Evelyn street.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 115.—Pres., A. Rosenfeld, 875a Henri Julien Ave. Sec., A. Suffrin, 1292 Cadieux street.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 55.—Pres., C. E. Godin, 718 Casgrain street. Sec., J. Nap. Gauvin, 141 Marquette street.

Barbers' International Union, No. 659, Journeymen.—Pres., W. Rosenes, 18 Prince Arthur St. W. Sec., K. Slovsky, 731 St. Lawrence Blvd.

Montreal—Continued

Barbers' International Union, No. 455, Journeymen.—Pres., Bruno Roy, 40 Boyer street. Sec., Z. di Muro, 217 St. Catherine St., E.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 33, International Alliance.—Sec., James McEnroe, 21 Boucher street.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Shaw, 35 Congregation St. Sec., David McQuaid, 284 Bourgeois St.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 274, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Dinardo, 586 St. Timothy street. Sec., J. Baron, 986 Mentana street.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.—Pres., Jos. Verdon, 220 Howard Ave. Sec., H. Olive, 2186 St. Andre St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of (Bricklayers).—Sec., Eugene Brunet, 301 St. Dominique St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of (Masons).—Sec., Ernest Leblanc, 1939 Chateaubriand street.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 3, Canadian Federation of (Plasterers).—Pres., Henri Chartrand, 1415 Parthenais street. Sec., J. O. C. Leveillee, 657 Mentana street.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 134, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Thomson, 219 Des Erables street. Sec., Hugh Corrigan, 417 Ontario street, E.

Bookbinders No. 91, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Fraser, 233 St. George street. Sec., Jos. Pelletier, Rooms 22-23, 3 Craig St. E.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249 (Leather Workers).—Pres., O. Drolet, 258 Desjardins street. Sec., J. Rochette, 243 Maisonneuve street.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266.—Pres., A. Delorme, 243 Maisonneuve street. Sec., Noel Poirier, 245 Des Erables street.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 307, International Association of.—Pres., A. Langevin, 417 Ontario street. Sec., D. J. Brophy, 90 Fulford street.

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2098, United Brotherhood of (Ship Liners).—Sec., Ed. Henry, 689 St. Denis St.

Carpenters and Joiners No. 134, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fortunat Doucet, 620 Cartier St. Sec., Pierre Lefebvre, 1418 Papineau St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 178, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters).—Sec., Jos. Remy, 165 Dandurant street.

Carpenters and Joiners No. 1558, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Chamberland, 48 St. Germain St. Sec., E. Delisle, 1645 Cartier street.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Sator, 51 Zotique St. E. Sec., S. Nusselman, 7 Charbonneau St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2617, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., Jas. Nash, 140 City Councillor St. Sec., G. H. Ritchie, 333 Gordon Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Secours, 1338 Gertrude St. Sec., Emery Lanthier, 147 De Courselles St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1127, United Brotherhood of (Müllmen).—Pres., Louis Gauthier, 14 Goupil St. Sec., Eudore Primeau, 196 Chateauguay St.

QUEBEC—Continued

Montreal—Continued

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1244, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Shears, 1244b Messier St. Sec., L. King, 45 Barre St.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 29 (T. and L.C.).—Sec., Victor Charbonneau, 886 St. Catherine St. E.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.—Sec., Alb. Duval, 11 Boyer St.

Chauffeurs' Protective Association, Montreal (Independent).—Pres., M. J. Kelly, 262 Leclaire St. S.E., H. W. Watt, 323 St. Catherine St.

Civil Employees, No. 1, Montreal Mutual Union of (T. and L.C.).—Sec., C. E. Courchesne, 3496 St. Denis St.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 58.—Pres., B. Drolet, 274 Amherst St. Sec., A. Gariepy, 239 City Hall Ave.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 33, United.—Pres., Abraham Singerman, 41 Arcade St. Sec., J. Flexer, 823 Henri Julien St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 49, United.—Pres., Benny Brown, 1260 St. Urbain St. Sec., Arnold Greenfield, 463 Laval Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 209, Amalgamated (Coat Makers).—Pres., I. Shulman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., I. Goldbloom, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 277, Amalgamated (Pants and Vest Makers).—Pres., J. Reich, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., F. Zeidman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 274, Amalgamated.—Pres., O. Laudadio, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., D. Giordano, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 231, Amalgamated.—Pres., M. Rosen, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 115, Amalgamated (French Clothing Workers).—Pres., S. J. Fournier, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Boucher, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 116, Amalgamated (Cutters and Trimmers).—Pres., L. Morris, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Lester, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 167, Amalgamated (Pressers).—Pres., N. Nadler, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., M. Berezopny, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 21 (Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division).—Pres., L. H. Deslauriers, 2526a Esplanade Ave. Sec., G. C. Gorman, 2020 Cartier St.

Conductors, No. 33, Order of Sleeping Car.—Sec., E. Nicholson, Apt. 2, 321 Beaver Hall Hill.

Coopers' International Union of North America.—Sec., Chas. Rogers, 185 Ontario St. W.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. M. Robertson, 1774 Cartier St. Sec., T. J. Bickford, 2137a Esplanade Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 568, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. R. Robertson, 417 Ontario St. E. Sec., F. Giffard, 417 Ontario St. E.

Electrical Workers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. Hodgkiss, 353 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que.

Electrical Workers, No. 561, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Russell, Montreal North, Que. Sec., L. A. McEwan, 1121b Wellington St.

Federal Employees, No. 26, National Federation of.—Pres., Arthur T. Gregoire, 337 Lagauchetiere St. W. Sec., H. N. Phillips, 337 Lagauchetiere St. W.

Montreal—Continued

Federal Employees of Canada, No. 68, Associated (Lachine Canal Employees of Montreal).—(Names of officers not reported.)

Fire Fighters, No. 125, International Association of.—Pres., W. Moore, 455 Pie IX. Blvd. Sec., A. Charbonneau, 3664 St. Dominique St.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 66, International.—Pres., Arthur Paquette, 182 St. Catherine St. E. Sec., Albert Roy, Room 15, 182 St. Catherine St. E.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 67, International.—Pres., Miss Delle Crevier, 387 St. Denis St. Sec., Albert Roy, Room 15, 182 St. Catherine St. E.

Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571 (A. F. of L.).—Sec., Paul Barnage, 417 Ontario St. E.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 13, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Makers).—Pres., J. Melsack, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 19, International Ladies' (Cloak and Suit Cutters).—Pres., A. Rudy, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 61, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Pressers).—Pres., A. Feldman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 18.—Pres., Jos. Jones, Waverly St. Sec., J. H. Larocque, 1036 Dorion St.

Glass Workers' Union, No. 24, American Flint.—Pres., John Quinlan, 29 St. Rose St. Sec., Pat Kennedy, 155 Visitation St.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Sec., Arthur Dubord, 367 Lasalle Ave.

Harbour Employees' Federal Labour Union No. 16298, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., J. Querel, 93 Dorchester St. E. Sec., J. A. Huet, Apt. 15, 27 Emery St.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 621, International.—Sec., Edward Toussaint, 417 Ontario St. E.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 440 (Cooks).—Sec., Pierre Miqueu, 328 St. Catherine St. W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 315, (Waiters).—Pres., H. Lovenbeim, 42 Cathcart St. Sec., C. Phillips, 602 St. Catherine St. W.

Labourers' Union of Montreal, (C. F. of L.).—Sec., O. Chartrand, 301 St. Dominique St.

Lathers' International Union, No. 315, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., John Regan, 97 Plessis St. Sec., L. Hatton, 115 Lusignan St.

Leather Workers' International Union, No. 71, United.—Pres., Emile Beaudry, 681 Logan St. Sec., A. Gauthier, 48 Delinelle St.

Letter Carriers, No. 10, Federated Association of.—Pres., E. Crompt, 267 Chateaugay St., Point St. Charles. Sec., Albert Lapointe, 373 Drolet St.

Lithographers of America, No. 27, Amalgamated.—Pres., John Christie, 383c-8th Ave., Rosemount. Sec., Thos. Hitchcock, 469 Delisle St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 89, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. Spence, 281 Addington Ave. Sec., S. Lees, Box 78, St. Henry.

QUEBEC—Continued

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Locomotive Engineers, No. 885, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. E. Beliveau, 6193 Notre Dame St., Pointe Aux Trembles, Que. Sec., Thos. Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St. E.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, George W. Clendenning, 2692 Jeanne Mance St., Que. Sec., C. Sarazin, 205 Nicolet St., Que.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 689, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Larocque, 74 Wolsley Ave. Sec., John Williams, 2584a Mance St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. V. Cook, 70 Walnut St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Gengras, Joliette, Que. Sec., Albert Lajeunesse, Joliette, Que.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 747, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. Baldwin, 656 Champagnieur Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 335, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. McGilly, 154 Desery St. Sec., A. Page, 2414 Adam St.

Longshoremen of Montreal, Syndicated (Independent).—Pres., Pius Bélanger, 112 St. Timothy St. Sec., C. Bujold, 369 Champ de Mars.

Machinists, No. 631, International Association of.—Pres., R. J. Kerrigan, 404 St. Antoine St. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St.

Machinists, No. 111, International Association of.—Pres., J. J. Cuppello, 29 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St.

Machinists, No. 785, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Pres., Fred Nowell, 131 Dandurand St. Sec., H. Biron, 104 Davidson St.

Mailers' Union, No. 39, (I.T.U.)—Pres., Rene Mazur-ette, 1039 City Hall Ave. Sec., Ad. Larcher, 778 Albert St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 190, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Alex. Pillotte, 367 Gifford St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 148, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Fortier, 37 Laporte St. Sec., A. Legault, 92a St. Margaret St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1284, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Bertrand, 1241 Monte Longue St.

Marine Engineers, No. 5, National Association of.—Pres., Eugène Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St. Sec., N. Lazure, 120 Rivard St.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 116, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Paul Genereux, 554 Wolfe St. Sec., J. A. Belland, 1050 St. Andre St.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 251, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., J. Jacques, 22 Montcalm St. Sec., R. Robineault, 495 Champlain St.

Millmen.—See Carpenters and Joiners.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 21, International.—Pres., John Wolfe, 586 St. Antoine St. Sec., N. Di Benga, 431 Angers St.

Musicians, No. 406, American Federation of.—Pres., J. C. Molinari, Room 16, 266 St. Denis St. Sec., J. I. Paquet, Room 16, 266 St. Denis St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 349, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jos. Meloche, 707 St. Andre St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1024, Brotherhood of (Sign Painters).—Pres., R. Blackstein, 326 University St. Sec., J. A. Savard, 1083 Bordeaux St.

Montreal—Continued

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1135, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).—Sec., David Dougall, 160 Melrose Ave.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 399, Brotherhood of (Railway Equipment Painters).—Sec., Alf. Mathieu, 406 Rouen St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 359, Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Bevins, 306 St. Philip St.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., D. Deschamps, 305 Centre St. Sec., H. L. Phillips, 106-11th Ave., Lachine, Que.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 9, International.—Pres., A. Farmer, 982 Clarke St. Sec., C. B. Cater, 334 Coleraine St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 33, Operative.—Pres., W. Levert, 51 Garnier St. Sec., R. Lefebvre, 2003 St. Laurent Blvd.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 578, Operative.—Pres., F. Sylvester, 567 Christophe Colomb St. Sec., Chas. A. Brosseau, 1524 Cartier St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 144, United Association of.—Pres., H. Russell, 1100 Joseph St. Sec., Arthur Goulet, 1403 Daoust Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 292, United Association of.—Sec., J. Gauthier, 1109 Orleans Ave.

Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62, (T. and L.C.).—Pres., A. Lantaigne, 341a Chambord St. Sec., Albert Carle, 276 De Lanaudier St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Jos. Lafrance, P.O. Sec., Louis Pouliot, P.O.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 4, Dominion.—Pres., J. W. Portelance, Postal Station "A." Sec., L. A. S. Trottier, 615 Baldwin St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52, International.—Pres., R. Desjardins, 418 1st Ave. Sec., Geo. C. Brunelle, Room 3, 243 St. James St.

Railroad Employees, No. 121, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Denesha, 3677 St. Denis St. Sec., W. E. Rogers, 141 Edna St.

Railroad Employees, No. 117, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Guilmette, 77a Quesnel St. Sec., David Nolan, 17 Centre St.

Railroad Employees, No. 115, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. J. Sweeny, 151 King Edward Ave. Sec., Wm. Reid, 316 Third Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 39, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Walsh, 166 College St.

Railroad Employees, No. 62, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Hoey, 742 Evelyn St., Verdun. Sec., E. Deslauriers, 118 Grand Trunk St.

Railroad Employees, No. 143, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Samuel Squires, 789 Rielle Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 128, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John M. Lewis, 630a St. Antoine St. Sec., E. Watkins, 630a St. Antoine St.

Railroad Employees, No. 153, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Maloney, 89a Bourget St. Sec., C. Casserly, 33a Coleraine St.

Railroad Employees, No. 160, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. F. Gill, 122a Pacific Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 152, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Victor Crompt, 371 Grand Trunk St.

Railroad Employees, No. 178, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas Phelan, 24 St. Luke St. Sec., Rene Laberge, 57 McGill College Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 146, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. G. Haynes, 279 Galt Ave.

QUEBEC—Continued

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- Railroad Employees, No. 179, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Murphy, 11a Hutcheson St. Sec., Joseph Adams, 371 Regina Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 201, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. D. Kellock, 229 Resther St. Sec., J. Kinlock, 325a Magdalen St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 176, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Labelle, 176 Desery St. Sec., Omer Pharon, 1010 Malo Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 104, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. D. Edwards, 168a Mansfield St.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 160, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Roy Callaghan, 218 Union Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John C. Berry, 865 Evelyn St. Sec., George Sisco, 185 Manufacturers St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 490, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Woodward, 62 Somerville St. Sec., J. L. Labreche, 3739 Clarke St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 802, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Sullivan, 329 Davidson St. Sec., J. Jenkins, 286 Theodore St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 506, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. J. Arcand, 166 Theodore St. Sec., J. H. Duchesnay, 278 de Lanaudière St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1238, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Rodrique, 130 Delinelle St. Sec., Gastin Vincent, 26 St. Alphonse St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 72, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Davey, 2431 23rd Ave.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 234, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. A. Beaudry, 196 Desery St. Sec., R. B. Lamarche, 1377 Delorimier Ave.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. R. Paice, 66 Desnoyers St. Sec., R. Saumure, 102 D'Aragon St., E.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 182, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Arthur, 813 Albert St. Sec., J. Collister, 258 Willibrords.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 606, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Chisholm, 427 Lasalle Road, Braix Park, Sec., E. Rivet, 972 Evelyn St.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Sec., E. J. Macdonald, 134 City Councillors St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1086, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Backman, 444 Richmond St. Sec., W. Goldsack, 239 Mentana St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1290, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. X. A. Lefebvre, 458 St. Valier St. Sec., J. G. Savard, 454 Cuvillier St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 80, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, P. J. Monahan, 483 Durocher St. Sec., C. L. Crittenden, 2427 Esplanade Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 75, Order of.*—Chief Conductor D. P. Ward, 376 Rielle Ave. Sec., T. Anderson, 42 Charon St.
- Railway Employees, No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Gérard Gagnon, 1871 Chateaubriand St. Sec., Raoul Trepánier, 472a St. Denis St.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 3, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., H. C. Massiah, 3016 St. Catherine St.
- Stage Employees, No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., W. F. Hill, Box 1333.
- Stage Employees, No. 262, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., Clarence Arless, Box 362, Station B.

Montreal—Concluded

- Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., A. L. Jones, c/o Bell Telephone Co.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 688, International Union of.*—Pres., E. Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St. Sec., C. Germain, 7 Dufresne St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33, International.*—Sec., George Poitras, 208 Nicolet St.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., T. Maisonneuve, 375 St. Andre St. Sec., Octave Jette, 371 Chambord St.
- Stonecutters' Union of Montreal, (C. F. of L.).*—Sec., C. Blanchet, 2237 St. Dominique St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 317, Journeymen.*—Sec., Alex. K. Seay, 1792 Delorimier Ave.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—(Newspaper Delivery Drivers).—Pres., E. Deguerre, 416 Workman St. Sec., J. Theoret, 1377 City Hall Ave.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 2003, United.*—Pres., Jos. Gauthier, 62 St. Philippe St. Sec., Oscar Nantel, 22 St. Augustin St.
- Torcedores de Habano, Union de (Cuban Cigarmakers), (Independent).*—Sec., I. Perez, 841 Rivard St.
- Typographical Union, No. 145, International, (Jacques Cartier).*—Pres., Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine St. Sec., Louis Gadoury, 201 Drolet St.
- Typographical Union, No. 176, International.*—Pres., Thos. Black, 2674 Waverley St. Sec., James Philip, room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James St.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 78.*—Sec., A. Forten, 378 St. Christopher St.

Mount Johnson

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 53, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Antonio Simoneau, Pierreville, Que. Sec., Hermas Jette.

New Carlisle

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Ben Le Blanc. Sec., H. W. Smollette.

O'Brien

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 328, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Theo. Imobersty, Launay, via Privat, Que.

Parent

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 877, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer Sam Brown. Sec., E. T. Bulmer, 19 Plessis St., Quebec, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 857, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Pelletier. Sec., J. A. Pouliot.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 731, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Boily, Monet, Co. Berthier, Que. Sec., J. A. Robitaille, Greening P.O., Strachan Station, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 880, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Plouffe. Sec., J. E. L. Blais.

Quebec

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 235, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. McLaren, 1317 St. Valier St. Sec. E. Pineau, 125 Marie Louise St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 601, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Ouellette, 146 Montmagny St. Sec., C. E. Beaulieu, 88b Marie de L'Incarnation St.

QUEBEC—Continued

Quebec—Continued

Bookbinders, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Edmond Dufresne, 71 Lavigueur St. Sec., Romeo Roy, 56 St. Olivier St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.—Pres., Arthur Marois, 175 Queen St. Sec., Raoul Giroux, Beauport Village, Que.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.—Pres., Adjutor Poulin, Jr., 142 Latourelle St. Sec., Charles Girard, 38 St. Leon St.

Building Labourers' Union (C.F. of L.).—Pres., Emile Verret, 9 Taschereau St. Sec., Leger Vigneault, 13 McMahon St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 730, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Legare, 69 Montmartre St. Sec., C. A. Giguere, 75 King St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 5, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Dion, 162 Richelieu St. Sec., J. T. Carpenter, 493 1st Avenue.

Electrical Workers, No. 1118, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. E. Pettigrew, 400 St. Francois St. Sec., Alex. Gilbert, 130½ Artillery St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 492.—Pres., Louis Baltera, 220 St. John St. Sec., M. Tudan, Box 493.

Inspectors, Fire Rangers and Cullers, No. 49, Provincial Association of (T. and L. C.).—Sec., F. Blanchet, 272 Des Fosses St.

Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1, Ship. (Independent).—Pres., Patrick Joynt, 327 Champlain St. Sec., Rich. Butler, 309 Champlain St.

Letter Carriers, No. 5, Federated Association of.—Pres., Joseph Cote. Sec., L. Poliquin, P.O.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 753, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Langlois, 121 8th Ave., Limoilou. Sec., H. O. Blanchet, 129 6th St., Limoilou.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 388, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Chas. P. Dionne, 171 Laliberte St. Sec., Alfred Beaudry, 165 Laliberte St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wilfred Bonenfant, 55 Denoue St., Three Rivers, Que.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. St. Laurent, 175 1st St., Limoilou. Que. Sec., Philippe Tardif, 130 La Canardiere St.

Machinists, No. 604, International Association of.—Pres., J. Edw. Lapointe, 136 3rd Ave., Limoilou. Que. Sec., Henri Beaudry, 163 Laliberte St.

Machinists, No. 397, International Association of.—Pres., Leop. Blouin, 111 Lavigueur St. Sec., J. E. Martel, 12 Bon Pasteur St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2739, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Emmanuel Cholet, 53 3rd St., Limoilou, Que.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2629, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Brennan, 391 St. Joseph St.

Musicians, No. 119, American Federation of.—Pres., Geo. H. Farrar, 19 Lachevrotiere St. Sec., M. Katz, 37 D'Aiguillon St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1037, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Pat. Hughes, Bergerville, Que.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 511, United Association of.—Pres., John Laliberte, 3 La Canadiere St. Sec., Joseph O'Doherty, 43 Dumont St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. J. Blondeau, P.O. Sec., J. C. Morency, P.O.

Postal Porters' and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Sec., Charles Bedard, 385 King St.

Quebec—Concluded

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 152, International.—Sec., E. Poitras, 318 Richelieu St.

Railroad Employees, No. 52, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., U. Fortin, Box 181, Levis, Que.

Railroad Employees, No. 71, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Lapointe, 81 Canardiere St. Sec., J. R. Matte, 144½ Latourelle St.

Railroad Employees, No. 122, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Martel, 60 Lavigueur St. Sec., Emile Patry, 147½ D'Aiguillon St.

Railroad Employees, No. 177, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. J. A. Moore, 54 Lasage Ave. Sec., J. Gilbert, 60 Maisonneuve St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leo. Bouchard, 42 Cartier St. Sec., R. Bedard, 113 Kirouac St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 283, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Pouliot, 92 6th Ave., Limoilou, Que. Sec., A. Brazeau, 140 4th St., Limoilou, Que.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 248, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Harris, 123½ 10th St., Limoilou, Que. Sec., J. Bouret, 167 de Beaujeu St., Limoilou, Que.

Railway Conductors, No. 130, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. A. Cantin, 270 St. Cyrille St. Sec., T. E. Grantham, 125 2nd Ave.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., P. A. J. Pelletier, 18 Jeanne d'Arc. Sec., R. Guimont, 90 Cremazie St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1481, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ed. Pacaud, 68½ St. Joachim St. Sec., J. A. Lacroix, Beauport, Que.

Stage Employees, No. 523, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Louis Larose, 152 St. Patrick St. Sec., F. B. Kipling, 97 Joachim St.

Typographical Union, No. 302, International.—Pres., Vincent A. Fusk, 23 St. Patrick St. Sec., Chas. Antonio Larose, 335½ Arago St.

Richmond

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 741, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. Michaud, Box 185.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 142, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Goyette. Sec., J. J. Pepler.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Custeau. Sec., G. A. Jutras.

Machinists, No. 1481, International Association of.—Pres., J. V. Brooks. Sec., J. A. Laroche.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 199, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jos. Faucher, Box 270.

Railroad Employees, No. 98, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. G. Page, Box 250.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 865, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Jones, Box 82, Melbourne, Que. Sec., F. L. Robinson, Box 179.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. Dionne. Sec., Patrick McDonald, Box 284.

Railway Conductors, No. 342, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. Begin. Sec., I. E. Bushey.

Rivière-du-Loup

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 398, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Adelard Ouellet. Sec., J. H. LeBel, Box 56 (Centre.)

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1545, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. E. Devine, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Omer Bernier, Box 51, St. Ludger, Que.

QUEBEC—Continued

Rivière-du-Loup—Concluded

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 204, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, E. Lacombe, 5 Delage St. Sec., Eugene Ouellet, 13 St. Elzéar St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Lodge No. 119, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., George Couturier, St. Ludger, Que. Sec., J. A. Gaguon, St. Ludger, Que.
- Machinists, No. 656, International Association of.*—Pres., Louis Plourde. Sec., Jos. Labonte, St. Ludger, Que.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 151, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. W. Marmen, 10½ St. Cyrille St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 2, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. X. Desrosiers, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., J. L. Gagne, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 539, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Pettigrew. Sec., Oct. Lapointe.
- Railway Carmen, Lodge No. 256, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Joseph Parent. Sec., Alf. Dion.
- Railway Conductors, No. 489, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Noel Plourde, St. Ludger St., Blaisville, Que. Sec., Omer Langlois, 143 Lafontaine St.

St. Agathe des Monts

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2137, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert Brien. Sec., Wilfrid Nobert.

St. Alexandre Station

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 171, Order of (Covers Central Vermont Railway).*—Gen. Chairman, H. J. Gibbs, Yantic, Conn. Sec., L. J. Mannie.

St. Anselme

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 398, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Caron, Tourville, Que. Sec., J. O. Audet.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 569, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Nadeau, St. Anselme Stn., Que.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1584, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Louis de Chantal. Sec., Joseph Minard.

St. Blaise

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 129, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. Cote, Stottsville, Que. Sec., F. W. Skeates.

St. Charles de Bellechasse

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 206, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alphonse Morin, St. Jean, Port Joli, Que. Sec., G. R. Montreuil.

St. Hélène de Bagot

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 290, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leger Gingras, St. Apollinaire, Que. Sec., Alex. T. Poitras.

St. Hyacinthe

- Barbers' International Union No. 423, Journeymen.*—Pres., R. Arcand, 60 Central St. Joseph St. Sec., Arthur Hebert, 59 St. Joseph St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, No. 257.*—Pres., H. Berthiaume, St. Simon St. Sec., Arthur Brodeur, Box 546, Village St. Joseph.

St. Hyacinthe—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 108, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Cleophas Tetrault, 48 St. Paul St. Sec., Adolphe Lussier, 11 Raymond St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 29, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Lecuyer, Richmond, Que. Sec., Oscar Levesque, Box 75, Upton, Que.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Henry Provost. Sec., Jules, Boucher.
- Railroad Employees, No. 203, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Brodeur, 44 St. Simon St. Sec., Joseph Morin, 32 Lafontaine St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1405, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. H. Bourgeois, St. Rosalie, Que. Sec., J. P. Beaugard, 120 Bourdage St.
- Typographical Union, No. 788, International.*—Sec., E. Paquette, 67½ St. Antoine St.

St. Johns

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1729, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. B. Gregoire, Box 245.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 1596½ (A.F. of L.).*—Pres., J. L. Rosseau. Sec., C. H. Brunelle, 27-2nd Ave., Iberville, Que.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.*—Sec., Geo. S. Thomson, Iberville, Que.
- Potters, No. 78, National Brotherhood of Operative.*—Sec., Arthur Brunelle, Box 156, Iberville, Que.

St. Lambert

- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., C. J. King, 104 McAuley Ave.

St. Marc des Carrières

- Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—Pres., Eugene Crete. Sec., John Matte.

St. Romuald d'Etchemin

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 11, Order of.*—(Covers Canadian National Railway Lines Fort William to Halifax.)—Pres., J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., William Parsons.

St. Rose du Dégélé

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2656, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Geo. Deschenes.

St. Rosalie Junction

- Railroad Employees, No. 17, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Janvier Coderre,

St. Thérèse de Blainville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 319, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Malboeuf, St. Faustin Station, Que. Sec., A. Thiboutot.

Shawinigan Falls

- Paper Makers, No. 145, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Pruneau, 117 First Ave. Sec., Oscar Benoit, 68c Second Ave.

Sherbrooke

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 502, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. E. Breton, 171 Alexander Boulevard.

QUEBEC—Concluded

Sherbrooke—Concluded

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 641, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Rocheleau, 2 Armstrong St. E. Sec., J. A. Pare, 19 2nd Ave. E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., F. Devoat, King St. W. Sec., T. Symons, 10a Wolfe St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1684, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Philias Lemieux, 23 St. Gabriel St. Sec., Chas. E. Frost, R.R. No. 1.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 373.*—Sec., J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette St.
- Dominion Express Employees No. 21, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Guy Ingham, 151a London St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 25, Federated Association of.*—Pres., V. Adams, 40 Birch St. Sec., E. Dionne, 176 King St. W.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 694, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Conductor, S. C. Smith. Sec., F. W. Varney, 264 Wellington St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 706, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Riff, Drummond Road. Sec., A. Spry, 112 Laurier Ave.
- Machinists, No. 164, International Association of.*—Sec., C. Dunsmore, 19a London St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 432, International.*—Pres., Wm. Tobin, 101 Laurier Ave. Sec., Dan. Irwin, 19 Esplanade Ave.
- Musicians, No. 577, American Federation of.*—Pres., Prof. I. Sawdon. Sec., Ashley Buzzell, 17 Convent St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., W. W. Croteau. Sec., P. W. Powers.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 308, International.*—Sec., Miss L. Bisson, 22 Frontenac St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 776, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. F. Roy, 364 Bowen Ave. S. Sec., G. Morin, 104 King St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 31, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. McKen, 47 Mount Pleasant St. Sec., S. J. Sayer, Bowen Ave. S.E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 219, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. McConnell, 55 Fairmont Ave. Sec., L. Gauvin, 9a St. Louis St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1307, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Oddy, Box 139, Waterville, Que.
- Stage Employees, No. 438, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., A. Larose, Bowen Ave. N. Sec., James Miller, Bowen Ave. S.
- Typographical Union, No. 672, International.*—Pres., Sidney Pratt, 26 Aberdeen St. Sec., A. Crochetiere, 35 Faber St.

Sorel

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 761, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Hector Gaboury, Box 258.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 797, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. Lequin. Sec., Jos. Lacroix.
- Marine Engineers, No. 9, National Association of.*—Pres., Eugene Boucher. Sec., Jos. A. Crepeau, Box 33.

Three Rivers

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.*—Pres., Hector Pepin, 31 Panneton St. Sec., Achille Pronovost, 58a St. Philippe St.

Three Rivers—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1793, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., O. Gauvin, 83 St. Philippe St. Sec., Wm. L. Duhaime, 4b Cloutier St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 915, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Duval, 8 St. Julie St. Sec., H. P. Boyle, Cap Magdeleine, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 47, Federated Association of.*—Sec., Jules Lupien, 91 St. Genevieve St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 180, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Courteau, 282 St. Julie St.
- Paper Makers, No. 234, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Hayes, Delandry St. Sec., L. Leborgne.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 771, United Association of.*—Sec., A. Frenette, 152 St. Olivier St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Sec., Jules Boucher.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 129, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jeffery Genost. Sec., S. L. Irving, Box 504.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 924, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Lafrance, 258 St. Francois Xavier St. Sec., B. Beaubien, 25 St. Antoine St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 696, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jos. Caron, 35 Denoue St. Sec., C. E. Jacob, 31a St. Paul St.
- Typographical Union, No. 856, International.*—Pres., Eugene Soulard, 150 De Laverendrye St. Sec. Alcide Cote, 144 De Laverendrye St.

Thurso

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 232, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Pelletier. Sec., Rene Proulx, St. Augustin.

Timiskaming

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2118, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jos. Rouillard, Box 8.

Tourville

- Railway Conductors, No. 660, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, C. Dion, Charny, Que. Sec., F. Sirois.

Tring Junction

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 131, Order of. (Covers Quebec Central Railway).*—Gen. Chairman, A. C. Cote. Sec., J. E. Marcoux.

Valleyfield

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Arthur Desjean, Box 125.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 1541, United.*—Pres., W. Beaulieu, 99 Victoria St. Sec., Israel Lemieux.

Westmount

- Letter Carriers, No. 56, Federated Association of.*—Sec., P. Heaney.

Windsor

- Paper Makers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. J. McCarthy. Sec., F. W. Dearden.

ONTARIO

Allandale

Locomotive Engineers, No. 486, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Patton, 62 William St. Sec., John Clark, 77 Essa Road.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 442, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Watson, 41 Burton Ave. Sec., J. W. Munro, 92 Burton Ave.

Machinists, No. 575, International Association of.—Pres., J. C. Miles, Bradford St., Barrie, Ont. Sec., W. G. Wardman, 50 Brock St., Barrie, Ont.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 200, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. T. Carson, 104 Tiffin St.

Railroad Employees, No. 119, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Gartner. Sec., W. A. Spearn, Box 8.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 377, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. C. Fraser, 82 Essa St. Sec., W. F. Dunn, 200 Bradford St., Barrie, Ont.

Railway Conductors, No. 355, Order of.—Chief Conductor, James Dunnett. Sec., J. P. McMillan, Box 35.

Amherstburg

Longshoremen's Association, No. 504-1, International (Rock Drillers).—Pres., Wm. C. Christie. Sec., Orion P. Barron, Box 237.

Anten Mills

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 217, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Treadwell, R.R. No. 1.

Armstrong

Railroad Employees, No. 22, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Armand Lucas.

Arnprior

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 1, Order of. (Covers Canadian National Railway, former Grand Trunk System).—General Chairman, L. M. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., F. A. Parent.

Belleville

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Smith, Station P.O. Sec., Thos. York, 14 Howard St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 30.—Pres., A. Ayling, 39 Boswell St. Sec., J. Rainbird, General Delivery.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2366, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. F. Sword, 17 Pope St. Sec., C. H. Hagerman, 2 Elm St.

Federal Labour Union, No. 17314, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Geo. Giffin, 122 George St., S. Sec., A. S. Large.

Fire Fighters, No. 15, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Sec., Gerald Vance, 42 Murney St.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, No. 8, Amalgamated Association of.—Sec., George Giffin, 122 George St.

Letter Carriers, No. 45, Federated Association of.—Pres., R. C. Andrews, 264 Coleman St. Sec., P. O. Pitney, 187 Albert St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 189, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John Fitzgerald, 256 Bleeker Ave. Sec., Homer Lavoie, 279 Foster Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 66, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. Weese, Box 103. Sec., W. M. Adams, Box 62.

Belleville—Concluded

Machinists, No. 779, International Association of.—Pres., A. Quincey, Coleman St. Sec., J. S. Gunn, 42 Evans St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Peters, 131 North Front St. Sec., W. Mossman, 7 Ridley St.

Musicians, No. 371, American Federation of.—Pres., A. Wannacott, 20 Green St. Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., E. O. Keeler, 85 Victoria Ave. Sec., W. A. Rogers, 226 Coleman St.

Railroad Employees, No. 126, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harold Armstrong, Park St. Sec., Harry Lee, William St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 108, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Rigby, 316 Bleeker Ave. Sec., Cecil Warren, 132 Chatham St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 617, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. G. Spiller, 93 Baldwin St. Sec., G. H. Lewis, 309 Albert St.

Railway Conductors, No. 623, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. T. Nunn, 61 Emily St. Sec., P. E. Doyle, 66 Chatham St.

Bluevale

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 406, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McCrea, Belgrave, Ont. Sec., Andrew Holmes.

Brampton

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 536.—Pres., Charles Gowing. Sec., C. Campkin.

Brantford

Barbers' International Union, No. 298, Journeymen.—Pres., A. Watkins, 66 Palace St. Sec., J. A. Symington, 176 Grey St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 9.—Pres., T. Roll, 136 Eagle Ave. Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 498, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Brown, R.R. No. 5. Sec., Andrew M. Cook, 83 East Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2602, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., F. Usher, 102 Arthur St. Sec., A. Tooke, 78 Dundas St.

Fire Fighters, No. 8, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., J. McGrattan, 53 Victoria St. Sec., W. L. Greene, 70 Arthur St.

Garment Workers of America, No. 237, United.—Pres., W. D. Hepton, Y.M.C.A. Sec., Mrs. Ethel Marshall, 37 Elgin St.

Letter Carriers, No. 13, Federated Association of.—Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St.

Machinists, No. 607, International Association of.—Sec., Jas. Hanke, 62 West St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 495, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Dunn, Box 694, Paris, Ont. Sec., Joseph Miller, Cainsville, Ont.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29, International.—Sec., J. L. Maycock, 169 Marlborough St.

Musicians, No. 467, American Federation of.—Pres., R. T. Burton, 31 Lawrence St. Sec., Geo. Beattie, 23 Rose Ave.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 313, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Levigney, 183 Albion St. Sec., A. J. Osborne, 63 Sheridan St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Brantford—Concluded

- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Brantford Branch of Toronto Association).*—Sec., J. R. Benson, Grandview P.O.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 186, United Association of.*—Sec., J. H. Heatley, 227 Brock St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. L. Pocock, P.O. Dept. Sec., H. J. Hartley, P.O. Dept.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 195, International.*—Pres., E. Woodley, 148 Wellington St. Sec., J. W. Frank, 31 Foster St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 108, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alex. Masterson, 194 Brant Ave. Sec., Arthur Dockray, 18 Terrace Hill.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., P. J. Walsh, 175 Albion St. Sec., C. B. Forsyth, 214 William St.
- Stage Employees, No. 582, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Sec., D. B. Orcutt, 146 Nelson St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 4, Canadian Association of.*—Pres., Wm. Foster, Colborne St. W. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 200 Terrace Hill St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 803, International Union of.*—Sec., Wm. Powell, 12 Edwin St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 117, Journeymen.*—Sec., F. I. Dempsey, 15 House Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 378, International.*—Pres., J. E. Conley, 472 Colborne St. Sec., James Cooper, 46 Grand St.

Bridgeburg

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 642, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. C. Wilkinson, Amigari, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1850, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Hugh Brown, Sec., John G. Watts, Box 213.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 679, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Johns. Sec., M. R. Harvey.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 471, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Thos. Lyon Sec., W. E. Near.
- Machinists, No. 1263, International Association of.*—Sec., W. G. Slowleigh, Box 26, Amigari, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 116, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Goodacre, Box 363.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 713, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Woodle. Sec., C. S. Long.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1243, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Follick. Sec., J. E. Willis.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Rogers. Sec., John Bain, Box 356.
- Railway Conductors, No. 624, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, T. R. Jackson, Dufferin St. Sec., A. S. Edwards, Phipph and Robertson Sts.

Brockville

- Barbers' International Union, No. 283, Journeymen.*—Pres., Wm. Laverty, 68 Pearl St. W. Sec., Fred. J. Clutterbuck, 7 King St. W.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 742, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. H. McNish, 115 Abbott St. Sec., W. H. Neete, 12 Front Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 13.*—Sec., Harold Sweeney, 130 Pine St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 799, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. A. Horton, 16 Pearl St. W. Sec., L. H. Brown, 17 Elm St.

Brockville—Concluded

- Fire Fighters, No. 24, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*—Sec., Robert G. Jacobs, 99 Pearl St. W.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 118, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, E. Hone, Hamilton St. Sec., Robt. Wardrop, 39 Daniel St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 69, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. Watson, 149 Park St. Sec., W. L. Black, 57 Wall St.
- Machinists, No. 1153, International Association of.*—Pres., J. Price, 18 Havelock St. Sec., S. Begbie, 34 McCready St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 315, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Jackson, 80 Louis St. Sec., W. R. Caldwell, 213 Pearl St. W.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., W. C. Singleton, 64 Buell St. Sec., James P. Mephams, 12 John St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 87, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres James F. Hazzard, Hubbell St. Sec., Charles Carr, 43 James St. W.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 208, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. C. Schaffer, 58 Abbott St. Sec., W. C. Barkley, 43 Pearl St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 616, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. McCarney, 179 Pearl St. W. Sec., E. F. Fitzgibbons, 84 Pearl St. W.
- Railway Conductors, No. 366, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. F. Price, 14 John St. Sec., F. S. Miller, 201 Church St.
- Stage Employees, No. 345, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Casey Markell, 116 John St. Sec., M. D. Frego, 22 Daniel St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 816, International Union of.*—Pres., W. Slack, James St. W. Sec., W. F. Chapman, 82 Water St. E.

Burlington

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2603, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., C. H. Colter. Sec., W. F. Broom, Box 395.

Capreol

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 728, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. F. Spiegel. Sec., E. Durant.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 534, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John H. Shaw. Sec., A. J. Wicks, Box 11.
- Machinists, No. 518, International Association of.*—Sec., John McLean, Box 1.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 372, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Marshall. Sec., Geo. W. Godfrey.
- Railroad Employees, No. 48, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., V. K. Polk. Sec., J. E. Ogden.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. M. Hamilton. Sec., R. T. Spiegel.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 422, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. H. Hartley. Sec., F. G. Chubb, Box 206.
- Railway Conductors, No. 645, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, S. H. Furness, Box 86. Sec., G. Follis.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 5, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., C. A. Virtue, Box 24.

Carleton Place

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 325, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Kerrigan. Sec., T. B. McCann.

ONTARIO—Continued

Carleton Place—Concluded

- Machinists, No. 211, International Association of.*—Pres., J. McIlquham. Sec., W. Moore.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362, International.*—Pres., Geo. Bleach. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 292.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 229, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Simpson. Sec., George Carmichael.
- Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 78.*—Sec., Fred G. Wilson, Box 649.

Chapleau

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 319, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. D. McAdam. Sec., J. Q. Stanley.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 321, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. J. Connaughton. Sec., C. W. Darby.
- Machinists, No. 535, International Association of.*—Pres., W. Beardmore. Sec., A. Armstrong, Box 307.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 237, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Page, Ramsay, Ont. Sec., J. H. Turcotte.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 246, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. N. Reid. Sec., P. J. Collins, Box 336.
- Railway Carmen, No. 378, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. J. Haskins. Sec., W. Cochrane.
- Railway Conductors, No. 315, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. Henderson. Sec., L. E. Racicot.

Chatham

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 28.*—Pres., John Softly, 28 Louise St. Sec., Albert Wrigley, 134 William St. N.
- Fire Fighters, No. 17, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*—Sec., J. E. Graham, Central Fire Station.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 44, United (Shirt and Overall Makers).*—Sec., Miss Alice MacAulay, c/o Walker Pants and Shirt Co., Market Square.
- Letter Carriers, No. 29, Federated Association of.*—Pres., S. Carder, 20 Barth St. Sec., Geo. D. Holmes, 146 Grand St., E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 502, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harvey McIntyre, Blenheim, Ont. Sec., Stephen Tilley, 48 Park Ave., W.
- Musicians, No. 629, American Federation of.*—Pres., Harry Hirst, Lorne Ave. Sec., Thos. W. Morrison, 65 Grant St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., Harry Jacques. Sec., W. B. Chalmers.
- Railroad Employees, No. 103, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. C. Clark, 94 Patterson Ave. Sec., E. W. Daniels, 132 Queen St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 21, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., Wm. Congdoro, 21 Grant St.

Cobalt

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 894, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., B. Marker, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., J. E. Williams, Haileybury, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 700, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Sec., Angus MacAulay, North Cobalt, Ont.

Cobourg

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1071, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., G. W. Burgess, Box 92.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1339, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Pellow, Division St.

Cochrane

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 862, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Thos. McGuire. Sec., Geo. St. Louis.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 587, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. H. Atkinson. Sec., Geo. R. Laidlaw.
- Machinists, No. 1078, International Association of.*—Sec., Wm. G. Verner, Box 232.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 326, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. Johnston, Box 233.
- Railroad Employees, No. 149, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. G. Martin. Sec., Miss N. I. Armstrong.
- Railroad Employees, No. 29, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Sanderson. Sec., J. A. Bernier.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 882, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Keon. Sec., Robert W. Poe, Box 173.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 209, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leo Cacheback. Sec., Alfred Eaton.
- Railway Conductors, No. 630, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, E. McGeagh. Sec., D. MacVicar.

Coldwater

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 233, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Albert McLean, Orillia, Ont. Sec., C. L. Brown.

Collingwood

- Barbers' International Union, No. 528, Journeymen.*—Pres., Joseph Gardiply. Sec., Robert Newton, Box 525.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 19.*—Pres., John Gelham, R.R. No. 2. Sec., Willis Court.
- Machinists, No. 627, International Association of.*—Sec., H. A. Swain, Box 638.
- Marine Engineers, No. 3, National Association of.*—Pres., R. Carmichael. Sec., Robt. McQuade.

Cornwall

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2307, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Dan. Cummins, Box 461. Sec., Jos. Delisle, Box 721.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16871 (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Ed. La Rose, Box 975.
- Paper Makers, No. 212, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. R. Loucks, Box 365.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., A. A. Gallinger. Sec., W. Rankin, Box 943.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 760, International Union of.*—Sec., Jos. N. Major, Box 1173.

Depot Harbour

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 293, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Chas. Nelson. Sec., W. E. Quinn.
- Railroad Employees, No. 156, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Hannon. Sec., David W. Hay.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 563, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Walkenson. Sec., J. F. Anderson.

Desbarats

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 491, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Wamsley, Echo Bay, Ont. Sec., R. McCrea.

ONTARIO—Continued

Deseronto

Fishermen's Union, No. 27 (T. and L.C.).—(Bay of Quinte and Eastern Lake Ontario).—Sec., Edgar Irwin, Box 274.

Dryden

Paper Makers, No. 223, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Conrad Hagstrom, Box 52.

Dundas

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2034, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Gynan. Sec., Sidney Howarth.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1534, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. D. Nelson. Sec., Jas. C. Anderson, Box 73.

Machinists, No. 1144, International Association of.—Sec., John Brewer, 180 Hatt St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269, International.—Pres., Jas. Carmichael. Sec., John McKinnon, Box 271.

Englehart

Railroad Employees, No. 40, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Edwin Gray, Box 28.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 815, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. McMillan, 101 Main St. E.; North Bay, Ont. Sec., I. W. Barlow, 18 King St. W., North Bay, Ont.

Espanola

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2382, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Fox. Sec., Wm. Johnston, Box 276.

Electrical Workers, No. 956, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. T. Nelder. Sec., J. P. Scully.

Machinists, No. 1500, International Association of.—Pres., John H. Nixon. Sec., Thomas Menzies.

Papermakers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Melvin Abel. Sec., V. Ryder.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McDermid. Sec., N. Cadieux.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 867, International Union of.—Pres., B. Rogers. Sec., G. Thompson.

Essex

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1994, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James McKeegan, Box 456, Leamington, Ont. Sec., John S. Wagner, Box 531.

Fort Frances

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Bruce. Sec., Wm. Burrows, Box 308.

Railroad Employees, No. 72, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Mrs. G. E. Guthrie.

Fort William

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 311, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cooper, 1106 River Ave. Sec., Samuel Morgan, 610 John St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 505, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Isaac Hunter, 530 Brodie St. Sec., A. K. Cruickshank, 227 Pruden St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26.—Pres., H. Pemberton. Sec., A. E. Thornham, 108 Empire Ave., S., Port Arthur, Ont.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2610, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., H. Blackburn, 306 N. Marks St. Sec., Robert E. Peat, 412 N. Syndicate Ave.

Fort William—Concluded

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., H. A. Hayes, Post Office. Sec., H. Corless, Post Office.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Parkin, 544 River St. Sec., J. A. Wright, 127 Bethune St.

Electrical Workers, No. 339, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. Doughty, 137 Francis St. W.

Fire Fighters, No. 193, International Association of.—Pres., W. J. Bird, 1209 Ford St. Sec., G. Wilson, 213 N. Harold St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 243, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. G. Smyth, 407 Prince Arthur Blvd. Sec., A. Stowe, 224 Pruden St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. W. Lightfoot, 228 Cummings St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 479, International (Grain Trimmers).—Sec., F. Moran, 1402 Sprague St.

Machinists, No. 309, International Association of.—Pres., D. MacNicol, 502 Brodie St. N. Sec., E. H. Peterson, 7 Enzer Block.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 128, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Butters, 122 Dease St. Sec., Albert Rowe, 320 N. Harold St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 277, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Johnson, 701 Catherine St. Sec., A. C. Mines, 129 E. Frederica St.

Marine Engineers, No. 16, National Association of.—Pres., Charles Gibson, 334 Norah Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hill, 120 Rutlan St., Port Arthur, Ont.

Paper Makers, No. 232, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Grady Pickett, 403 North Syndicate Ave. Sec., Harvey H. Jurquenson, 636 Catherine St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 132, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Albert Platten, 405 North Syndicate St.

Railroad Employees, No. 32, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss E. Pearson, 1530 Donald St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 306, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. D. Firth, 112 Pruden St. Sec., Roy Carson, 235 N. Syndicate Ave.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 298, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Nesbitt, 727 Catherine St. Sec., J. K. Orton, 315 N. Vickers St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 361, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Roberts, 332 Ogden St. Sec., G. H. Dutton, 513 North John St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1446, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. R. Hamilton, 330 Bethune St. Sec., Arthur Pearson, 207 Dease St.

Railway Conductors, No. 286, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. B. Marcotte, 439 Wiley St. Sec., P. Hollinsworth, 332 S. Syndicate Ave.

Railway Employees of America, No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., W. G. Wells, 336 Dease St. Sec., G. A. Lambert, 259 Francis St.

Stage Employees, No. 467, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Bob Hainstock, Suite 12, Ross Block. Sec., Joe Hindson, 109 N. Harold St.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 195.—Sec., C. H. Lundgreen, 265 W. Francis St.

Typographical Union, No. 417, International.—Pres., J. A. Doak, Box 396. Sec., Wm. Murray, Box 396.

ONTARIO—Continued

Galt

- Barbers' International Union, No. 413, Journeymen.*—Pres., Arthur Last, 6 Queen's Square. Sec., D. R. McLeod, 47 Main St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 330.*—Pres., C. Brighton, 9 Richardson St. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 15.*—Sec., E. A. Whittington, 209 Dundas St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1286, Amalgamated Society of.*—Pres., W. L. MacKenzie, 206 Main St., E. Sec., A. E. Near, 110 Pollock Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. S. Kirby, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Barber.
- Fire Fighters, No. 18, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., James Connor. Sec., J. H. Kennedy, 14 James St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 39, Federated Association of.*—Pres., A. H. Carter, 16 East St. Sec., A. E. Van Every, 19 Cedar St.
- Machinists, No. 120, International Association of.*—Sec., A. D. Fulton, 36 Dumfries St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 447, International.*—Pres., David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave. Sec., David Melvin, Box 366.
- Musicians, No. 124, American Federation of.*—Pres., Mark Reed. Sec., F. H. MacDonald, 78 Bond St.
- Typographical Union, No. 411, International.*—Pres., J. Lapine, 79 Bond St. Sec., O. Clements, 11 Brant Place.

Gananoque

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 4, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., William Waring.
- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 65.*—Pres., George Lowens. Sec., John Beresford.

Grimsby

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1969, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Page. Sec., W. H. Talbert.

Guelph

- Barbers' International Union, No. 310, Journeymen.*—Pres., W. McLaren, 136 Paisley St. Sec., Thos. MacPherson, 47 Nottingham St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., Thos. Lambert, 34 Nottingham St. Sec., Peter Hill, 186 York Road.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2611, United Brotherhood of, (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Harris, Verney St. Sec., Wm. Guy, 53 Stuart St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 2, Canadian.*—Pres., Thomas H. Carroll, 189 Metcalf St. Sec., John C. Macgowan, 38 Cross St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 4, Canadian.*—Pres., R. Fisher, Neeve St. Sec., Samuel Cook, 89 York Road.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17669, (A. F. of L.).*—Sec., J. H. Evans, 33 Gordon St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 123, International Association of.*—Pres., Charles Pope, 145 Yorkshire St. Sec., Charles Vince, 39 Glasgow St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of.*—Pres., F. O. Marsh, 274 Eramosa Road. Sec., Robt. Masson, 56 St. Arnaud St.

Guelph—Concluded

- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212, International.*—Pres., Charles Cowburn, 63b Woolwich St. Sec., John McGillivray, 7 Glasgow St. N.
- Musicians, No. 92, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. Jeans, 22 Kerr St. Sec., E. Palmer, 30 Elizabeth St.
- Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 34.*—Pres., A. J. Foltz, Paisley Road. Sec., Alex. G. Cross, 88 Nottingham St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 676, Operative.*—Sec., John Waldron, 28 Edinburgh Road.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. V. McGee. Sec., W. H. Mogk.
- Railroad Employees, No. 125, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alfred Bard, 65 Duke St., S. Sec., M. G. Skelton, 15 Emslie St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 195, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. L. Hill, c/o C. N. R. Freight Office. Sec., F. Eveligh, 18 Powell St., E.
- Railway Employees, No. 796, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Norman Gooding, Alma St. Sec., Parker Smeltzer, 73 Bristol St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 880, International Union of.*—Pres., E. G. Hill, Ontario Agricultural College. Sec., F. H. Anneveld, 7 Hayes Ave.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Typographical Union, No. 391, International.*—Pres., Robert Sinclair, cor. Woolwich and Victoria Sts. Sec., Fred. Kinsey, 43 McTague St.

Hagersville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1837, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Wallace. Sec., Robert Smith.

Haileybury

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 3, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Burnie, Latchford, Ont. Sec., A. Levely, Box 319, Cobalt, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 33, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. D. McMillan, Cobalt, Ont.

Hamilton

- Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 2 (C.F. of L.).*—Pres., Alex. Davidson, 22 Pearl St. Sec., W. J. Hindman, 237 Grosvenor Ave.
- Barbers' International Union No. 131, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. Manfredo, 1½ James St. N. Sec., L. A. Kavanaugh, 4 Barton St. E.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 354, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Thos. Dyson, 60 Dundurn St., S.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., L. S. Forbs, 194 Lock St., N.
- Bookbinders, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. Laing, 125 Linden Ave.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 444.*—Pres., Wm. Ormond, 12 Alanson St. Sec., W. J. Taylor, 306 York St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 232 (Day Workers).*—Pres., W. Harper, 82 Duke St. Sec., A. Merricks, 332 Jackson St. W.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228.*—Pres., H. Davies, 6 Dundurn St. N. Sec., Jos. Gimblett, 331 James St. N.

ONTARIO—Continued

Hamilton—Continued

- Boot and Shoe Workers, Union (Women Stitches), No. 234.*—Sec., Miss Kate Cassel, 162 Markland St.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 312, (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.*—Pres., Geo. King, 259 Young St. Sec., F. Ready, 443 Charlton Ave., W.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., John Lang, Robinson St. Sec., H. Widdup, 26 Lottridge St.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 186, International Association of.*—Sec., A. R. Irvine, 136 Sanford Ave. N.
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9, International*—Pres., Frank Fonger, 245 Main St. E. Sec., J. W. Richardson, 407 Bay St., N.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1288, Amalgamated Society of.*—Pres., W. H. Leake, 242 York St. Sec., J. S. Craven, 83 Province St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2659, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., A. Dove, 11 East 19th St. Sec., T. Biggs, 360 Concession St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 18, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. N. Smith, 130 Erie Ave. Sec., Norman Powell, 322 Hunter St. W.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 55,*—Pres., T. Pouliott, 179 Yonge St. Sec., A. R. Theoret, 156 Gibson Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 210 (Tailors), Amalgamated.*—Pres., W. McLay, 44 Sydney St. Sec. A. Armistead, 33 Fullerton Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 4, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. C. Duffield, Grimsby, Ont. Sec., Wm. Simpson, 145 Birge St.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.*—Pres., W. Baker, 62 Broadalbane St. Sec., J. Crawford, 55 Cheever St.
- Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11, (T. and L.C.)*—Sec., D. C. McCarthy, Central Fire Hall.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 366, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harry E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St., W. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St., S.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 197.*—Pres., James Myers, Stroud's Hotel, Merrick St. Sec., Robt. Lanaway, 126½ James St., N.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 7, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Cheesman, 165 Napier St. Sec., C. R. Cannon, 1162 Main St. E.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 9, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., Joseph Neimer, 122 Main St., W. Sec., B. L. Mabee, 42 Wilson St.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 10, Amalgamated Association of.*—Sec., Wm. S. Kett, 24 Ray St. N.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 62, International.*—Pres., C. H. Pollicott, 12 Hunt St.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 145, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., William Loughheed, 250 Balmoral Ave. N. Sec., Forest Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 3, Federated Association of.*—Sec., H. Hardcastle, 83 Rosedene Ave.
- Lithographers of America, No. 42, Amalgamated.*—Pres., Chris. J. Kerner, 134 Florence St. Sec., J. A. Lucas, 410 King William St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Francis Martin, 362 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., W. F. Baines, 58 Barton St. W.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 151, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. F. Hoth, 118 Florence St. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh Ave. N.

Hamilton—Continued

- Machinists, No. 414, International Association of.*—Pres., J. P. Fellows, 7 Arkledun Ave. Sec., T. F. Partington, 137 Grosvenor Ave. S.
- Machinists, No. 1280, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Grewer, 82 Magill St. Sec., Thos Wright, 270 Queen St. S.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 177, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Binnington, 758 Cannon St. E. Sec., H. Little, 14 Milton Ave.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 26.*—Pres., J. R. Cook, 327 Emerald St. N. Sec., W. J. Pieck, 40 Main St. W.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 61, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., Robert Fowler, 29 Macauley St. E.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26, International.*—Pres., Jas. Roberts. Sec., Chas. P. Lessard, 117 Barnesdale Ave. N.
- Musicians, No. 293, American Federation of.*—Pres., E. Potter, 269 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., W. J. Smyth, 153 Wellington St. S.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 205, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Matt. S. Kedden, 486 Catherine St. N. Sec., J. McPhee, 8 Milton Ave.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—Sec., A. Geary, 253 Cape St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 298, Operative.*—Sec., W. Wallace, 83 Gar-side Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 67, United Association of.*—Pres., J. E. Mercer, 65 Macauley St. Sec., A. Bonner, Labour Temple.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., C. D. Stipe, 98 Aikman Ave. Sec., W. J. Way, 34 Fairleigh Ave. N.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 6, Dominion.*—Pres., T. H. Gardner, 8 Cumberland Ave. Sec., J. Carr, 6 East 18th St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 176, International.*—Sec., F. W. Maxted, 42 Rosslyn Ave. W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 114, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hodge, 605 Fennel Ave. Sec., W. McLea, jr., 439 York St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Wilson, 35 Hamilton Ave. Sec., J. Kershaw, 45 East 24th St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 34, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. J. O'Reilly, 293 Ottawa St. N. Sec., T. E. J. Flynn, 176 Locke St. N.
- Railroad Employees, No. 73, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Roberson, 137 Edgemount Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 101, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St. W. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St. S.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., H. Farr, Smithville, Ont. Sec., W. J. Field, 34 Connaught Ave. N.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 155, Order of (Covers T. H. and B. Railway).*—Sec., A. P. Quinton, 76 Carriack Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 226, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Rodgers, 76 Inchbury St. Sec., Jas. Morrison, 342 Main St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Peter Megee, 525 Wentworth St. N.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1378, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Salisbury, 152 Homewood Ave. Sec., Chas. Huton, 423 Aberdeen Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Hamilton—Concluded

Railway Conductors, No. 27, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Chester Powell, 17 Sunset Ave. Sec., Geo. Ferguson, 305 Charlton Ave. W.

Railway Employees of America, No. 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. W. Kipling, 143 Balsam Ave. Sec., A. Evans, 176 Bat-moral Ave. N.

Railway Employees of America, No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., James McIlwraith, 301 Herkimer St. Sec., A. F. Blackwell, 20 Albion Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 129, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., W. Adams, 45 Queen St. N. Sec., Alex. Anderson, 117 Augusta St.

Stage Employees, No. 303, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Fred Ward, Fifth Ave., West. Sec., Charles Purcell, No. 7 Argyle Apts.

Stationary Engineers, No. 2, Canadian Association of.—Sec., A. W. Heath, 9 Garfield St. N.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 700, International Union of.—Pres., W. J. Shields, 66 Napier St. Sec., L. J. Ellis, 142 East Ave., N.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 113, International.—Pres., M. Martison, 15 Second Ave. E. Sec., P. Corlin, 452 Maple Ave.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Edward Brewer, 155 Belview Ave. Sec., Sam Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 149, Journeymen.—Pres., J. M. Musgrove, 71 Gladstone Ave. Sec., P. T. Renwick, 425 King William St.

Typographical Union, No. 129, International.—Pres., I. T. Spalding, 241 King St. W. Sec., Fred Aldridge, sr., 94 Wilson St.

Hanover

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2013, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter Barrons, R. R. No. 3. Sec., Wm. Hoenoemoeder.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1205, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Gideon Gross, Box 590.

Stationary Engineers, No. 38, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. J. Lange, Box 247.

Havelock

Locomotive Engineers, No. 658, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, M. M. Taggart, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., John S. Finley, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 648, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Post. Sec., Alex. Barnett.

Hearst

Railroad Employees, No. 21, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. J. Nichols.

Highgate

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 39, Order of (Covers Pere Marquette Railway).—Gen. Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 S. Fifth Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sec., E. R. McColl.

Hornepayne

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 893, Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. J. C. Kring.

Machinists, No. 116, International Association of.—Pres., Hilton Whent. Sec., W. Vaughan.

Hornepayne—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 186, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. G. Copps. Sec., H. E. Foster.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1393, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Hayes. Sec., A. R. McNeil.

Railway Enginemen, No. 6, Canadian Association of.—Sec., T. Howard, Box 105.

Huntsville

Musicians, No. 682, American Federation of.—Sec., Walter D. Collins, c/o Anglo-Canadian Leather Co.,

Ingersoll

Musicians, No. 780, American Federation of.—Pres., W. H. Eden. Sec., S. H. Underwood, Box 593.

Iroquois Falls

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2460, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Paul Pettge, Box 40, Ansonville, Ont. Sec., Joe Bedard.

Electrical Workers, No. 869, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sydney Martin. Sec., J. F. Smith.

Firemen and Oilers, No. 207, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. McKendry. Sec., J. McDonald, Ansonville, Ont.

Machinists, No. 1371, International Association of.—Pres., T. J. Hogg. Sec., A. E. Morley, Box 199.

Papermakers, No. 109, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Parker Faler.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. S. Fearn. Sec., Jas. S. Brown, Box 84.

Railroad Employees, No. 58, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. W. Stuckey. Timmins, Ont. Sec., N. McCarthy, Timmins, Ont.

Jarvis

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 126, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Johnston, Simcoe, Ont. Sec., Jas. Russell, Box 133.

Kenora

Locomotive Engineers, No. 535, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, S. Seabrooke, General Delivery. Sec., T. F. O'Flaherty, Box 212.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Husselman. Sec., S. W. Dennel, Box 85.

Machinists, No. 28, International Association of.—Pres., A. Ostling, Box 582. Sec., Arthur J. Baker, Box 582.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. G. Christy, Box 423. Sec., E. E. Crandall, Box 47.

Railway Telegraphers Div., No. 7, Order of (Covers Canadian Pacific Railway).—Chairman (Lines East).—A. E. Chapman, 265 Picadilly St., London, Ont. Chairman, (Lines West).—Geo. Gilbert, Suite B., Glencoe Apts., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. C. Wilton.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 270, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Vincent E. Peach. Sec., G. F. Doan, Box 135.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 236, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Lang. Sec., W. Butt.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 688, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Jackson. Sec., Melville Lawson, Box 289.

Railway Conductors, No. 352, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. R. Holland, Box 98. Sec., A. Hargrave, Box 34.

ONTARIO—Continued

Kingston

Barbers' International Union, No. 514, Journeymen.—Pres., J. O. Elliott, 185 Wellington St. F. J. McGinty, 161 Princess St.

Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 210, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. Gosell, 52 Division St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 10.—Pres., William McCartney, 630 Princess St. Sec., Alex. Fowler, 340 Johnson St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 249, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Herbert Dowler, Barrifield, Ont. Sec., W. Birmingham, 249 Division St.

Fire Fighters, No. 14, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Thos. Lawlor, 34 Rideau St. Sec., Hugh H. Pollie, 520 Brock St.

Letter Carriers, No. 8, Federated Association of.—Pres., T. J. Pickering, 92½ Victoria St. Sec., J. H. Allmark, 125 Colborne St.

Machinists, No. 54, International Association of.—Pres., M. Nolan, 183 Princess St. Sec., W. Halliday, Portsmouth, Ont.

Marine Engineers, No. 4, National Association of.—Sec., Joseph Dunn, 181 Montreal St.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 117, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Jos. Sullivan, 206 Sydenham St. Sec., Wm. Bryson, 210 University Ave.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 252, International.—Sec., F. J. Reynolds, 290 Victoria St.

Musicians, No. 93, American Federation of.—Pres., E. Connelly, 48 Patrick St. Sec., J. McLaughlin, 216 Queen St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 114, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Daniel Syer, Hotel Royal, Princess St.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Kingston Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., D. M. Barr, 268 Queen St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 221, United Association of.—Pres., T. Blomeley, 97 Beverly St. Sec., J. Burke, 262 Queen St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., S. A. Morris, 114 Barrie St. Sec., W. F. Hubbard, 328 Alfred St.

Postal Porters' and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion (Sub Branch of Ottawa).—Sec., W. J. Amey, Post Office Staff.

Railroad Employees, No. 106, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Butlin, 17 Colborne St. Sec., H. D. Harling, 36 Division St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss Katherine Lovett, 16 Earl St.

Stage Employees, No. 528, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., B. Revell, 140 Queen St. Sec., E. Fowler, 96 Rideau St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 27, Canadian Association of.—Pres., James McGarrity, Montreal St. Sec., Fred Harper, 87 Bay St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 767, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. Kelly, Bagot St. Sec., Peter J. Milne, 10 St. Catherine St.

Typographical Union, No. 204, International.—Pres., J. H. Clarke, 355 Brock St. Sec., J. C. Bennet, 251 Johnson St.

Kingsville

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 302, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alphonse Allen, Leamington, Ont. Sec., Wm. Howe,

Kitchener

Barbers' International Union, No. 304, Journeymen.—Pres., O. C. Boll, Queen St. S. Sec., Eddie Seibert, 10 Queen St. S.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 206.—Pres., Arthur Steadman, 321 Courtland Ave. Sec., Edw. Weinstein, 129 Ahrens St. W.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 12.—Pres., F. Dankwardt, Shoemaker Ave. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2096, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Reid, 119 Joseph St. Sec., Harry Andrews, 39 Roland St.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 422.—Pres., Ed. Dengis, 61a Eby St. S. Sec., Chas. Shippanowski, Jr., 26 Louisa St.

Federal Labour Union, No. 17 (Labourers) (T. and L.C.).—Pres., Fred Ackernecht, 55 Wellington St. Sec., N. H. Sternall, 144 Albert St.

Fire Fighters, No. 19, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Geo. Diestelmeyer. Sec., Herbert M. Zettell, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 20, Federated Association of.—Pres., S. J. Welheiser, 22 Troy St. Sec., A. A. Pinke, 81 Hohner Ave.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 484, International.—Pres., J. R. Mason, 105 Mill St. Sec., C. Stumpf, 97 St. George St.

Musicians, No. 226, American Federation of.—Pres., Leo Miglarini, 3 Saugel Ave. Sec., F. A. Matthews, 105 Cedar St. S.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1028, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. C. Hyslop. Sec., P. Shilling, 265 King St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 527, United Association of.—Pres., T. H. Beveridge, 12 Willow St. Sec., W. H. Puddicombe, 71 Brubacker St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., T. H. Hachborn, 66 Elgin St. Sec., Alfred Cottingham, 27 Pequegnat Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 164, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. M. Johnston, c/o C. N. R. Freight Office. Sec., N. A. Bechtel, 548 King St. E.

Stage Employees, No. 357, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Bert Ostell, 181 Cedar Grove Ave. Sec., Alfred C. Forwell, 16 Richmond Ave.

Stationary Engineers, No. 9, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Ed. Klein, Frances St. Sec., C. Ott, 202 Breithaupt St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 809, International Union of.—Pres., Roy McLeod, Preston, Ont. Sec., Frank Wieck, 14 David St.

Typographical Union, No. 366, International.—Pres., R. G. English, 65 Simeon St. Sec., W. R. Purdon, 7 Moyer Terrace.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 42.—Pres., Ed. A. Podann, 209 Waterloo St. Sec., C. Hamel, 179 Musselman St., Waterloo, Ont.

Latchford

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 99, Order of.—(Covers T. and N. O. Ry.).—General Chairman, L. Buchanan. Sec., J. A. Pelkie.

Lindsay

Letters Carriers, No. 51, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. L. Bate, 7 Durham St. W. Sec., Ernest Percy, 114 Queen St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Harry Wilson, 4 Melbourne St. Sec., J. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St. S.

ONTARIO—Continued

Lindsay—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 136, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. G. Graham, 18 Russell St. E.
- Machinists* No. 307, *International Association of*.—Pres., A. Langton, Adelaide St. Sec., John Reynolds, Mill St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 351, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Frank Reynolds, 29 St. Paul St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 139, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Gamble, 65 Glenelg St. Sec., James J. Shaw, 14 George St.
- Musicians*, No. 733, *American Federation of*.—Pres., N. H. Clark, 69 Peel St. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 112 Lindsay St. S.
- Postal Clerks' Association*, *Dominion*.—Pres., John F. Murphy. Sec., J. C. Moore.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 199, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. G. Aldred, 79 King St.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 308, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Hogan, 60 Victoria Ave. N. Sec., Sam Scott, 14 Melbourne St. W.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 372, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Budding, 2 James St. Sec., James A. Crossin, Glenelg St. W.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 322, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, E. Mitchell, 103 Lindsay St. S. Sec., W. Mercer, 81 Glenelg St. W.
- Stage Employees*, No. 411, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., Norman H. Clark, 69 Peel St. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 112 Lindsay St.

London

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 366, *Journeymen*.—Pres., Rufus Hammond, Tecumseh House Barber Shop. Sec., Sim. Thompson, 364 Richmond St.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America*, No. 22, *International Alliance of*.—Sec., F. W. Parker, 1197 Florence St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers*, No. 183, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Sanderson, 989 Oxford St. Sec., R. Foxcraft, 443 English St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers*, No. 203, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., N. Scoyne, 15 Victor St. Sec., J. Robbins, 75 Linwood St.
- Bookbinders*, No. 206, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. H. Stewart, 1178 York St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union*, No. 88. —Pres., S. G. Mandell, 131 Maple St. Sec., F. Noble, 137 St. George St.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America*, No. 381, (*Brewery Workers*) *International Union of the United*.—Pres., L. Whitlock, 6 Chandler St. Sec., John Jenkins, 200 Horton St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 5. —Pres., Fred Northey, 1186 York St. Sec., F. Tilbury, 666 Lorne Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2390, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Roy Howard, 188 Wharncliffe Road. Sec., J. C. Baker, 393 Central Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 1946, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Ellis, 20 Alexander St. Sec., R. H. Hessel, 60 Pipeline Road.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 2615, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Sec., John Tanton, 739 Waterloo St.

London—Continued

- Cigarmakers' International Union of America*, No. 278. —Pres., John McGuire, 766 Maitland St. Sec., E. J. Vincent, 288 Dundas St.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union*, No. 60, (*T. and L. C.*).—Pres., W. Walker, 392 Regent St. Sec., J. Manship, 13 Wellington Road.
- Dominion Express Employees*, No. 8, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Judd, 594 William St.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 120, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., David Newton, 189 Tecumseh Ave. Sec., C. D. Bice, 10 Empress Ave.
- Federal Labour Union*, No. 16523, (*A. F. of L.*).—Pres., Jos. Linnell, 81 Blackfriars St. Sec., J. F. Thomson, 212 Emery St.
- Fire Fighters*, No. 142, *International Association of*.—Pres., F. Stelson, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., G. H. McGregor, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Garment Workers of America*, No. 166 *United*.—Pres., Miss Bertha Willens, 523 Ontario St. Sec., Gordon A. Fonger, 174 Maitland St.
- Letter Carriers*, No. 4, *Federated Association of*.—Sec., T. Thorogood, 26 Major St.
- Lithographers of America*, No. 47, *Amalgamated*.—Pres., Robert Brown, 245 Wortley Road. Sec., H. G. Askin, 470 Dundas St.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 68, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, H. G. McHarg, 326 Horton St. Sec., R. Bunt, 159 Dreaney Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 528, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, J. Gartley, 797 Queen's Ave. Sec., G. Dowling, 583 Central Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 117, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George G. Byron, 392 Horton St. Sec., H. D. McDonald, 971 Ormsby St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 468, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Wm. Gray, 579 Central Ave. Sec., W. F. Shortell, 870 Elias St.
- Machinists*, No. 383, *International Association of*.—Pres., Geo. E. Murphy, 823 Lorne Ave. Sec., T. W. Hilton, 4 Pearl St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 195, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James Lugg, Bothwell, Ont. Sec., D. Campbell, 204 Oxford St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 497, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. H. Hessel, 60 Pipe Line Road. Sec., R. Huston, 986 Hackett St.
- Metal Polishers' International Union*, No. 32. —Pres., John Maudsley, 240 Clarence St. Sec., Geo. Thompson, 854 Lovett St.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 37, *International*.—Sec., Harry Lediet, 133 Dreaney Ave.
- Musicians*, No. 279, *American Federation of*.—Pres., J. W. Dwyer, 58 Blackfriars St. Sec., C. N. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 910, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. A. Quigley, 251 Egerton St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association*, No. 159, *Operative*.—Pres., J. Proudfoot, 640 Hamilton Rd. Sec., T. Clarkson, 49 Miles St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 593, *United Association of*.—Pres., Thos. O'Brien, 54 Mount Pleasant Ave. Sec., W. A. Lyons, 944 Dufferin Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

London—Concluded

Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 26 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., James Singleton, 140 Carling St. Sec., P. Walter Harpur, 3 Barrington Ave.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., L. D. Graham, Wilson Ave. Sec., F. C. Wilson, 133 Sydenham St.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Sec., F. C. Towton, C. N. R. Depot.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 173, International.—Pres. R. W. Mills, 53 Hyla St. Sec., C. V. Walters, 422 Nelson St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 151 (C.F. of L.).—Sec., F. F. Bell, 685 Maitland St.

Railroad Employees, No. 35, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Yule, 151 Bathurst St. Sec., Geo. Stevenson, 4 Christie St.

Railroad Employees, No. 96, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Chick, 575 Hill St. Sec., T. S. Chappell, 886½ Adelaide St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 240, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. E. Singleton, 349½ Hamilton Road. Sec., Wm. Harris, 102 Horton St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 415, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Jackson, 508 Oxford St. Sec., L. P. Johnston, 478 Central Ave.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 488, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Widdicombe, 930 Dundas St. Sec., H. Tapsett, 36 Barker St.

Railway Conductors, No. 16, Order of.—Chief Conductor, S. Ayers, 817 Maitland St. Sec., H. J. Heath, Hyde Park, Ont.

Railway Employees, No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. Colbert, 632 Queen's Ave. Sec., L. Parker, 946 Dufferin Ave.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., A. W. McVicar, 29 Becher St. Sec., F. D. Sharman, 863 Hellmuth Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1485, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. T. Harrison, 10 Kenneth Ave. Sec., W. Ferguson, 23 Thornton Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 105, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., H. A. Holden, Box 427.

Stationary Engineers, No. 30, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Geo. E. Moll, 6 Watson St. Sec., Jos. H. Ward, 90 Rectory St.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 115, International.—Pres., L. Petrie, 618 Maitland St. Sec., Fred T. Allen, 396 Glebe St.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Walter Grand, 19 Palmerston St. Sec., Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St.

Stove Mounters' International Union, No. 33.—Sec., Wm. Beck, 781 Nelson St.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 267.—Pres., R. J. Norris, Route 4. Sec., W. A. Roberts, 549 Waterloo St.

Tailors' Union, No. 30, Journeymen.—Sec., Wm. Mottashed, 567 Piccadilly St.

Typographical Union, No. 133, International.—Pres., A. H. Wheatley, 533 Piccadilly St. Sec., H. J. Hooper, 530 St. James St.

Mattawa

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 244, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Luke O'Connor, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Burritt, Box 37.

Meadowvale

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2636, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Marchent, R.R. No. 1.

Merritton

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1402, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Boyle. Sec., T. J. Nestor.

Paper Makers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., James Johnstone, 12 Wellington St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 77, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., B. A. Harrison, Box 200.

Midland

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 365, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McIntyre. Sec., G. O. Vandervoort.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 199, International.—Pres., G. O. Vandervoort, King St. Sec., W. H. Brandon, Box 382.

Machinists, No. 1206, International Association of.—Pres., James Dunn, 156 Young St. Sec., E. C. Moreton, 303 Manly St.

Marine Engineers, No. 12, National Association of.—Pres., Ludwig Butler, Box 521. Sec., Ray N. Smith, Box 179.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1429, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Gray. Sec., Ralph Howard, Box 550.

Mille Roches

Paper Makers, No. 218, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Waldrof. Sec., Wm. Raymond.

Milverton

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 163, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Stewart. Sec., J. W. Boeckner.

Mimico

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. Taylor, Mimico Beach.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 747, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Arthur M. Burwell, Station Road. Sec., Chas. M. Lowe, Van Evrey St.

Mine Centre

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 313, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Frenette, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Zochkan

Newbury

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 191, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Garment, 46 Grey St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., W. A. Connelly.

Niagara Falls

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 27.—Pres., W. Brooks, 12 Stewart Ave. Sec., Ed. Little, 176 Main St., S.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 315, International Association of.—Pres., J. K. Greenfield, 20 Hunter St. Sec., Wm. B. Green, 85 McRae St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 713, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Learn, 118 Bridge St. Sec., G. Rewbury, 263 Fourth Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Niagara Falls—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2624, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Pres., J. Fothergill, 42 McGrail Ave. Sec., F. S. Walker, 263 W. Culp St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 897, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmott St.
- Electrical Trades Union, No. 3, *Canadian*.—Pres., G. H. Addenbrooke, Lundy's Lane. Sec., W. M. Hamilton, 15 Ellis St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 36, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., J. Woods, 3rd Ave. Sec., H. Yallop, 7 Clarke Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 337, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, W. A. Gardner, 38 St. Lawrence Ave. Sec., H. Walmsley, 22 Jepson St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 487, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. G. Robertson, 169 Fourth Ave.
- Machinists, No. 1296, *International Association of*.—Pres., A. W. Warren, 87½ Queen St. Sec., W. Peace, 225 Lundy's Lane.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 631, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Clarence Darragh, 48 Allan St. Sec., H. Edwards, 207 Lundy's Lane.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 667, *United Association of*.—Sec., H. Clayton, 239 Taylor St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, *Dominion*.—Pres., R. Bull, Box 205. Sec., Alf. G. Smith, Box 205.
- Railroad Employees, No. 134, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., George Allan, 1 Benson St. Sec., E. D. Stanbury, 17 Huron St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 379, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John N. Allan, R.R. No. 1. Sec., H. A. Strange, 156 Fourth Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 198, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. W. Dawson, 111 Park St. Sec., E. A. Sussman, 263 Bridge St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1251, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. B. Green, 85 McRae St. Sec., Walter A. Benwell, 8 Cookman Ave., Niagara Falls South, Ont.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 232, *International Union of*.—Pres., Edward McMahon, 14 Grey St. Sec., W. H. Emery, 169 Epworth Circle.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, *Journeymen*.—Pres., D. Lenehan, 186 Bridge St. Sec., Ed. Garnell, 24 Walnut St.

Niagara-on-the-Lake

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2048, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., William J. Campbell, Niagara Falls. Sec., Thomas Gobert.

Nipigon

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 348, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., O. C. Hall, Nakina, Ont. Sec., W. E. Cooney, Jellicoe, Ont.

North Bay

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 474, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Joseph Stevenson, 144 Regina St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 417, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. L. Lye, Worthington St. W. Sec., Fred S. Gardner, 41 Percy St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1740, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Alex. McClure, 43 1st St. Sec., J. S. Somerville, 420 Main St. E.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 25, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., R. Ritchie, Box 1021.

North Bay—Concluded

- Letter Carriers, No. 55, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., James Allan, 18 2nd Ave. W. Sec., Charles Vincent Gough.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 723, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Thomas, 255 1st Ave. E. Sec., J. T. Wilson, 222 1st Ave. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 308, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, Burrell Thomas, 135 Copeland St. Sec., John Cleminson, 287 Main St. E.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 234, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. F. Smith, 110 Durrill St. Sec., H. W. Smith, 7 Worthington St. W.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 791, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Ed. Floyd, Box 2078.
- Machinists, No. 413, *International Association of*.—Pres., Peter J. Bell, 329 Cassells St. Sec., P. J. Morris, 321 First Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2697, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. S. Jaminson, 198 Second Ave. E. Sec., Arthur Caley, 149 Fisher St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1022, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Edward Everitt. Sec., John J. Murphy, 160 Klock Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 361, *United Association of*.—Pres., John Muldoon, 121 Lorne St. Sec., Johnston Peevor, 194 McIntyre St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 37, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Charles Pratt, 280 Regina St. Sec., J. S. Wissler, West Ferris Post Office.
- Railroad Employees, No. 56, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., E. C. Coulthurst.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 249, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. T. Creighton, Fraser St. Sec., V. B. Willock, 15 Eva St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 131, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. Stenning, 1st Ave. E. Sec., B. Tipler, 272 Regina St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 192, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Walter Colyer, 142 Fifth Ave. E. Sec., W. T. Saunders, 18 Monk St. E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 235, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. T. Moulder, 24 Laurier Ave. Sec., W. J. Botwright, 88 Home Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 242, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, J. Gillespie, Box 779. Sec., Alf. Brown, Box 161.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, *Dominion*.—Pres., W. H. Brownell. Sec., W. E. Cavanaugh.

Norwich

- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 10, *International*.—Sec., Chas. H. Boughner.

Oakville

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1304, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Pres., R. Hobbs. Sec., J. H. Barker, Box 548.

Oil City

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1789, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. Acton, Melbourne, Ont. Sec., V. Cascadden.

Orillia

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 18. —Pres., Joseph Laver. Sec., James J. Mahony.

ONTARIO—Continued

Orillia—Concluded

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1607, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. D. Hean, Box 1043.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 438, International.—Pres., Robert Taylor. Sec., H. Quail, Box 791.

Railroad Employees, No. 165, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. C. Ralph, Box 712, Midland, Ont.

Oshawa

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 20.—Sec., E. O. Sargeant, 497 Cubert St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2209, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Lacombe, Bowmanville, Ont. Sec., Wm. Drummond, 19 Arlington Ave.

Letter Carriers, No. 53, Federated Association of.—Pres., Jas. Nelson, 121 Huron St. Sec., H. J. Carey, 236 Glidden Ave.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136, International.—Sec., Chas. H. Giles, 15 Fairbanks St.

Musicians, No. 503, American Federation of.—Pres., O. Reynolds, 38 Base Line. Sec., N. H. Dunford, 71 Oshawa Blvd.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 644, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. H. B. Mear, 103 Brock St. W.

Ottawa

Barbers' International Union, No. 704, Journeymen.—Pres., O. Lacombe, 343 St. Patrick St. Sec., Geo. S. MacDonald, 529 Cambridge St.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 368, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Drake, 205 Hawthorne Ave. Sec., W. E. McCagherty, 132 Ossington Ave.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 594, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Omer Proulx, 120 Glenora St. Sec., Donald Holby, 138 Concord St.

Bookbinders, No. 173, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James St. Sec., G. A. Carroll, 238 Slater St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 14.—Pres., Wm. Glennie, 195 Rosemere Ave. Sec., Robt. Buckley, 50 Ella St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 7 (Stone Masons).—Pres., Alex. McNab, Carlingdale P.O. Sec., F. W. Jackson, 47 Fulton Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2628, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Sec., Chas. R. Nichols, 20 Adelaide St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 646, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Vanasse, 42 Beechwood Ave. Sec., Thos. McGuire, 199 Friel St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Appleton, 40 Waverley St. Sec., Jas. A. Tapp, Ottawa West, Ont.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., P. S. Dodd, 822 Somerset St. W. Sec., Rod. Plant, 148 Creighton St.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 43 (Canadian National Telegraphs' System).—General Chairman, E. J. Young, 691 De L'Epee St., Montreal, Que. Sec., D. McNaughten, 10 Plymouth Ave.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. J. Brennan, 67 Poplar St.

Federal Employees of Canada, No. 66, Associated.—Pres., H. C. House, 64 Bayswater Ave. Sec., C. V. Craik, 139 Main St.

Federal Employees of Canada, No. 67, Associated (Office Cleaners).—Pres., Mrs. Josephine Bertrand, 80 Waller St. Sec., Mrs. Mary Stanyar, 66 James St.

Ottawa—Continued

Fire Fighters, No. 162, International Association of.—Pres., H. Morrison, 15 River Lane. Sec., Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 85, International.—Sec., Arthur Orton, 217 Strathcona Ave.

Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 275.—Pres., Wm. Morden, 3 Sydney St. Sec., Israel Proulx, 145 Overton St, Eastview, Ont.

Letter Carriers No. 2, Federated Association of.—Pres., Geo. McGuire, 40 Turner St. Sec., W. G. H. Kelly, 463 Sunnyside Ave.

Lithographers of America, No. 40, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. A. Brown, Queen Mary's St., Overbrook P.O., Ont. Sec., D. Vessie, 100 Fourth Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 469, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. Roy, 9 Second Ave. Sec., M. T. Ashe, 212 Henderson Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. F. Cole, 49 Bayswater Ave. Sec., J. P. Chisholm, 203 Gloucester St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 899, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. L. McDonald, 33 Willard Ave. Sec., H. Watson, 417 Nelson St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 912, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. H. Moore, 11 Ossington Ave. Sec., J. J. Sheehan, 19 Plymouth Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 172, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Rowe, 152 Rochester St., Sec., Edwin Ashfield, 132 Cambridge St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 81, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Lawrence M. Maloney, 123 Concord St. Sec., A. D. Price, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.

Machinists, No. 412, International Association of.—Pres., R. B. Matheson, 712 Albert St. Sec., John Dion, 1 Ella St.

Machinists, No. 825, International Association of.—Pres., R. Carson, 24 Herdridge St. Sec., M. S. Carrigan, 100 Hopewell Ave.

Mailers' Union, No. 60 (I. T. U.).—Sec., L. McCaffrey, 127 Metcalfe St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 223, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. O. Metcalfe, Aylmer East, Que. Sec., M. J. Trudeau, 22 Spadina Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 222, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cole, 60 Oliver St. Sec., T. Gibson, Westboro, Ont.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Morrison, 283 Arlington Ave.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 47, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Chas. Brown, 179 Cambridge St. Sec., A. Emond, 15 Walker St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280, International.—Sec., Wm. McEwen, Billing's Bridge, Ont.

Musicians, No. 180, American Federation of.—Pres., O. May, 12 Langevin St., Hull, Que. Sec., Fred Muhlig, 47 Strathcona Ave.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Tuggey, 590 Bronson Ave. Sec., H. Herbst, 345 Gladstone Ave.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Ottawa Branch of Toronto Association).—Pres., W. P. Daly, Highland Park, Westboro, Ont. Sec., John Mehagan, 160 Hawthorne Ave.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 44, International.—Sec., J. H. Breton, 101 Water street.

ONTARIO—Continued

Ottawa—Continued

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 124, Operative.—Pres., H. Fornby, 168 Arthur street. Sec., W. B. Freemantle, Westboro, Ont.

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.—Pres., F. Muhlig, 47 Strathcona Ave. Sec., Ed. J. Lane, 54 Preston street.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 71, United Association of.—Pres., J. Barrette, 27 Alexander street. Sec., J. H. Lee, 201 Cathcart street.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Archibald C. Layeux. Sec., J. H. Logan.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 2, Dominion.—Pres., Isaac Brown, 18 Monkland Ave. Sec., T. J. Harrington, 471 Metcalfe street.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 5, International.—Pres., Patrick J. Ryan, 10 Elmdale Ave. Sec., A. J. Larden, 327 Bell St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 73, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Barbeau, 62 Merton street. Sec., James Clarke, 485 Albert St.

Railroad Employees, No. 111, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss R. M. Kennedy, 632 O'Connor St.

Railroad Employees, No. 110, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Campbell, 91 Rosemount Ave. Sec., T. D. Charlebois, 162 Dalhousie street.

Railroad Employees, No. 30, Canadian Brotherhood of. Sec., R. Hanser, 385 Laurier Ave. W.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 185, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave. Sec., H. H. Brown, 502 McLeod St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 129, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. G. Kent, 10 Spruce street. Sec., H. A. Hyde Clarke, 152 Breeze Hill Ave.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 230, Brotherhood of.—Pres., William French, 134 Hamilton Ave. Sec., Geo. A. Reilly, 11 Melrose Ave.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 552, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Coxon, 64 Carling Ave. Sec., A. P. Maine, 118 Isabella St.

Railway Conductors, No. 29, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. W. Leach, 106 Rochester street. Sec., J. B. Morris, 35 Grove Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 643, Order of.—Chief Conductor, B. S. W. Finkle, 47 Third Ave. Sec., M. J. Nealon, 179 McGillivray street.

Railway Employees of America, No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Elzear Groulx, Eastview, Ont. Sec., J. A. Robinson, Suite 4, 22-26 Maple St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., H. S. Ferguson. Sec., F. C. Carruthers, 58 Robert St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1161, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Bowman, 645 McLaren St. Sec., J. Stacey, 179 Bell St.

Railway Enginemen, No. 7, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. Shaw, 89 Concord Ave. Sec., R. M. Carmichael, 147 Hamilton Ave.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 353.—Pres., Alex. LaRose, 467 Laurier Ave., W. Sec., Oliver Paquette, 107 Clarence St.

Siderographers' Association of America, International.—Pres., L. B. Chenoweth, 126 Pine St. Sec., Geo. E. Crawford, 162 Nepean St.

Stage Employees, No. 95, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Wm. Clarke, Box 83, Westboro, Ont. Sec., R. R. Marcil, 157 Clarence St.

Ottawa—Concluded

Stage Employees, No. 257, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Wm. Hartnett, 11 Percy St. Sec., M. Ventura, 215 Strathcona Ave.

Stationary Engineers, No. 6, Canadian Association of.—Sec., F. Davis, 197 Parkdale Ave.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 473, International Union of.—Pres., A. M. Watson, 260 Bay St. Sec., J. L. Neville, 326 Clarence St.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50, International.—Pres., P. O'Brien, 160 Bolton St. Sec., A. Faust, Westboro, Ont.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., J. Monroe, 33 Westmount Ave. Sec., P. Sorfleet, R.R. No. 1, Billings Bridge.

Tailors' Union, No. 143, Journeymen.—Sec., T. Groves, 93 Slater St.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 483, International Brotherhood of (Bakery Wagon Drivers).—Pres., Edward Woolf, 12 Granville St. Sec., Rod Plant, 143 Creighton St.

Typographical Union, No. 102, International.—Pres., Jas. W. Jefferson, 156 Russell Ave. Sec., J. K. Peffers, Box 491.

Owen Sound

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2230, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles E. Barnard, 700-10th St. W. Sec., Allan George, 490-20th St. W.

Letter Carriers, No. 33, Federated Association of.—Pres., Earle Crannie. Sec., Wm. P. Davey.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 214, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. J. Murdock, Markdale, Ont. Sec., Geo. Beighton, 1188-4th Ave. E.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 413, International.—Pres., N. Wilson, 2469-3rd Ave. E. Sec., Edward Bayley, 963-7th Ave. E.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., T. Watson. Sec., W. A. Hawkins.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Edw. Gaskell, 1132-4th Ave. E.

Oxdrift

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 132, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Wallace Duncan, Minnitaki, Ont.

Palmerston

Locomotive Engineers, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, William Scrimgeour. Sec., Otto Loos.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 181, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Everitt. Sec., H. W. Ladd, Box 184.

Machinists, No. 1320, International Association of.—Pres., M. McKenzie. Sec., D. Wilson.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 468, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Ferguson. Sec., C. Hancock.

Railroad Employees, No. 166, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. S. Robertson.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 39, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. D. McLaughlin, Main St. Sec., E. H. Everitt.

Railway Carmen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Cronsberry. Sec., F. Lambier.

Railway Conductors, No. 492, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. T. Rome. Sec., M. J. Barker, Box 356.

ONTARIO—Continued

Parry Sound

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 629, United Brotherhood of.*
—Sec., A. W. Christenson, Isabella St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 447, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. F. Hooper. Sec., G. H. B. Raefs, Otter Lake Station, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 135, Canadian Brotherhood of.*
—Pres., A. E. Salteil. Sec., Samuel Hearst.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 157, Brotherhood of.*
—Sec., Frank Cooper, Box 355.

Pembroke

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 11.*—Sec., Wm. Moldenhour, 332 Murray St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2466, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. F. Gagne, 216 Patterson St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 22, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*
—Pres., Arthur Archambault, Box 777. Sec., Ira C. Price, Box 777.

Perth

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1510, United Brotherhood of.*
—Pres., Edward Pennett. Sec., Reuben E. Hanna.

Peterborough

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 281.*—Sec., Robert French, 491 Murray St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 402, Journeymen.*—Pres., John Smith, 144 Simcoe St. Sec., M. H. Gainey, 423 George St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 17.*—Pres., J. J. Hartley, 234 Antrim St. Sec., G. Hitchins, 494 Bolivar St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.*
—Pres., F. J. Lajoie, Lansdowne St. Sec., E. English, 576 Rogers St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 3, Canadian.*—Pres., A. Rose, 10 Lundy Block. Sec., R. G. Darrell, Claraday P.O., Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 17, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., V. J. O'Toole, 103 Hunter St. E. Sec., E. G. Sutherland, 100 Stewart St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 11, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*
—Pres., O. Wilson, 363 Leslie Ave. Sec., R. Carr, 486 Bonaccord St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 22, Federated Association of.*—Pres., James Jackson, 308 Maitland Ave. Sec., Thos. Darrah, 569 Armour Road.
- Machinists, No. 435, International Association of.*—Pres., A. Frank, 540 Romaine St. Sec., H. G. Ballard, 272 Rogers St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 211, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Daly, 546 Chamberlain St. Sec., Levi Linton, Box 271, Claremont, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 426, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. J. Delahay, Fraserville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Chambers, 175 Aylmer St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191, International.*—Pres., Wm. Rudkins, Montgomery Hotel. Sec., Ed. Hollingsworth, 205 King St.
- Musicians, No. 191, American Federation of.*—Pres., E. Gibson, Fradette Ave. Sec., G. Howarth, 187 Lock St.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.*—(Peterborough Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., S. P. McFadden, 299 Pearl Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., A. White. Sec., C. F. Richardson, 541 Homewood Ave.

Peterborough—Concluded

- Railroad Employees, No. 170, Canadian Brotherhood of.*
—Pres., C. H. Magee, 590 Downie St. Sec., W. J. Prindible, 569 Gilmour St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 743, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., James H. Carey, 187 Antrim St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 622, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., Walter Sedgwick, 503 Chamberlain St. Sec., G. A. Reynolds, 285 Dalhousie St.
- Stage Employees, No. 432, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Pryce Adamson, Brownnton, Ont. Sec., Thos. J. Stenton, 610 Reid St.
- Typographical Union, No. 248, International.*—Pres., Geo. Johnson, 157 Dublin St. Sec., M. Dunkley, 525 Romaine St.

Point Edward

- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.*
—Pres., G. Chadwick. Sec., Percy A. Frampton.

Port Arthur

- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 53, International Association of.*—Pres., Angus McLeod, Foley St. Sec., R. M. Young, 119 Pine St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., E. S. Snook.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, W. H. Nash, 2 Machar Ave. Sec., H. M. Hunnicut, 35 Maudslay Court.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 593, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. H. Harper, 62 Ontario St.
- Machinists, No. 820, International Association of.*—Pres., C. R. Coffey, 218 N. Marks St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Alfred I. Clarke, 383 Broncho St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Connan, 193 Algoma St. S. Sec., A. E. Bonsteel, 411 Franklin Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 231, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Lemieux, Schrieber, Ont. Sec., A. Bianconi, 36 Center St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 428, International.*—Pres., J. Winterburn, 161 Pine St. Sec., J. Smith, 208 Cumberland St. N.
- Musicians, No. 489, American Federation of.*—Pres., W. H. Sara, 232 College St. Sec., Fred E. Moore, 224 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Port Arthur Branch of Winnipeg Association).*—Names of officers not reported.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 40, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Alex. Gibson, Algoma St. S. Sec., Donald Ward, Van Norman St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 41, Canadian Brotherhood of.*
—Sec., Ernest Cutts, 32 Sheppard St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 626, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. W. Purvis, 25 Marlborough Road. Sec., J. W. Langley, 222 Victoria St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 347, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Harris, 148 Oliver Road. Sec., T. McAulay, 105 College St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 536, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, David Cox, 25 Devon Block. Sec., Allan Grey, 80 Jean St.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 12, Canadian Association of.*
—Sec., G. M. McLeod, 144 Summitt Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Port Arthur—Concluded

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 865, International Union of.—Pres., Charles Baxendale, 197 Second St. Sec., D. M. McKay, 297 Pearl St.

Typographical Union, No. 575, International.—Pres., Leonard Enroth, 386 Broncho St. Sec., C. Bocking, 802 High St.

Port Colborne

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1168, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. J. Schneider, Box 16, Humberstone, Ont.

Port Hope

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 20, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Pound, Brighton, Ont. Sec., James McCullough Box 522.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189, International.—Pres., Alex. Berryhill. Sec., C. A. McElroy, Box 505.

Powassan

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 72, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Stuart, Nipissing Junction, Ont.

Preston

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 554.—Pres., Chas. Collard, Argyle St. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1283, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Collins. Sec., E. Schoneau, King St. E.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1277, Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., W. A. Stevens, Box 481.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314, International.—Pres., Thos. Mulligan. Sec., W. E. Eaton.

Railway Employees of America, No. 833, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. J. McKnight. Sec., Geo. M. Jacques.

Rainy River

Locomotive Engineers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Sisk. Sec., R. D. Fierheller.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 750, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. McNeil. Sec., J. B. Delafield.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 828, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Wilson. Sec., D. T. Millsap.

Railway Carmen, No. 436, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Longhurst. Sec., Aug. Bourrie.

Railway Conductors, No. 30, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. A. Lockhart. Sec., W. L. O'Donnell.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 25.—Pres., J. S. Roche. Sec., W. H. Patterson.

Redditt

Railroad Employees, No. 38, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Mahoney. Sec., S. King.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 225, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. C. Randall. Sec., S. Makenir.

Renfrew

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2138, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Stewart. Sec., E. Thomas.

Ridgetown

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1896, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Christopher Brown, 33 Cunningham St.

St. Catharines

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 295.—Pres., Fred Beard, 37 Wellington St. Sec., Geo. Bailey, 169 Church St.

Barbers' International Union, No. 610, Journeymen.—Pres., Fred Barker, 34 St. Paul St. W. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St.

Barbers' Union, No. 1, St. Catharines (Independent).—Pres., James M. Bessey, St. Paul St. Sec., Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.—Pres., E. Bird, Grantham Ave. Sec., C. G. Patey, 108 Louisa street.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 38, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Viney, 8 Marlborough Ave. Sec., C. E. Gilbert, 164 Russell Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2632, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Pres., G. Chennells, Thorold, Ont. Sec., O. Chittenden, 20 Rolls Ave.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140.—Pres., E. Miersch, 36 Division street. Sec., W. Haynes, 87 Albert street.

Electrical Workers, No. 303, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thos. W. Deaby, 108 York street.

Letter Carriers, No. 17, Federated Association of.—Pres., Peter Atherton. Sec., Chas. Honsinger, 16 Rodman street.

Machinists No. 268, International Association of.—Pres., H. V. Relton, Thorold, Ont. Sec., Robt. Hulme, 71 Wiley street.

Marine Engineers, No. 19, National Association of.—Sec., Roy Milligan, 15 St. Paul street.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 385, International.—Pres., C. P. Brimicombe, Park street. Sec., Percy Kershaw, 24 Linden Ave.

Musicians, No. 299, American Federation of.—Pres., Wm. Leach, 19 Wellington street. Sec., Leo. W. Bradt, 21 George street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 407, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Tranter, 10 Marlborough street. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell Ave.

Paper Makers, No. 228, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss Jennie Gillis, 6 Henrietta street.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (St. Catharines Branch of Buffalo Association).—Sec., G. A. Scott, 39 Carleton street.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 244, United Association of.—Pres., James Laidlaw, 133 Nerritt street. Sec., Thos. Cambray, 4 Center street.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., H. Patrick, Beecher street. Sec., J. A. Carlisle, 86 King St.

Railroad Employees, No. 102, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. J. Harding, 32 Hainer street.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 117, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Chapman, 65 George street. Sec., S. Hayter, 16 York street.

Railway Employees, No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., L. P. May, 29 Pleasant Ave. Sec., Wm. Holt, 32 Taylor Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 461, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., F. Smece, 35 James St. Sec., H. Eckert, Page street.

Typographical Union, No. 416, International.—Sec., Lorne Calcott, 16 William street.

St. Mary's

Musicians, No. 764, American Federation of.—Pres., Wm. Barrett. Sec., Wm. H. Eyles, Box 761.

ONTARIO—Continued

St. Thomas

St. Thomas—Concluded

- Barbers' International Union, No. 222, Journeymen.*—Sec., C. M. Anderson, 93 Ross St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Harry Dukes, 30 West Ave.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 372, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Albert Dawson, 78 Malakoff street.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 413, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., F. Roberts, 61 Wilson Ave.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 531.*—Sec., George Gerhardt, 39 Hiawatha street.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.*—Pres., Chas. Heard, 31 Hincks street. Sec., Charles Scrase, 24 Trafalgar St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 16, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*—Sec., A. Sutherland, Fire Hall.
- Letter Carriers, No. 23, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Joe McDonald, 39 John St. Sec., Thos. W. Moore, 13 Alma street.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 529, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, George Laidlaw, 16 Omemece street. Sec., W. H. Holman, 50 Balaclava street.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 132, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John A. Jagoe, 548 Talbot street. Sec., Thomas Duffy, Wellington St., E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. G. Kennedy, 18 Wilson Ave. Sec., H. W. Buckpitt, 45 Mitchell street.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. G. McLean, 40 Chestnut St. Sec., W. S. Richardson, 637 Talbot St.
- Machinists, No. 294, International Association of.*—Pres., James Alexander, 43½ Chester St. Sec., L. Ballantine, 40 Flora St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. A. Loucks, 18 Talbot St. Sec., Richard Sutton, 9 Verna St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1636, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. Wilson, 31 Jackson St.
- Musicians, No. 633, American Federation of.*—Pres., Jos. Fields. Sec., W. Abernethy, Royal Bank Chambers.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., J. Chas. Corbett, Queen St. Sec., Miss M. Baker, 76 Scott St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 97, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Miss J. White, 5 Yarwood St.
- Railroad Helpers and Labourers, Brotherhood of (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., Thomas Noon, 121 Elm St. Sec., Leslie Muddle, 83 Elm St.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 27, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. F. Neil, Ridgetown, Ont. Sec., J. H. Rinch, 5 St. Anne's Place.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 47, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Patenden, 43 Alexandra Ave. Sec., H. Sharp, 62 Elizabeth St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Charles Spittler, 81 Locust St. Sec., John H. McIntyre, 17 Woodworth Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 13, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Geo. E. Brown, 41 Elysian St. Sec., J. Lordan, 63 Alma St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 631, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, R. B. Howarth, 67 Chester St. Sec., W. F. Hutchison, 22 Maple St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1387, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. J. Carruthers, 32 Chestnut St. Sec., Arthur Turner, 147 Elm St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 692, International Union of.*—Pres., Wm. H. Goodey, 19 Wawa St. Sec., John Holston, 24 Erie St.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 253.*—Sec., R. H. Oliver, 47 Arthur Ave.
- Tailors' Union, No. 141, Journeymen.*—Pres., Robert Skinner, 88 Curtis St. Sec., J. W. Roberts, 34 West Ave.

Sandwich

Railway Carmen of America, No. 620, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Pillon, 112 Detroit St.

Sarnia

- Barbers' International Union, No. 467, Journeymen.*—Pres., Wm. Presley, 141 Front St. Sec., A. E. Chambers, 141 Front St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 539, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., John Nield, R.R. No. 2.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 23.*—Pres., H. A. Price, 202 S. Milton St. Sec., A. Shirley, 336 Vidal St. S.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2151, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Allan B. Kerr, 458 Maxwell St. Sec., J. Murray Kirk, 193 Ross Ave.
- Fire Fighters, No. 21, Provincial Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., Geo. Wray, 246 Bright St. Sec., Robert G. Armstrong, 168 George St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 31, Federated Association of.*—Pres., C. C. Duncan, Confederation St. Sec., T. Perrie, 115 Ann St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 240, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Arthur Vince, 188 Alfred St. Sec., Jas. Copeland, 140 Savoy St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., D. M. Miller, 186 Kathleen Ave. Sec., W. Kerr, 125 Alfred St.
- Machinists, No. 792, International Association of.*—Pres., D. W. Finan, Davis St. Sec., C. C. O'Neil, 393 S. Russell St.
- Marine Engineers, No. 18, National Association of.*—Sec., B. N. Ogle, 210 Ross Ave.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 429, International.*—Pres., Patrick Mulvale, 351 Maxwell St. Sec., Roy East, 240 Vidal St. S.
- Musicians, No. 628, American Federation of.*—Pres., John Collum, Queen St. Sec., W. E. Brush, 111 Brock St. S.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 716, United Association of.*—Pres., R. J. Heys, Bright St. Sec., John W. Lambert, 157½ Lochiel St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Railroad Employees, No. 183, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. T. McLam, 382 De Vine St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 227, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Teskey, 382 Palmerston St. S. Sec., R. J. Wilson, Point Edward, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, of America, No. 420, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Fraser, Nelson St. Sec., A. Davison, 321 Davis St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 189, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, G. A. Carson, 314 Campbell St. Sec., A. H. Nethery, 316 Wellington St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Sarnia—Concluded

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 695, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. Barratt, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., E. A. Steward, 96 Lydia St.

Typographical Union, No. 837, International.—Pres., R. A. McDermid, 123 College Ave. Sec., Fred. W. Farley, 186 Water St.

Sault Ste. Marie

Barbers' International Union, No. 744, Journeymen.—Pres., F. E. Montgomery, 110 Gore St. Sec., Lee Devoe, 289 Queen St. E.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 16.—Sec., G. McLarty, 38 Wellington St. E.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 199, International Association of.—Sec., Wm. Boilear, 27 Riverview Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 446, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Francis Weir, 36 St. George's Ave. Sec., James Hendry, 124 Gladstone Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 6, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., H. T. Morrison, 162 Treelawn Ave. Sec., J. W. Cottenden, 123 Gladstone Ave.

Letter Carriers, No. 42, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. S. James, 45 Algoma Ave. Sec., Geo. Martin.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 67, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, N. Fulcher, 142 Albert St. Sec., J. W. Cleminson, 444 John St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. Henderson, 57 St. George Ave. W.

Machinists, No. 485, International Association of.—Pres., A. Cooper, John St. Sec., Wm. D. Stewart, 4 Grosvenor Ave.

Marine Engineers, No. 14, National Association of.—Pres., Chas. N. Currie, 71 Wellington St. E. Sec., Wallace Archibald, 35 Hughes St.

Musicians, No. 276, American Federation of.—Pres., W. J. McPherson, Brown and Wellington Sts. Sec., H. L. Sargeant, 258 McGregor Ave.

Paper Makers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harvey Longhurst, 169 Dennis St. Sec., Chester Jordan, 42 St. George's Ave. E.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., Isaac A. Wild, 124 Lansdowne Ave. Sec., N. R. Grant, 188 March St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 414, United Association of.—Sec., J. S. Drew, 263 Bruce St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 67, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Shrigley, 31 Pardee Ave. Sec., J. Brassard, St. James St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 611, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. R. Kerr, 2 St. Thomas St. Sec., T. J. Sullivan, 25 Alberta Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 429, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. Whelan, 470 E. Wellington St. Sec., F. H. Nolan, Treelawn Road.

Railway Employees, No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., J. S. Galloway, 108 Albert St. E.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1462, Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Smith, 204 Queen St. W.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 697, International Union of.—Sec., T. H. Ralph, 191 Church St.

Typographical Union, No. 702, International.—Sec., L. M. Stover, c/o Sault Athletic Club.

Schreiber

Locomotive Engineers, No. 562, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. P. Kelly. Sec., J. Smitherman.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 887, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. J. Marrill. Sec., E. E. Cambridge, Box 55.

Machinists, No. 69, International Association of.—Pres., F. Kastnar, Box 105. Sec., W. Sinfield, Box 16.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 260, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Person, Mackenzie, via Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., W. Sparkes, Box 315.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 419, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. H. Smith. Sec., W. L. Wilson.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 153, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Spicer. Sec., A. J. Garrity.

Railway Conductors, No. 573, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. H. Hollinger. Sec., Thos. Anderson.

Sioux Lookout

Locomotive Engineers, No. 654, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. J. Campbell. Sec., W. J. Eastman.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Harry Nicholson.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 321, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. H. Layzell, Box 181.

Railroad Employees, No. 24, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Hargreave. Sec., D. G. Blyth.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. M. Bennett. Sec., J. A. McLeish.

Railway Carmen, No. 28, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Bernard Farr. Sec., Thomas Sutton.

Railway Conductors, No. 601, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Carl Pettrick. Sec., W. C. Adams, Box 122.

Smith's Falls

Barbers' International Union, No. 570, Journeymen.—Pres., Ed. Plant. Sec., T. W. Devlin.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 21.—Pres., Herbert Kendall, Box 519. Sec., Thos. L. Pull, Box 1241.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 381, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Wilson, Box 529. Sec., James C. Currie, Box 258.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 479, Brotherhood of.—Pres.—Sec., G. Snider, 30 McEwan Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. C. Brian. Sec., E. Lunn.

Machinists, No. 1421, International Association of.—Pres., J. M. Gibson. Sec., Edward Jackson.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 245, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sam Cress, Winnifred St. Sec., H. Rodney, 78 Beckwith St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 136, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Corley, 59 Montague St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 201, International.—Pres., John R. Nichol, Box 599. Sec., Chas. B. Dickson, Box 1187.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sam Cross, 78 Annabella St. Sec., H. Rodney, 78 Beckwith St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 527, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Meade. Sec., H. S. Genge.

ONTARIO—Continued

Smith's Falls—Concluded

Railway Carmen of America, No. 317, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Burrell, 38 McGill St. Sec., C. G. McCann, 17 James St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1473, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Tassie. Sec., T. E. Code.

Railway Conductors, No. 199, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. A. Miskelly, 166 Chambers St. Sec., J. A. Loucks, Box 758.

Railway Conductors, No. 578, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. D. Timmerman. Sec., W. J. Green.

Southampton

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2183, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. N. Clark. Sec., J. A. Dey.

Stoney Creek

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1645, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Carter, 180 Ottawa St. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., John W. Straughan.

Stratford

Barbers' International Union, No. 136, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Hudson, 14 Wellington St. Sec., W. F. Logan, 164 Birmingham St.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Byatt, 56 Cherry St. Sec., F. C. Betts, 10 Louise St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 297, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. M. Davis, 51 Milton St. Sec., C. J. Maynard, 123 Mowat St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 24.—Pres., A. Dunamenn, McCulloch St. Sec., Geo. W. Fink, 162 Nelson St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1990, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Clark, 212 Queen St. Sec., J. J. O'Rourke, 65 Norman St.

Letter Carriers, No. 19, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thos. Sherwood, 86 Trinity St. Sec., William McDonald, 141 Water St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 188, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. G. Brown, 180 Falstaff St. Sec., Wm. J. O'Brien, 245 Water St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 38, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Box, 80 Home St. Sec., Chas. Waugh, 31 Perth St.

Machinists, No. 103, International Association of.—Pres., C. H. Clarke, 44 Louise St. Sec., J. J. Dalrymple, 99 Perth St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 60, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Ford, Tavistock, Ont. Sec., T. E. Gels, 67 Dover St.

Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 88.—Pres., Robt. Ogram, William St. Sec., Jas. Welsley, 336 Cambria St.

Musicians, No. 418, American Federation of.—Pres., A. Holmes, Railway Ave. Sec., A. J. Flanagan, 110 Ontario St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 772, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Mallo, 124 Rebecca St. Sec., Clarence R. Palmer, 45 Market St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 742, United Association of.—Sec., J. Thomas, 31 Norfolk St.

Railroad Employees, No. 194, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. V. Smith, 33 McNabb St. Sec., E. Pacey, 7 Market Place.

Railroad Employees, No. 70, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. I. Kropf, 129 Railway Ave. Sec., H. E. Weil, 46 Centre St.

Stratford—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 180, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. D. Killoran, 108 Avondale Ave. Sec., T. Robertson, 216 Queen St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 8, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Gray, 205 Mile St. Sec., B. Nicholson, 18 Cherry St.

Railway Carmen, No. 928, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Kendall, 18 Brant St.

Railway Conductors, No. 15, Order of.—Chief Conductor, H. A. Robertson, 19 Waterloo St. S. Sec., R. T. Buchanan, 37 Milton St.

Stage Employees, No. 621, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., W. J. Rodwell, 89 Daffern St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 31, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. Heckman, 59 Front St. Sec., G. W. Hird, 180 Front St.

Typographical Union, No. 139, International.—Pres., Gordon H. Dunn, 47 Perth St. Sec., Herbert J. Bruder, Box 554.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 79.—Sec., W. L. Young, 153 Front St.

Sturgeon Falls

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1801, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. B. Lafleur. Sec., Jos. Fournier.

Electrical Workers, No. 442, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Merchant. Sec., J. H. Gallagher.

Machinists, No. 368, International Association of.—Sec., W. E. Bunting, Box 123.

Paper Makers, No. 135, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Lloyd LaRowe.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Wagner. Sec., John F. Cote.

Sudbury

Dominion Express Employees, No. 19, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. G. Rogers, Box 551. Sec., J. B. Twigger, Box 35.

Railroad Employees, No. 136, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Dube. Sec., Wm. Vandevelt.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 187, Brotherhood of.—Sec., G. S. Chapman, Box 1436.

Stage Employees, No. 634, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. B. Ducharme, Box 35. Sec., D. A. Lefebvre, Box 114.

Tashota

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 65, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Caouette.

Thorold

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1677, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert England. Sec., H. Bessey, Box 956.

Electrical Workers, No. 914, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Lees, 31 Sherwood Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., R. L. Bittle.

Firemen and Oilers, No. 329, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Leitch, Merritt, Ont. Sec., J. Nicol, Box 982.

Paper Makers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joe Lauerman. Sec., Clinton McIntosh.

Paper Makers, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.—Pres.-Sec., William Jordan, 32 Welland St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 84, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Wark. Sec., Alex. Martin.

ONTARIO—Continued

Tilbury

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2713, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Domina Bordeaux, Box 193.

Tillsonburg

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1631, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., William Duncan, Box 532.

Timmins

Mine Workers' Union (Independent) Porcupine.—Pres., G. A. Kenty, Box 680. Sec., Wm. Kellegrew, Box 680.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 145, *International Union of*.—Sec., John Orde.

Toronto

Asbestos Workers, No. 20, *International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and*.—Pres., W. Thorpe, 98 Duchess street. Sec., J. Cullen, 16 Otter Ave.

Barbers' International Union, No. 517, *Journeyman*.—Pres., James Tennyson, 1966 Dufferin St. Sec., Geo. Lewis, 199 Bolton Ave.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 181.—Pres., D. Loufer, 153 Denison Ave. Sec., J. Glickman, 142 Manning Ave.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 318, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thomas Daglish, 47 Goodwood Ave. Sec., J. R. Elliott, 617 St. Clarens Ave.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 548, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Keegan, 664 Rhodes Ave. Sec., Wm. A. Jacobs, 439 Salem Ave.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 637, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. McLean, 265 Sterling Road. Sec., Jas. Lennox, 61 Miller Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 28, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. J. Thompson, 17 Empire Ave. Sec., O. W. Shonfelt, 33 Brooklyn Ave.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 233.—Pres., K. B. Fenwick, 329 Markham St. Sec., N. L. Phillips, 201 College St.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, *International Union of United (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers)*.—Sec., John D. Corcoran, care of Labour Temple.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26 (Stone Masons).—Pres., Alex. Herd, 11 Manchester St. Sec., Wm. Robb, 14 Sackville Place.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., Wm. Jarvis, 32 Conway Ave. Sec., W. Thorne, Labour Temple.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 4, *International Association of*.—Sec., L. E. Bowring, 47 Nickle Ave., Mount Dennis, Ont.

Caretakers' Association No. 63 (T. and L. C.) *Board of Education*.—Pres., James Gould, 53 Ritchie Ave. Sec., W. H. Kingsley, 91 Marguerette St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1648, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. Brown, 19 Wallace Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1820, *United Brotherhood of (Cabinet Makers and Millmen)*.—Pres., Michael McCann, 145 Holbourn Ave. Sec., Frank Thorogood, 32 Allen Ave.

Toronto—Continued

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1756, *United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners)*.—Sec., John Balcantyne, 680 Jones Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners No. 2201, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Clark, Mahoney Ave., Mount Dennis, Ont. Sec., A. P. McLellan, 22 Emmett Ave., Mount Dennis, Ont.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 27, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Wilfred Jones, 52 Redwood Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 1, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Pres., H. Barker, 277 Wellesley St. W. Sec., J. Hulm, 49 Bleecker St.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 3, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Sec., Geo. Thomson, 9 Regal Road.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 4, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Pres., A. Lyon, 214 Chisholm Ave. Sec., F. W. Adshead, 737 Dupont St.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 5, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Pres., C. R. Smith, 376 Balliol St. Sec., H. Day, 122 Eglinton Ave. East.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. 6, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Pres., A. E. Nursey, 44 Maughan Crescent. Sec., Wm. H. Hopkins, 187 Fulton Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, *Amalgamated Society of*.—Sec., C. H. Knight, 136 Calédonia Road, West Toronto, Ont.

Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 1, *Canadian*.—Pres., John Howie, 79 Springhurst Ave. Sec., Tom Priestley, 56 Melbourne Ave.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 27.—Sec., J. Pamphilon, 112 Spruce St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 43 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., W. H. King, 16 St. Davids St. Sec., H. W. Wrigglesworth, 690 Coxwell Ave.

Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 22, *Amalgamated (T. and L. C.)*.—Sec., F. W. Dunham, 271 Weston Road.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 41, *United*.—Pres., M. Berger 45 Stephanie St. Sec., A. Hertz, 97 Grange Ave.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 46, *United*.—Sec., H. Kushner, 106 Lippincott St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 211, *Amalgamated (Tailors)*.—Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 212, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 216, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 219, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 222, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 233, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., L. Strom, 423 Montrose Ave.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 234, *Amalgamated*.—Sec., L. Strom, 348 Spadina Ave.

Commercial Artists' Association of Canada (Independent).—Pres., H. J. Westerburg, 45 Fernwood Park Ave. Sec., John Willson, Central Y.M.C.A., College St.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 1 (C.P.R. System).—Sec., Alex. S. Strachan, 114 Langley Ave.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 59 (Canadian Marconi Wireless Co.).—Chairman, F. C. Allen, Marconi Wireless Station, Hanlan's Point. Sec., J. E. West, Marconi Wireless Station.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

Dominion Express Employees, No. 2, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sid Davie, Thornhill P.O., Ont. Sec., R. G. Broadhurst, 39 Millicent St.

Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Pres., W. L. Drake, 72 Fairview Ave. Sec., G. W. McCollum, 4 Alexander St.

Electrical Workers, No. 353, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. Ellsworth, 307 8th Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 1138, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. L. Smith, 12 Charles St. E.

Electrical Workers, No. 636, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave.

Elevator Constructors, No. 50, International Union of.—Sec., William Monie, 715 Brock Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 113, International Association of.—Pres., P. S. Herd, 21 New St. Sec., Albert Cross, 113 Amelia St.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 35, International.—Sec., Frank Currie, 348 Bay St.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 40, International.—Sec., Frank Currie, 348 Bay St.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 65, International.—Sec., Frank Currie, 348 Bay St.

Garment Workers of America, No. 185, United (Clothing Cutters).—Pres., T. Harrison, 121 Heward Ave. Sec., R. Somerville, 13 Howard Park Ave.

Garment Workers of America, No. 202, United.—Pres., Mrs. Kelly, 292 Ossington Ave. Sec., Miss L. Jobin, 53 Chatham Ave.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 14, International Ladies' (Cloakmakers).—Pres., S. Friedman, 26 Kensington Place. Sec., S. Gordon, 91 Grange Ave.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 92, International Ladies' (Cloak Pressers).—Pres., I. Galinsky, 414 Adelaide St. W. Sec., S. Gordon, 91 Grange Ave.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 83, International Ladies' (Cutters).—Pres., P. Lewis, 292 Roxton Road. Sec., S. Gordon, 91 Grange Ave.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 66.—Pres., Chas. Geddes, 102 Wil-
lard Ave. Sec., Chas. Patterson, 21 Foxley St.

Glass Workers' Union, No. 45, American Flint.—Pres., Michael Duffy, 58 Badgerow Ave. Sec., Arthur P. Hughes, 296 Logan Ave.

Glove Workers' Union, International.—Sec., M. C. Mercer, 1045 Bathurst St.

Glove Workers' Union, International.—Sec., Charles Haddleton, 119 Langley Ave.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., W. J. Robertson, 1308 Donlands Ave. Sec., Wm. Knucky, 189 Hallam St.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union No. 781, International.—Pres., F. Hoyse, Labour Temple. Sec., Robert Lee, 12 Power St.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 506, International.—Pres., G. Drover, 608 Mark-
ham St. Sec., H. Bailey, 13 Dermot Place.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 300.—Sec., Charles Kay, 76 Yonge St. Arcade.

Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 40 (Silver Workers), International.—Pres., Charles Chaplin, 22 De Grassi St. Sec., Albert Thornton, 237 Bain Ave.

Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 33, International.—Pres., D. F. McPhee, 503 King St. W. Sec., Geo. A. Williams, 227 Kenilworth Ave.

Lathers' International Union, No. 97, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Sec., John Irvine, 33 Clinton St.

Toronto—Continued

Leather Workers' International Union, No. 100, United.—Sec., Albert Gibson, 22 Woodington St.

Letter Carriers, No. 1, Federated Association of.—Pres., A. E. Hull, 139 Highfield Road. Sec., M. G. Lord, 54 Ellsworth Ave.

Lithographers of America, No. 12, Amalgamated.—Pres., W. W. Aitken, 122 Glenlake Ave. Sec., J. C. MacLea, 66 Wineva Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 295, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Wanless, 28 Harvard Ave. Sec., Wm. D. Donaldson, 303 Evelyn Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 70, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, I. K. Belyea, 13 Raglan Ave. Sec., Parker Little, 61 Oakmount Road.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 852, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. W. Hudson, 128 Arundel Ave. Sec., R. W. Wilson, 98 Cambridge Ave.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 756, Brother-
hood of.*—Pres., Harold G. Poro, New Toronto, Ont. Sec., Sam J. Green, New Toronto, Ont.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 67, Brother-
hood of.*—Pres., G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Wolseley St. Sec., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 262, Brother-
hood of.*—Pres., G. E. Burke, 200 Medland St., West Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. Bond, 154 Quebec Ave.

*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 269, Brother-
hood of.*—Pres., J. F. Armstrong, 33 Barrington Ave. Sec., E. Spademan, 201 Hanson Ave.

Machinists, No. 235, International Association of.—Sec., M. Ketcheson, 153 Beaconsfield Ave.

Machinists, No. 1252, International Association of.—Sec., A. F. McMillan, Apt. 19, 433 Sackville St.

Machinists, No. 1301, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Sec., J. H. Partridge, 255 Clinton St.

Machinists, No. 371, International Association of.—Pres., Temple Harris, 129 Langford Ave. Sec., Wm. Moore, 84 Vernon St.

Machinists, No. 772, International Association of.—Sec., Herbert Beare, Room 6, 81 Bond St.

Mailers' Union, No. 5 (International Typographical Union).—Sec., J. G. Gallagher, 50 Beaconsfield Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 419, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. McDonald, 715 Durie Ave. Sec., R. H. Bur-
bridge, 41 Gwynne Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 33, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Fitzgibbon, 12 Brocton Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 444, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Brown, 2029 Yonge St. Sec., A. Hodgins, Pickering, Ont.

Marine Engineers, No. 1, National Association of.—Sec., E. A. Prince, 31 Dingmel Ave.

*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 109, Amal-
gamated.*—Pres., John Quinn, 163 St. Clarens Ave. Sec., H. P. Mix, 20 Alexander St.

Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 21.—Pres., John H. Webb, 143 Campbell Ave. Sec., James Spring, 236 Ashworth Ave.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Arthur Jolicœur, 251 Hiawatha Road. Sec., S. Cox, 208 Pickering St.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 207, Inter-
national (Brass).*—Pres., W. Whittaker, 37 Bingham Ave. Sec., J. H. Irwin, 97 Lamb Ave.

*Moulders' Union of North America, No. 28, Inter-
national.*—Sec., D. J. Murray, 18 Crocker Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

Musicians, No. 149, American Federation of.—Pres., J. E. Jarrott, 1405 King St. W. Sec., Joseph Weatherburn, 24 University Ave.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 953, Brotherhood of.—Sec., John D. Franklin, Box 553, Weston, Ont.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1113, Brotherhood of (Sign and Pictorial Painters).—Pres., F. Crossland, 8 Dodge Road. Sec., Wm. Habbershaw, 174 Robina Ave.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 151, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. M. Long, 154 Tyrrell Ave. Sec., A. E. Cook, 14 Armstrong Ave.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sec., Wm. Reynolds, 65½ Claremont St.

Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, No. 1, United (C. F. of L.).—Pres., H. S. Moore, 169 Hewitt Ave. Sec., H. C. Joselin, 153 MacPherson Ave.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 35, International.—Pres., James S. Dyer, 1041 Shaw St. Sec., C. E. Seli, 379 Kennedy Ave.

Piano Action and Key Workers, No. 2 (C. F. of L.).—Pres., W. R. Gibson, 875 Bathurst St. Sec., Arthur Clarke, 409 Indian Grove.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 48, Operative.—Pres., D. A. Webber, 906 Manning Ave. Sec., H. Berry, 2 Frankish Ave.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 598, Operative.—Pres., Wm. Scott, 242 Gerrard St. E. Sec., Richard Allan, 158 Meagher Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 46, United Association of.—Sec., W. J. Storey, 106 Caroline St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 576, United Association of.—Sec., F. Dale, 155 Redpath Ave.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Joseph Knowlton, 22 Garnock Ave. Sec., G. S. Self, 97 McDonnell Ave.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 1, Dominion.—Pres., R. Steel, Postal Terminal "A". Sec., A. E. Woods, 160 Alton Ave.

Printing Pressmen's National Union, No. 10 (C. F. of L.).—Pres., E. H. Randall, 270 Seaton St. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 1, International (Web).—Pres., J. G. Bennett, 14 Grenadier Road. Sec., C. M. Davey, 63 Givens St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 10, International.—Sec., Thomas Whitcombe, 17 Lark St.

Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. R. Graver, 181 Lytton Blvd. Sec., W. J. Brackner, 271 Wolverleigh Blvd.

Railroad Employees, No. 197, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Symington, 32 Shudell Ave. Sec., C. F. Huzzy, 22 Clinton St.

Railroad Employees, No. 100, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Gayford, 57 Wanstead Ave. Sec., R. F. Anderson, 8 Elward Blvd.

Railroad Employees, No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. White, 403 Adelaide St. W. Sec., A. R. Clarke, 364 Atlas Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 144, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. R. C. Lawless, 29 Sparkhall Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 26, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. McDonogh, 33 Ward St. Sec., J. J. O'Halloran, 1104 Dundas St. W.

Railroad Employees, No. 176, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. N. Lee, 117 Dundas St. W. Sec., A. Renwick, 205 Bathurst St.

Toronto—Continued

Railroad Trainmen, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Wray, 102 Glenmore Road. Sec., H. McGowan, 383 Manning Ave.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 255, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. G. Shaw, 509 Beresford Ave. Sec., J. H. Davison, 168 St. John's Road.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 759, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Burke, 17 Roblock Ave. Sec., W. R. Fitzsimmons, 46 Lewis St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 511, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Smith, 25 Bird Ave. Sec., W. Richards, 991 Gerrard St. E.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Farthing, 625 Willard Ave. Sec., Wm. Chisholme, 1646 Dufferin St.

Railway Carmen, No. 619, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Lambert, 381 King St. W. Sec., E. E. Dennis, 32 Dulac Ave.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 79, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Hurd, 33 Roaden Place. Sec., F. Brighton, 264 Sterling Rd.

Railway Employees of America, No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., B. Mereson, 101 Jones Ave. Sec., W. D. Robbins, 167 Church St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., H. M. McDonnell, 22 Springmount Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1451, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Deas, 43 Fairview Ave. Sec., Edgar Alexander, 101 Westminster Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 985, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Passey, 54 Beverley St. Sec., F. Denyer, 204 Munro St.

Railway Conductors, No. 17, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. MacArthur, 64 Roxborough St. W. Sec., A. Riley, 706 Markham St.

Railway Conductors, No. 345, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. H. Blythe, 426 Beresford Ave. Sec., E. Chapman, 142 Medland St.

Railway Conductors, No. 531, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. MacDonnell, 661 Carlaw Ave. Sec., W. H. Wilson, 7 Westminster Ave.

Railway Enginemen, No. 4, Canadian Association of.—Pres., W. Walters, 265 Campbell Ave. Sec., J. J. Coulter, 649 Carlaw Ave.

Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, No. 43, United Slate, Tile and Composition.—Sec., Thos. McPherson, 296 Harvie Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 173 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., C. Armstrong, 136 Boon Ave. Sec., Geo. H. Jones, 250 Monarch Park Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., A. Prentice, 372 Milverton Blvd. Sec., Chas. O'Donnell, 18 Elm Grove Ave.

Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Geo. A. Brown, 659 Markham St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 793, International Union of.—Sec., H. Peppin, 125 Curzon St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 152, International Union of.—Sec., F. Gould, 317 Sackville St.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 46, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. O. Carroll, 12 Pretoria Ave. Sec., R. O. Jarman, 146 Pinewood Ave.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 54, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Edward Rockett, Thorold, Ont. Sec., W. J. McDevitt, 890 Greenwood Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Concluded

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21, International.—Pres., Frank E. Branstom, 335 Berkeley St. Sec., H. Perkins, 5, The Lindens, Bain Ave.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Douglas Robertson, 429 Gladstone Ave. Sec., Jas. L. Smith, 553 Parliament St.

Tailors' Union, No. 132, Journeymen.—Pres., A. Wilson, 275 Jarvis St. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple.

Transportation Employees' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.), Toronto.—Sec., J. A. Jeffery, 148 Hampton Ave.

Typographical Union, No. 91, International.—Pres., Andrew Gerrard, 9 Banff Road. Sec., Geo. Murray, Room 22, 33 Richmond St. W.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 30.—Pres., W. Reilly, 245 Lansdowne Ave. Sec., Geo. Cameron, 110 Durne St.

Trenton

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1622, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Maitland Chase. Sec., Chas. E. Rutter.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 837, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. Burden. Sec., P. J. Godin.

Machinists, No. 834, International Association of.—Pres., Jas. McKenzie. Sec., H. S. Langdon, Box 176.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 280, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Fritz, Hillier, Ont. Sec., Lester Puffer, Box 205.

Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. Maxwell, Box 875.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 293, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Redburn. Sec., J. F. Pelky.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 353, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Kennedy. Sec., W. B. Barker, Box 72.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers Express and Station Employees, No. 1371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Meyers. Sec., L. M. K. Salisbury.

Railway Enginemen, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. E. Cote, Box 113.

Tweed

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 192, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. G. White, Perth, Ont. Sec., Geo. Francis.

Walkerton

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2351, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Yaack. Sec., Lorne Hergott.

Wallaceburg

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 70.—Pres., Alfred Crist. Sec., Hugh Greenwood.

Waterford

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1632, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Hugh McMartin, Box 470.

Waterloo

Garment Workers of America, No. 270, United.—Pres., Miss Kathleen Beaupre, 24 Allen St. E. Sec., Miss Lorraine Schlosser, 227 Mary St.

Musicians, No. 544, American Federation of.—Pres., Art. Wagner, 14 Albert St. N. Sec., Fred A. Edmonds, 34 Willow St.

Welland

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 32.—Sec., G. Tipney, Box 1337.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 969, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Mitchell, Maple Ave. Sec., W. A. Moore, 17 Spencer St.

Garment Workers of America, No. 274, United.—Pres., Miss Hulda Wedge. Sec., Miss Mary Reuter, Box 1293.

Machinists, No. 131, International Association of.—Sec., W. H. Dekker, Box 54.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 26, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Schram, Wainfleet, Ont. Sec., E. Schram, Box 1256.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1858, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thos. J. Sibbett, Box 1301.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 472, International.—Sec., A. Maudsley, 15 Dennistown St.

Musicians, No. 453, American Federation of.—Pres., Robert Dunbar, Box 998. Sec., C. E. Lecond, Box 533.

Plumbers' and Steam Fitters, No. 595, United Association of.—Pres., J. J. Maloney. Sec., W. Goring, 221 Hooker St.

Railroad Employees, No. 85, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Miller, 86 Major St. Sec., J. Lockie, 63 Kennedy St.

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 16, Order of (Covers Michigan Central System).—General Chairman, S. C. Flood, Bay City, Mich. Sec., J. H. Staley, Box 922.

West Lorne

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1895, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., John McCall, Box 769.

Whitby

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1291, Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., G. Gillespie, Box 216.

Windsor

Barbers' International Union, No. 451, Journeymen.—Pres., A. Ford, 66 Sandwich St. W. Sec., C. D. Stevenson, 25 Pitt St. E.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 6.—Sec., Arthur Scaman, 324 Bridge Ave.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 347, International Association of.—Sec., E. Whicker, 13 Salter Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 494, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Jeffreys, 267 Lincoln Road. Sec., James M. O'Brien, 594 Dougall Ave.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 23.—Brotherhood of. —Pres., J. G. McKeown, 500 Bruce Ave. Sec., A. E. Fortune, 132 Campbell Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 773, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Simpson, 247 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., A. Sacks, 521 Dougall Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 159, International Association of.—Sec., R. Skelding, No. 2 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers of America, No. 190, United.—Pres., Mrs. Adeline McManus, 221 Pierre Ave. Sec., Miss Emma Comartin, 130 Moy Ave.

Lathers, No. 439, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., J. R. Tronemen, 351 Monmouth Road, Walkerville. Sec., W. L. Hall, 20 Ann St.

ONTARIO—Concluded

Windsor—Continued

Letter Carriers, No. 16, Federated Association of.—Pres., Jas. Weston, 1024 Highland Ave. Sec., J. McKernan, 617 Gladstone Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 390, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Carter, 1224 Dufferin Place. Sec., G. W. Richardson, 132 Hall Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 421, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Samuel Carthers, 1222 Dufferin Place.

Machinists, No. 718, International Association of.—Sec., R. P. Stewart, 308 Randolph Ave., Sandwich, Ont.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 456, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., Wm. Hollenbeck. Sec., Wm. Allen, 318 Elliott St.

Musicians, No. 566, American Federation of.—Pres., Philip J. Tschirhart, 119 Pitt St. E. Sec., W. J. Folland, 1205 Pelissier St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. M. Smith, 1009 Dougall Ave. Sec., Wm. T. Leaker, 517 Assumption St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 345, Operative.—Pres., Ed. Brazil, 408 Pelissier St. Sec., A. Williams, 343 Arthur St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 552, United Association of.—Pres., S. Rose, 520 Pierre Ave. Sec., J. H. Hart, 316 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., C. P. May, 943 Hall Ave. Sec., R. H. Waddington, 425 Caron Ave.

Postal Porters' and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Sec., R. Saslett, 521 Dougall Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 191, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss A. Stover, 313 Clinton St.

Railroad Employees, No. 185, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Ferguson, 104 Glengarry Ave. Sec., Wm. Rawson, 908 Wyandotte St. W.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 316, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Jewell, 1068 Howard Ave. Sec., C. A. DeCou, 84 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 196, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Lamberton, 431 Wyandotte St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 920, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Ardern, Sandwich, Ont.

Railway Employees, No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., Allan Ardern, Peter St., Sandwich, Ont.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1362, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. C. Lowther, 1019 Pelissier St. Sec., Wm. Rowe, 224 McKay Ave.

Windsor—Concluded

Railway Conductors, No. 494, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. B. Savage, 613 Aylmer Ave. Sec., Harry Stephens, 813 Albert St.

Stage Employees, No. 589, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Harold V. Massey, 222 Victoria Ave. Sec., Wm. D. Hawthorn, 428 Windsor Ave.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 871, International Union of.—Sec., Jos. Pineau, 134 Oak Ave.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184.—Sec., J. J. Lonnee, 144 Crawford Ave.

Tailors' Union, No. 114, Journeymen.—Sec., Tom Rogan, 937 Sandwich St.

Typographical Union, No. 553, International.—Pres., W. C. Riggs, care of Border Cities Star. Sec., A. F. Johnston, care of Border Cities Star.

Wingham

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 492, International.—Pres., Walter Carter, Box 356. Sec., Alex. Robertson, Box 297.

Woodstock

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 22.—Sec., Fred Adams, 501 Grace St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2184, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Lanaway, 506 Vincent St. Sec., Geo. McGugan, 255 Simcoe St.

Fire Fighters, No. 10, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., W. J. Bryce, 23 Light St. Sec. E. McJannett, 327 Simcoe St.

Letter Carriers, No. 48, Federated Association of.—Pres., H. C. Russell, 83 Huron St. Sec., W. H. Allott, 506 Grace St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249, International.—Pres., Wm. Larmour, Delatre St. Sec., Wm. J. Houston, 124 Delatre St.

Musicians, No. 170, American Federation of.—Pres., John Ransom, 347 Simcoe St. Sec., Geo. Lightbody, 322 Simcoe St.

Railroad Employees, No. 158, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Phelps, Teepie St. Sec., R. S. Hutchison, 60 Dover St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 37, Canadian Association of.—Sec., G. S. Linnel, 14 Bentley St.

Typographical Union, No. 317, International.—Pres., Wm. Slater, Delatre St. Sec., Harry V. Mitchell.

Yarker

Railroad Employees, No. 192, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Harry Bougard, Box 3.

MANITOBA

Boissevain

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 194, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Robb, Waskada, Man.

Brandon

Barbers' International Union, No. 530, Journeymen.—Pres., A. J. Morrison, 809 Rosser Ave. Sec., R. F. Ferguson, 111-8th St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 321, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. R. Webb, 260 Franklin St.

Brandon—Continued

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., George Hockley, 815 Lorne Ave. E. Sec., W. H. Muirhead, 530-4th St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2082, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Norman, 249-1st St. Sec., F. Eley, 745-19th St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 69 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., A. Reid, 616 Lorne Ave. Sec., P. Baker, 1108-1st St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., A. Veale, 733-11th St. Sec., S. C. Berridge, 408 Dennis St.

MANITOBA—Continued

Brandon—Concluded

- Dominion Express Employees, No. 10, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. D. Mitchell, 657-9th St. Sec., W. Johns, 804-10th St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 818, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, John Runcinmuss, Curran Block. Sec., Thos. Douglas, 107 Louise Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 667, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, E. A. Preston, 131 Louise Ave. Sec., S. H. Godley, 215 Fifth St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 464, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. H. Cove, 414 Princess Ave. E. Sec., E. H. Westbury, 409 Russell St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 788, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. N. Graham, 512-10th St. Sec., H. G. Haggquist, 366 Dennis St.
- Machinists, No. 574, International Association of.*—Sec., W. L. Powers, 244 Fourth St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 62, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. G. Ayers, 724 Eighth St. Sec., W. F. Dark, No. 2 Brae Mar Block, 5th St.
- Musicians, No. 501, American Federation of.*—Pres., A. J. Doke, 447-12th St. Sec., Fred. C. Cox, c/o Cox Printing Co.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 127, Operative.*—Pres., Samuel Gilder, 330 Percy St. Sec., Wm. Irving, 759-6th St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 49, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Watkins, 927 Assiniboine Ave. Sec., H. J. Stewart, 4c Belvidere Apts., 1280 Rosser Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. McCash, Bank of Hamilton Building. Sec., L. W. Balmer, 155-2nd St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. R. Hughson, Suite 4, 1275 Rosser Ave. Sec., A. N. Mauley, Royal George Apts.
- Railway Carmen, No. 339, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frederick Murray, 437 Russell St. Sec., Chas. B. Harrold, 433 Russell St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 528, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. J. Henry, 344 Park St. Sec., Edw. J. Geddes, 22 Victoria Block.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1113, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., H. N. Shuttleworth, 124-24th St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 464, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. F. Gordon, Room 90, Empire Hotel. Sec., C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 605, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Joe Cowan, 507 Russell St. Sec., L. E. Ostrander, 237 Twelfth St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 650, International Union of.*—Pres., Geo. Goodwin, General Hospital. Sec., John Winfield, 141-7th St. N.
- Typographical Union, No. 700, International.*—Pres., E. McKinstry, c/o Sun Pub. Co. Sec., O. D. Stitt, 230-3rd St.

Dauphin

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 737, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, A. Thompson, 120-5th Ave. S.W. Sec., Thos. Caley, Box 554.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 661, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. Carter, 5th Ave. S.E. Sec., John Bateman, 130-4th Ave. S.W.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 379, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Bawdon. Sec., Fred Baggett.
- Railroad Employees, No. 45, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Douglas Kitney, Box 594. Sec., H. W. Platts, Box 548.

Dauphin—Concluded

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 43, Order of (Covers Canadian National Railway Lines West of Fort William).*—Gen. Chairman, W. H. Phillips, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. G. Edwards. Sec., Wm. McClernon, Box 461.
- Railway Carmen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Taylor. Sec., Henry F. Cox, Box 663.
- Railway Conductors, No. 512, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. H. Holland. Sec., J. J. Porter, Box 8.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 8, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., J. Miles, Box 311.

Foxwarren

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 197, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. Smith, Strathelair, Man. Sec., H. Lazenby.

Kenville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 196, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., William Crabb, Benito, Man. Sec., H. J. Mortimer.

Miami

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 365, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Wright, Rosebank, Man. Sec., H. H. Leathers.

Minnedosa

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. A. Andrews. Sec., Henry Inman, Box 367.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 840, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. G. Wilson, Box 124. Sec., R. J. Preston, Box 594.

Molson

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 238, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Hirst, Kenora, Ont. Sec., H. Bennington.

Neepawa

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 370, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. Jenkins, Russell, Man. Sec., A. C. Merriman.

Portage la Prairie

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., G. R. Shaver. Sec., Eric Smith.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 264, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Preston, Box 610. Sec., A. E. Abbott, Box 195.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 145, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. H. Gregg, Carberry, Man. Sec., H. Langridge, Box 78.
- Railroad Employees, No. 174, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. H. Whitewood, Box 644.

Rivers

- Railway Carmen, No. 1382, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Rich. Einhorn.

Selkirk

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.*—Pres., H. J. Massey. Sec., L. Trellenberg.
- Manitoba Provincial Sanitarium Attendants' Federal Union No. 71 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., J. C. Grant, Box 653.

MANITOBA—Continued

Souris

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 509, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Robert Knowles. Sec., Geo. McClelland.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 789, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. Littleford. Sec., W. G. Hunt.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 174, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Macdonnell. Sec., J. Bridle, Box 274.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 722, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. E. Mayne. Sec., M. McKellar.
- Railway Conductors, No. 612, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, W. H. Stokes. Sec., J. S. E. Brown, Box 193.

Transcona

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 816, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. S. Holtby. Sec., T. Ross Currie.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Fay. Sec., W. C. Ferguson.
- Machinists, No. 484, International Association of.*—Pres., Gerald Tuck, 54 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., A. Smith, 44 D'Orsenens St., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 408, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Hanson, Box 214. Sec., P. Esselmont, Box 211.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 872, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. Nichols, 104 Linden Ave., Norwood, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. F. Gray, 141 Winona St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 550, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. P. Peacock, 238 Sackville St., St. James, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. Urquhart, 737 Pine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 565, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Francis Amesbury, 1989 Notre Dame Ave.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 147 (Railroad), International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Balloch, Kilbride Ave., West Kildonan, Man. Sec., W. S. Harvey, Suite 12, Felix Apts.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 126, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. J. Bull, 419 Victor St. Sec., A. Koch, 853 Manitoba Ave.
- Bookbinders, No. 160, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., A. F. Horwood, Box 1775.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., T. J. Williams, 529 Telfer St. Sec., Walter Owens, Labour Temple.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 82, International Association of.*—Pres., James Dixon, Labour Temple. Sec., A. Young, Labour Temple.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2655, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section) (Millworkers).*—Pres., W. H. Head, 12 Erie St., Brooklands. Sec., J. Harris, 83 Bannerman Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 343, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Leslie, 98 Noble Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., T. Chippendale, 732 Spruce St.
- Civic Employees' Federation of Winnipeg (Independent).*—Sec., N. Jack, 22 Maple St.

Winnipeg—Continued

- Dominion Express Employees, No. 7, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., A. D. Campbell, 12b Fort Garry Court. Sec., W. J. Mulroney, 606 Banning St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 435, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. L. McBride, 165 James St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1037, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Cameron, 487 Lipton St. Sec., J. S. McDonald, 312 Park St.
- Federal Labour Union No. 17733 (A.F. of L.).*—Sec., Leslie Norris, 319 Bannerman Ave.
- Foundry Employees, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., T. Kalapata, 1032 Aberdeen Ave. Sec., R. Spencer, Transcona, Man.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 35, United.*—Sec., J. C. Roberts, Box 1796.
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.*—Sec., Max Delagan, 289 Magnus Ave.
- Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).*—Pres., W. Mackie, 619 Castle Ave., Elmwood. Sec., W. E. Burnett, 770 Sherbrooke St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 592 (Cooks and Waiters).*—Pres., Sam Fletcher, 263 Austin St. Sec., Benny Brotman, 283 Manitoba Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 7, Federated Association of.*—Pres., J. Hamilton, 723 Toronto St. Sec., T. Booth, 496 Harbison Ave.
- Lithographers of America, No. 31, Amalgamated.*—Pres., John Kelly, 49 Edgerton Road, St. Vital. Sec., R. Anderson, S. Cadillac Block.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, R. V. Turner, 62 Chestnut St. Sec., Jas. Miller, 773 Bannatyne Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 583, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, G. M. Bradshaw, 351 Bartlett Ave. Sec., R. F. Mathieson, 642 Walker Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Dawes, 469 St. Johns Ave. Sec., R. H. Hutchison, 223 Lansdowne Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 597, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., W. L. Toombs, 393 Morley Ave. Sec., G. C. Calder, 467 Brandon Ave.
- Machinists, No. 139, International Association of.*—Pres., Thos. Rigby, 612 Mulvey Ave. Sec., F. B. Pratt, 264 Beverley St.
- Machinists, No. 122, International Association of.*—Pres., Geo. E. Wright, 11 Elvira Court. Sec., Geo. Leach, 1622 Ross Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 207, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Cooper, 577 Dufferin Ave. Sec., David Barry, 738 Elgin Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 323, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Wilson, 340 Rosedale Ave. Sec., W. F. Herr, 608 Garwood Ave.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 31, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Pres., Wm. Worton, 173 Lansdowne Ave. Sec., B. Hallson, 638 Alverstone St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174, International.*—Pres., W. Kinsman, 1623 Elgin Ave. Sec., John Ferguson, 548 Aikens St.
- Musicians, No. 190, American Federation of.*—Pres., R. T. Longley, 618 Spence St. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 547 Furby St.

MANITOBA—Concluded

Winnipeg—Continued

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 739, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Drummond, King Edward St., St. James. Sec., W. W. Fish, 114 Perth Ave., W. Kildonan, Man.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., W. Frost, Labour Temple. Sec., Chas. Robertson, 625 Toronto St.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 37, International.—Pres., James Wood, Box 2225. Sec., Stanley W. Siver, Box 2225.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 334, Operative.—Pres., W. S. Doig, 650 Agnes St. Sec., James J. Scott, 296 St. Jean Baptiste St., St. Boniface, Man.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 479, United Association (of Railway Pipe Fitters and Helpers).—Pres., H. Laurie, Labour Temple. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 254, United Association of.—Pres., George Wharton, 442 Young St. Sec., Thomas Elder, 325 Garry St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. Brown, 378 Riverton Ave., Elmwood. Sec., Geo. A. Rogers, 453 Aberdeen Ave.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 5, Dominion.—Pres., James Ball, 97 Inkster Ave. Sec., F. E. Harris, 64 McDonald Ave.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 35, (Web) International.—Pres., R. J. Prendergast, 199 Maryland St. Sec., L. Adair, 527 Beverly St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 87, International.—Pres., W. P. Larsen, 706 E. Kildonan Road, St. James. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097.

Railroad Employees, No. 120, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Wright, 203 Garry St. Sec., J. A. McKay, 24 Pelletier St., Norwood.

Railroad Employees, No. 66, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Fox, 617 William Ave. Sec., Oscar C. Sambrechts, 823 Ingersoll St.

Railroad Employees, No. 78, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Lydiard, Box 276.

Railroad Employees, No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles E. Johnson, Suite 2, Gunn Block. Sec., Richard M. Barbour, Sutherland Court.

Railroad Employees, No. 67, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. D. Moore, 302 Atlantic Ave. Sec., H. L. Searth, 403 Carlton St.

Railroad Employees, No. 142, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. McGregor, 289 Chalmers Ave. Sec., A. H. Webber, 76 Morley Ave.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Foster, 116 Vivian Ave., St. Vital, Man. Sec., W. G. Guthrie, 463 Brandon Ave.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Doone, 252 Montrose Ave., East Kildonan. Sec., A. McMorland, 1581 Alexander Ave.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 691, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Hansford, 108 Hull Ave., St. Vital. Sec., C. S. Barton, Suite 15, Morley Apts.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Diener, 586 Kylemore Ave. Sec., A. T. Woolston, 851 Nassau St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 35, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Stewart, 351 Hawarden Ave., East Kildonan, Man.

Winnipeg—Concluded

Railway Carmen of America, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Jamieson, 930 Sherbrooke St. Sec., S. Garbery, 1430 Elgin Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 47, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Wm. Brock, 124 Chestnut St. Sec., T. F. Glenwright, 643 McDermot Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 604, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. H. Portman, 103 Rose St. Sec., T. J. Vincent, 695 Mulvey Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 613, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Hamilton, 458 Trent Ave. Sec., John J. Ratcliffe, 220 Colony St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1326 (C.N.R.) Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Dawson, 392 Brandon Ave. Sec., R. Hunter, 643 Dudley Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 629, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. L. Paulley, 555 Castle Ave. Sec., S. W. Houston, care of 1623 Ross Ave.

Railway Employees of America, No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., M. J. Lizette, 192 Eugene St., Norwood, Man. Sec., T. H. Cheadle, 402 Bannatyne Ave.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., W. Gardiner, 116 Harbison Ave. Sec., T. J. Kneebone, 255 Clare Ave.

Railway Enginemen, No. 16, Canadian Association of.—Sec., John S. Crerar, 469 Gertrude Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 63, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. A. Dillabough, 218 Edmonton St. Sec., Frank Whitten, 482 William Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 299, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Alfred Wishart, 563 McMillan Ave. Sec., John M. Taylor, Box 2143.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 869, International Union of.—Sec., J. Robertson, 221 Chamber of Commerce.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 59, International.—Pres., A. W. Cooney, 933 Alexander Ave. Sec., J. A. Foster, 931 William Ave.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.—Pres., James Forbes, Suite 3, Sheffield Court, Church Ave. Sec., James Lockie, 687 Garfield St.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 63.—Pres., Perry Norvell, Suite 11, Waller Block, Norwood, Man. Sec., A. J. Young, 509 Warsaw Ave.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (Milk Wagon Drivers and Chauffeurs). International Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Glen, 165 James St.

Telephone Workers, No. 1, Independent Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Warne, 15 Green Ave., East Kildonan, Man. Sec., J. A. C. McVagh, 821 Ashburn St.

Typographical Union, No. 191, International.—Pres., George W. Howard, Box 2024. Sec., W. B. Lowe, Box 2024.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 49.—Pres., M. Warnell, 466 Harbison Ave. Sec., H. Harboard, 188 Aberdeen Ave.

Water Works Operators (Independent).—Pres., H. St. Lawrence, 641 Maryland St. Sec., Geo. Bardsley, 964 Lipton St.

SASKATCHEWAN

Biggar

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 847, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, G. A. Young, Box 59. Sec., G. C. Reynolds, Box 144.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 831, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. D. Laird. Sec., P. Hamel.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 151, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., G. H. Haney.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 581, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. L. Hanway. Sec., J. Kranz.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 197, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. W. Robson. Sec., A. W. Skinner.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 675, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, M. Lukken. Sec., T. J. Boyer, Box 307.

Estevan

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 1943, *United Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Thomas Dixon, Box 358.

Gravelbourg

- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America*, No. 67 (*Canadian Government Telegraphs*).—Sec., J. A. Hamelin.

Humboldt

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 900, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, A. J. Smyth, Box 361. Sec., H. S. Gendron, General Delivery.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 844, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., S. Lee. Sec., F. A. Palmer, Box 40.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 437, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. Anderson. Sec., W. W. Crannage, Box 460.
- Railway Enginemen*, No. 10, *Canadian Association of*.—Sec., E. A. Rhodes, Box 38.

Kamsack

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 852, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. J. Peel. Sec., R. C. Dickson, Box 285.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1442, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. H. Sergeant. Sec., W. Kennedy.
- Railway Enginemen*, No. 9, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., John G. McLaren. Sec., S. Risa, Box 152.

Melfort

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 220, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., M. Taylor. Sec., J. R. Conyers.

Melville

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 764, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, J. P. Hayes. Sec., E. A. Fiddy, Box 553.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 580, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Paul Pohlman. Sec., S. L. Warner.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 169, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., R. A. Scott. Sec., Tom Carlton, Box 23.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 61, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Miss E. L. Thomas.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 805, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. E. Milton. Sec., A. B. Burgman.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 450, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. J. Robinson. Sec., H. M. Densen, Box 307.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 541, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, L. J. Webb. Sec., W. J. Elliott, Box 578.

Moose Jaw

- Barbers' International Union*, No. 589, *Journeymen*.—Pres., T. Vanstone, 20 River St. W. Sec., Geo. Marion, Maple Leaf Barber Shop.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers*, No. 478, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. J. Richards, 711 Athabasca St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union*, No. 2.—Pres., Jas. Gowans, 891-4th Ave. N.E. Sec., C. Griggs, 1244-5th Ave. N.E.
- Carpenters and Joiners*, No. 619, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Richardson, 235 Caribou St. W. Sec., Thomas Wright, 1005 Athabasca St. E.
- Civic Employees' Federal Union*, No. 9 (*T. and L. C.*).—Pres., J. H. Leach, 857 Fifth Ave. E. Sec., E. Haresign, 1109 Athabasca St. E.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated*.—Pres., W. G. Jones, 1121-4th St. N.E. Sec., G. R. Fish, 304 Coteau St.
- Dominion Express Employees*, No. 12, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Kelly, 6 Virginia Court. Sec., W. C. Wills, 460 Stadacona St. E.
- Electrical Workers*, No. 802, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James Ashworth, Grandview Ave. Sec., Henry Murphy, 358 Stadacona St. W.
- Fire Fighters*, No. 151, *International Association of*.—Pres., Daniel McLean, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., James Barbour, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Grain Buyers' Federal Union*, No. 32 (*T. and L. C.*).—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Letter Carriers*, No. 34, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., A. M. Pearson, 104 Fairford St. W. Sec., W. C. Paterson, 863 Sixth Ave. N.E.
- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 510, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, D. A. Fraser, 463 Stadacona St. West. Sec., W. A. Cooper, 246 High St. West.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 521, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Fowler, 227 Home St. W. Sec., A. Cann, Box 548.
- Machinists*, No. 639, *International Association of*.—Pres., J. Hart, 153 Riverside St. Sec., Wm. Keay, 141 Fairford St. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 127, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. H. Butler, 1143 Alder Ave. Sec., Wm. G. McAndrew, 180 Iroquois St. W.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 431, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Sec., R. H. Servis, 1081 Willow Ave.
- Musicians*, No. 474, *American Federation of*.—Pres., Adam Stansfield, 414 Omnicia St. E. Sec., Horace Smith, 1096 3rd Ave. N.E.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 548, *United Association of*.—Sec., W. Henderson, 18 Forest Block.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association*, No. 7, *Dominion*.—Pres., J. A. Burchill, 247 Fairford St. W. Sec., J. E. Parkinson, 643 Hochelaga St. E.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 34, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., D. H. R. Heming, 281 Grandview Ave. W. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St. E.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 204, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., W. J. Stagg, Suite 6, Brown Apts.
- Railway Employees of America*, No. 614, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., T. Arrow-smith, 161 Iroquois St. S. Sec., C. Franklin, 1350 Algoma Ave.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion*.—Pres., H. D. Bolster, 729 Omnicia St. E. Sec., C. D. Armour, 237 River St. E.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Moose Jaw—Concluded

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 665, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Holtby, 1167 Henleaze St. Sec., S. Morgan, 725 8th Ave. N.W.

Railway Conductors, No. 393, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. A. Freeland, 342 Oxford St. W. Sec., J. H. Laird, 153 Omnicia St. W.

Stage Employees, No. 408, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., James Munro, 950 Caribou St. W. Sec., Chas. H. James, Box 747.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 2, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. Larson, Box 77. Sec., J. H. Stone, 1223 Fifth Ave. N.W.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 86.—Pres., T. M. Macafee, 1019 Fourth Ave. S.W. Sec., A. G. Blaauvelt, 12 McNair Block.

Typographical Union, No. 627, International.—Pres., J. C. Spence, c/o Times. Sec., Leonard A. Bailey, 1104 Stadacona St. W.

North Battleford

Locomotive Engineers, No. 716, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. Retallack, George St. Sec., Jos. E. Ross, 1232 Charles St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 697, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Shields, Box 361. Sec., E. Nelson, Box 843.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 485, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bowes, Bresaylor, Sask. Sec., Geo. E. Holliday.

Railroad Employes, No. 64, Canadian Brotherhood of. Pres., G. V. Stacey, Box 769. Sec., Charles Tubb, 1312 James St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 751, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. C. Fountain. Sec., J. D. Nichol, Box 17.

Railway Conductors, No. 495, Order of.—Chief Conductor, N. H. Strong. Sec., W. E. Evans, Box 8.

Railway Enginemen, No. 15, Canadian Association of.—Pres., H. C. Meszger, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., E. Coppock.

North Portal

Railway Carmen of America, No. 476, Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Bennett, Box 83.

Phippen

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 304, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Goddard, Wilkie, Sask. Sec., Bert Drant.

Prince Albert

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., H. V. Thorne, Post Office Staff. Sec., J. W. Norman, Post Office Staff.

Letter Carriers, No. 46, Federated Association of.—Pres., H. Jacobs, 835 14th St. W. Sec., A. C. Taylor, 13th St. E.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 832, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. H. Lewis, 557 7th St. E. Sec., W. H. Chapman, 549 19th St. E.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 784, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John C. Booth, 203-19th St. E. Sec., E. Edwards, 536 19th St. E.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 261, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. J. Tolley, 302 15th St. W. Sec., G. Brown, 45 25th St. E.

Musicians, No. 221, American Federation of.—Pres., J. Atkinson, 543 River St. E. Sec., Miss Lillian Walker, Avenue Hotel.

Prince Albert—Concluded

Railroad Employees No. 57, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Slater, 41 28th St. E.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 870, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. G. Lindsay, 341 9th St. E. Sec., W. R. Stewart, 227 19th St. W.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 551, Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. G. Grief, 2309 3rd Ave. E.

Railway Conductors, No. 665, Order of.—Chief Conductor, O. N. Cummings, 61 River St. E. Sec., W. P. Winter, 2319 1st Ave. W.

Railway Enginemen, No. 19, Canadian Association of.—Pres., L. W. P. Copeland. Sec., S. R. Marland.

Stage Employees, No. 496, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., G. Berket, 13th St. E. Sec., J. G. Owens, 35 28th St. E.

Typographical Union, No. 705, International.—Pres., T. H. Fawcus, 111 Herald Block. Sec., N. Newbatt, Box 124.

Radville

Railway Enginemen, No. 22, Canadian Association of.—Pres., M. J. Mulvihill, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., T. B. Clemes, Box 96.

Regina

Barbers' International Union, No. 713, Journeymen.—Pres., J. C. Ballantye, 2832 Dewdney St. Sec., W. A. Lang, 1709 Hamilton St.

Bookbinders, No. 205, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Perry, 808 16th Ave. Sec., E. Gadd, 2269 Broad St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Sec., A. Scott, 1541 McTavish St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 359, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. D. Hands, 1117 Montague St. Sec., Harry Matthews, P.O. North Annex.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 532, International of.—Sec., Geo. Richardson, 1029 Ray St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1867, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ralph Heseltine, 3223 Riverside St. Sec., Wm. Haldenby, General Delivery.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1189, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., J. W. Taylor, 1025 Atkinson St. Sec., Geo. Peake, 2117 Broder St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. Taylor Smith, 1256 15th Ave. Sec., R. G. E. Bundy, 965 Argyle St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 9, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Myott, c.o. Dominion Express Co. Sec., J. Fisher, 1842 Albert St.

Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., F. A. Metcalf, 2103 Seath St.

**Electrical Workers' Union, Regina, (Independent).*—Pres., F. D. Capstick, Sun Electric Co. Sec., W. J. Willis, 1047 Retallack St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 890, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, William B. Turner, 759 King St. Sec., H. A. Lougee, 878 Cameron St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 823, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. H. Jenkins, 1304 Retallack St. Sec., R. P. Shier, 2071 Retallack St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.—Sec., N. C. McAuley, Box 307, Regina Junction.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 696, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. F. Cornish, C.P.R. Shops. Sec., O. E. Hobson, C.P.R. Shops.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Regina—Concluded

- Machinists, No. 326, International Association of.*—Pres., Jas. Bell, 1323 Albert St. Sec., E. Sadusky, 1064 Garnet St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 156, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Craig, Avonhurst, Sask. Sec., A. E. Pearce, 15th Ave. and Pasqua St.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 322, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., R. L. Carter, 2044 Montague St.
- Musicians, No. 446, American Federation of.*—Pres., H. H. Barnes, 15 Black Block. Sec., Harry Brooks, 2310 Angus St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 393, Operative.*—Pres., J. Biddle, Labour Temple. Sec., E. Lempriere, Labour Temple.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 179, United Association of.*—Pres., John Day, 2151 Hamilton St. Sec., J. Fidler, 869 Bulyea St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 75, International.*—Pres., O. G. Bourcier, 2120 Toronto St. Sec., Harold Williams, Suite 2, Sellar Block, Albert St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 43, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., S. J. Phillips, 2138 McIntyre St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 929, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. T. Coutts, 1046 Montague St. Sec., D. N. Barclay, 703 Wascana St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 253, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. Ball, c/o P.O., North Regina, Sask. Sec., Charles Baker, 687 Montague St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 345, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robt. Southard, Suite B, Carman Apts.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 35, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., E. C. Chamberlain, 861 Elliott St. Sec., C. Whittett, Box 113.
- Railway Conductors, No. 159, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, G. L. Lamb, 610 Queen St. Sec., R. A. Campbell, 1322 King St.
- Railway Employees, No. 588, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.*—Pres., F. W. Thomas, 730 Retallack St. Sec., R. Baldwin, 872 Robinson St.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 21, Canadian Association of.*—Sec., J. Gallagher, 1153 Argyle St.
- Stage Employees, No. 295, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Sec., J. R. Hartree, 1323 King St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 1, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Mayfield, North Annex P.O. Sec., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 116, International.*—Pres., R. Stone, c.o. Leader Publishing Co. Sec., W. J. Napier, c.o. Daily Post.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.*—Pres., Steve Lecky, Atkinson St. Sec., Andrew B. Nelson, 1121 Winnipeg St.
- Typographical Union, No. 657, International.*—Pres., E. Ross, 2077 Rose St. Sec., A. E. Humphries, 2038 Osler St.

Rocanville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 133, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. C. Gibson, Box 26.

Saskatoon

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 600, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Scarfe, 210 27th St. Sec. Joseph Edgley, 439 Ave. R.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.*—Pres., H. Frayling, Box 1247. Sec., W. J. Toms, Box 1247.

Saskatoon—Continued

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1280, Amalgamated Society of.*—Sec., Harold Draper, Box 80, Nutana P.O. Sask.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1390, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. Williamson, 1117 Avenue F. North.
- Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 2, Saskatchewan (T. and L. C.).*—Pres., J. M. Hill, 210 19th St. E. Sec., H. E. Etheridge, Box 331.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., H. W. Woolhouse, 810 7th Ave. Sec., W. H. Smith, Box 1017.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 16, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. S. Hopkins, Dominion Express Co. Sec., W. J. Donlon, Dominion Express Co.
- Electrical Workers, Saskatoon (Independent.).*—Pres., J. Francis Collier, 1140 Ave. K. South. Sec., John Kemp, 1508 Ave. C. North.
- Fire Fighters, No. 80, International Association of.*—Pres., Thomas Kay, No. 3 Fire Hall. Sec., A. Feather, No. 2 Fire Hall.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 174, International.*—Sec., Chas. Wheeler, 823 Ave. H. North.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 715, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Jas. Mullins, 419 Ave. F. South. Sec., R. D. McRae, 809 Ave. A. North.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., W. H. Goodall, 411 Ave. D. South.
- Machinists, No. 534, International Association of.*—Pres., W. R. Innes, 416 25th St. W. Sec., J. Burly, Sutherland, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 318, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Wm. Bruce, 726 Ave. J. South.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 114, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Lee, Young, Sask. Sec., A. S. Boulding, General Delivery.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 758, Amalgamated Sheet.*—Sec., A. C. Griffiths, 1231 Ave. D. North.
- Musicians, No. 553, American Federation of.*—Pres., T. H. Miller. Sec., H. C. Sagar, 116 10th St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 442, Operative.*—Pres., A. Roberts. Sec., A. R. Cooper, 904 Ave. I. North.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 264, United Association of.*—Pres., D. Keenan, Nutana Plumbing and Heating. Sec., G. Asquith, 522 Ave. F. South.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 206, International.*—Pres., M. H. Cheetham, Box 1031. Sec., Fred. Reynolds, Box 1031.
- Railroad Employees, No. 168, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Brown, 518 Ave. G. North. Sec., Jas. Judd, 445 Ave. S. South.
- Railroad Employees, No. 44, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. McArthur, 527 4th St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 783, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. A. Purves, 107 9th St. Sec., James Wedge, 434 Ave. I, South.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 1447, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Branan, 416 Ave J. South. Sec. P. Cutts, 711 King St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1180, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., M. S. Hurling, 224 Ave. O, South. Sec., Geo. Swansboro, McMillan Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 595, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. L. Byers, 400 Ave E. South. Sec., G. H. Beaton, Suite 8, Webster Block.

SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded

Saskatoon—Concluded

Railway Employees of America, No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Wm. Ede, 1519 Coy St. Sec., H. F. Haskin, Box 1343.

Railway Enginemen, No. 20, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. V. Manning, Barry Hotel. Sec., W. F. Brown, 202 7th St., East.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., W. P. Long, 925 7th Ave., W. Sec., W. T. Robertson, 1316 Ave G. North.

Stage Employees, No. 300, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., John Wright, Box 1267. Sec., Wm. A. Bunn, Box 1267.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.—Sec., Wm. Todd, McKague Block, 3rd Ave.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 233.—Pres., Philip Cowan, 252 Ave. D. South. Sec., D. J. Evans, 513 19th St., West.

Typographical Union, No. 663, International.—Pres., Jos. Ratcliffe, 814 32nd St., North. Sec., R. J. Moore, 111 Ave I. South.

Sintaluta

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 250, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Armstrong, 1871 Robinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Mitchell.

Sutherland

Locomotive Engineers, No. 793, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. T. English. Sec., H. Bremble, 716 10th St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 778, Brotherhood of.—Pres.-Sec., W. H. Scott, Box 241.

Machinists, No. 598, International Association of.—Sec., W. H. Pitt, Box 375.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. H. Quigly. Sec., A. J. Lang, Box 405.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 147, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Garrett. Sec., G. E. Dickenson.

Railway Conductors, No. 587, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. A. Nicklin. Sec., F. E. Wootton.

Swift Current

Musicians, No. 651, American Federation of.—Pres., Chas. Graham. Sec., D. C. Hebb.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 953, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Lobb. Sec., Jas. Greenhalgh, Box 150.

Typographical Union, No. 726, International.—Pres., A. G. Carey. Sec., M. Hutchinson.

Unity

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1875, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. S. Smith, Artland, Sask. Sec., Wm. Brown, Box 367.

Vonda

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 350, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Blackburn, Box 61.

Watrous

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1686, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Martin Cerarstrand, Venn, Sask. Sec., Morley Wilson.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Earwaker, Sr., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Y. Gillies, 302 Robert St., Victoria, B.C.

Railroad Employees, No. 133, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. White. Sec., Jas. McAndrew.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1384, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Halvonsen. Sec., Norman L. Stroud.

Weyburn

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 171, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Nebishuk. Sec., Edw. Patience.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1486, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Blackwell, Box 590. Sec., Miss A. A. Jones, Box 638.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 4, Saskatchewan, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. W. Brich. Sec., Wm. Stoughton.

ALBERTA

Aerial

Mine Workers of America, No. 4685, United.—Pres., Frank Strecker. Sec., I. C. Radocy.

Airdrie

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 198, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Massey, c/o B. & B. Dept., C.P.R., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Gammon.

Alexo

Mine Workers of America, No. 123, United.—Sec., J. Drew.

Bankhead

Mine Workers of America, No. 20, United.—Sec., S. E. Wilson.

Bellevue

Mine Workers of America, No. 431, United.—Pres., David Morris. Sec., John Brooks.

Big Valley

Locomotive Engineers, No. 878, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. T. Turner. Sec., P. J. Kelly, Box 62.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 849, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. W. Black, Box 103.

Big Valley—Concluded

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 256, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dewar, Box 37. Sec., Donald K. McLay, Box 141.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 773, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Wendt. Sec., J. L. Brennan, Rocky Mountain House.

Railway Conductors, No. 129, Order of.—Chief Conductor, P. J. McCorkell. Sec., Frank Ford.

Blackstone

Mine Workers of America, No. 489, United.—Pres., J. W. Smith. Sec., E. Polo.

Blairmore

Mine Workers of America, No. 5004, United.—Sec., Wm. Patterson.

Brulé

Mine Workers of America, No. 1054, United.—Pres., D. McGillivray. Sec., Thomas Berry.

Cadomin

Mine Workers of America, No. 4981, United.—Sec., J. Graham.

ALBERTA—Continued

Calgary

Automotive Employees' Industrial Union (C. F. of L.).—Pres., A. R. Webster, Sec., J. A. Holmes, 734 17th Ave. W.

Barbers' International Union, No. 230, Journeymen.—Pres., H. P. Watt, 207 16th Ave. N.W. Sec., H. V. Grainger, 124 8th Ave. W.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 585, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Barnecut, 1218 Sifton Blvd.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 392, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Allan, 932 3rd Ave. N.W. Sec., Thos. Whitehead, 257 22nd Ave. N.W.

Bookbinders, No. 211, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Thomas, 14 Hatfield Court. Sec., Wm. Morrison, 530 6th Ave. W.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 124 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—Pres., A. Nowell, 206 20th Ave. N.E. Sec., S. L. Johnson, 3604 Manchester Road S.E.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., Thos. McInall, 2012 1st St. N.W. Sec., Geo. Evans, 106 9½ St. N.E.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 126, International Association of.—Sec., Jas. E. Worsley, 1006 18th Ave. E.

Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., E. Moore, 1116 Gladstone Road. Sec., Wm. Hinchelwood, 441 21st Ave. N.W.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2604, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).—Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1779, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James G. Rae, 112 22nd Ave. N.E. Sec., Thomas F. Wilson, 1628 17th Ave. N.W.

City Hall Staff Association, No. 38 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., J. W. Jenkinson, 1609 32nd Ave. S.W. Sec., J. W. Stanley, Suite 34, Samis Bldg.

City Hospital Employees' Association, No. 8 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., E. H. Starr, General Hospital. Sec., F. Taylor, General Hospital.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 1, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. Shelley, 505 12th Ave. E. Sec., A. L. Jordan, 402 Second Ave. N.E.

Electrical Workers, No. 348, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Bellingham, 10 Seven Oaks Court. Sec., D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E.

Engineers, No. 2, Calgary Brotherhood of, (C. F. of L.).—Sec., R. D. Carr, 917 18th Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 255, International Association of.—Pres., P. L. Brooks, No. 7 Fire Station. Sec., L. M. MacLean, No. 4 Fire Station.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 597.—Pres., A. E. Terrio, Box 183. Sec., J. C. McHugh, Box 183.

Leather Workers' International Union, No. 10, United.—Sec., Geo. A. Vice, 428 15th Ave. E.

Letter Carriers, No. 14, Federated Association of.—Pres., F. Marshall, P.O. Staff. Sec., Wm. E. Capstick, 134 17th Ave. N.E.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 355, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Coleman, 421 12th Ave. E. Sec., A. Pinchbeck, 1025 19th Ave. E.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 635, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Campbell, Box 1872. Sec., J. Main, Box 1872.

Machinists, No. 557, International Association of.—Pres., Thomas Sutcliffe, 2307 MacLeod Trail. Sec., Harry Whitaker, 313 12th Ave. E.

Calgary—Continued

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 161, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. G. Garstang, 1013 8th Ave., E.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 254, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. P. S. Hawkins, 1615 17a St. E.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 444, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., F. Cummer, 1221 13th Ave. W. Sec., W. Bell, 1009 3rd Ave. N.W.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 254, Amalgamated Sheet.—Pres., S. Cheetham, Labour Hall. Sec., E. P. Ward, 913 14th St. E.

Musicians, No. 53, American Federation of.—Pres., T. A. Bagley, 523 19th Ave. W. Sec., W. G. Belton, 24 Healy Apts., 1411 Centre St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 583, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. Woods, 831 4th Ave. N.W.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Calgary branch of Winnipeg Association).—Pres., Andrew Baird, 1115 6th Ave. W. Sec., E. Evans, 1203 9th St. W.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 368, United Association of (Railroad Pipefitters).—Sec., John Huntingdon, 627 2nd Ave. N.W.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 496, United Association of.—Pres., W. McKenzie, 709 13th Ave. N.E. Sec., A. Hutchinson, 417 11th Ave. N.E.

Policemen's Protective Union, No. 6 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Wm. Nutt, 347 4th Ave. N.E. Sec., J. A. Smith, 609 12th Ave. E.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., A. T. Walton, 1721 28th Ave. W. Sec., E. O. Anderson, 2412 16a St. S.W.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 201, International.—Pres., J. Turner, 1815 17th St. W. Sec., W. J. Buck, 746 5a St. N.W.

Railroad Employees, No. 47, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Clifford Eckersley, 304 26th Ave. W. Sec., E. D. Shackleton, 923 18th Ave. W.

Railroad Employees, No. 189, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. C. Turner, 1103 13th St. W.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 663, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Wilson, 1125 9th St. E. Sec., Robert D. Stark, 813 2nd St. E.

Railway Workers' Industrial Union (C. F. of L.).—Sec., And. Buist, 6628 18a St. S.E.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 42, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Gaskarth, Ogden, Alta. Sec., R. T. Alderman, 215 13th Ave. W.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 145, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Allen, 820 22nd Ave. S.E. Sec., D. M. Hanley, 513 11th Ave. W.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1312, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Darmody, 3809 First St. S.E. Sec., W. Bain, 1515 Fourth St. E.

Railway Employees, No. 583, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Thomas Halpin, 244 20th Ave. N.E. Sec., Percy Langley, 530 17th Ave. E.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 637, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Percy Hemming, 21st Ave. N.E. Sec., T. J. Jewell, 714 24th St. N.W.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 632, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. J. Witcher, 211 21st Ave. N.W. Sec., J. C. Cook, Suite 3, 917a 17th Ave., West Calgary, Alta.

ALBERTA—Continued

Calgary—Concluded

- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.*—Pres., G. T. Overend, 509 10th Ave. N.E. Sec., H. E. Downe, 233 12th Ave. N.W.
- Railway Conductors, No. 463, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, Geo. Raby, 502 Rideau Road. Sec., A. D. Fidler, 910 Fourteenth Ave. W.
- Stage Employees, No. 212, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—Pres., Ken. S. Davidson, 509 2nd St. W. Sec., C. H. Beeson, Box 1761.
- Stage Employees, No. 302, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).*—Pres., Jos. L. Aaron, 721 5th Ave. W. Sec., D. B. MacKenzie, Suite No. 3, Louise Apts.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 838, International Union of.*—Pres., A. W. Stewart, 713 14th St. E. Sec., E. W. Nelson, 627 13th Ave. N.E.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 66, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., J. A. Devine, 1425 4½ St. E.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 109, International.*—Pres., D. McFarlane, Box 1955. Sec., James Stevenson, Box 1955.
- Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 2, Canadian (C. F. of L.).*—Pres., J. S. Barrett, 1804 1st St. E. Sec., T. Pickles, 1120 17th Ave. N.W.
- Tailors' Union, No. 194, Journeymen.*—Sec., David Davies, 802 4th Ave. W.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers, No. 528, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Moffat, 4509 MacLeod Trail. Sec., F. Keene, 238 30th Ave. S.E.
- Typographical Union, No. 449, International.*—Pres., A. Farnsworth, Box 1388. Sec., Andrew Davison, Box 1388.

Camrose

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John Olsen. Sec., Herbert E. Holloway.

Canmore

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1387, United.*—Pres., Alexander Coutts. Sec., E. Mallabone.

Coalhurst

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1189, United.*—Pres., G. Matthews. Sec., Lloyd McLeod.

Coleman

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2633, United.*—Pres., A. J. Morrison. Sec., John Johnston.

Commerce

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1126, United.*—Pres., Harry Catoni. Sec., R. C. McDonald.

Drumheller

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4687, United.*—Pres., Peter Rost, Box 700. Sec., Albert E. Allen, Box 700.
- Railroad Employees, No. 139, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., John King, Box 609. Sec., J. R. Connors, Box 609.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 59, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., L. C. Rideout. Sec., C. M. Burnham.

Eckville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1660, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., S. Gormley, Lestreville, Alta. Sec., R. Bertram, Box 87.

Edmonton

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 276.*—Pres., J. Tynan, 9267 110a Ave. Sec., W. H. Hunt, 10655 96th St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 227, Journeymen.*—Pres., J. H. Treble, 10253 101st St. Sec., J. S. Chamberlain, 9823 101st Ave.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 546, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Jas. Dunbar, 12034 Jasper Ave.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Daly, 10139 105th St. Sec., James McLean, 10338 114th St.
- Bookbinders, No. 188, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Rutherford, 112216 92nd St. Sec., T. Mattison, Box 414.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 314, International Union of the United.*—Sec., John F. Deutsch, 11721 87th St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.*—Pres., Wm. F. Dalton, 8716 88th Ave. Sec., J. W. Hood, 11209 66th St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Frank Smith, 10195 89th St. Sec., J. A. Nickels, 11225 72nd St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2607, United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section).*—Pres., H. Geary, 12115 96th St. Sec., A. E. Sibun, 11405 86th St.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 30 (T. and L. C.).*—Sec., A. Parkinson, 9504 100a St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Sec., E. Currey, 7415 106th St.
- Civic Service Union, No. 52 (T. and L. C.).*—(Names of officers not reported.)
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Jas. Stevenson, 11142 133rd St. Sec., C. Hansch, 23 Roperta Block.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.*—Pres., R. G. Vanderburgh, 11311 95a St. Sec., Alan M. Eager, 11204 95a St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of.*—Pres., C. S. Gould, No. 2 Fire Hall. Sec., G. Williamson, No. 2 Fire Hall.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United.*—Pres., Mrs. Harriet Ingram, 11334 97th St. Sec., Mrs. Lillian Morris, 9837 85th Ave.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 474.*—Sec., J. Borrows, Box 605.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 205, Wood, Wire and Metal.*—Pres., Jas. Wilson, 9652 102nd Ave. Sec., Fred Tull, 12047 103rd St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.*—Pres., T. Green, 8514 105a St. Sec., William Joyce, 10736 112th St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 10961 127th St. Sec., C. S. McCormick, 10252 115th St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 796, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, Geo. Wilson, 12729 123a St. Sec., W. J. Thurlow, 12338 122nd St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, C. H. Snyder, 9818 77th Ave. Sec., H. Kelly, 12201 111th Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. Gordon Fleming, 11035 125th St. Sec., M. L. Barker, 9818 77th Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. McFarlane, 12145 101st St. Sec., S. Knutson, 10735 110th St.

ALBERTA—Continued

Edmonton—Continued

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 809, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. MacDonald, 10803 123rd St., West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Potter, Room 25, Connell Block.
- Machinists*, No. 817, *International Association of*.—Pres., G. W. Wills, 10325 106th St. Sec., A. H. Smith, 10992 128th St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 95, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Barrington, 11817 94th St. Sec., A. W. Dunlop, 10726 92nd St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 324, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Lauder, Chipman, Alta. Sec., J. Reid, 11841 93rd St.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance*, No. 371, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., F. J. Marshall, 11235 72nd St. Sec., John Coburn, Labour Hall.
- Mine Workers of America*, No. 4119, *United*.—Pres., F. Gottschalk, 9617 96th Ave. Sec., Geo. F. Golecs, 9209 103a Ave.
- Miners' Federation, Edmonton and District (C. F. of L.)*.—Pres., W. Walker, Beverly, Alta. Sec., J. Armstrong, Beverly, Alta.
- Moulders' Union of North America*, No. 373, *International*.—Pres., Stephen Settle, 9631 96th St. Sec., E. Baker, 11230 91st St.
- Musicians*, No. 390, *American Federation of*.—Pres., Harry J. Clark, 12120 81st St. Sec., H. G. Turner, 303 Alexandra Block.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America*, No. 1016, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Jos. Charboneau, 9716 100a St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association*, No. 372, *Operative*.—Pres., G. Legassick, 11945 80th St. Sec., J. Davey, 11709 81st St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 458, *United Association of*.—Pres., H. Hunt, 11223 81st St. Sec., A. F. Shaw, 10425 97th St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters*, No. 685, *United Association of*.—Pres., J. J. Saunders, 10025 111th St. Sec., R. S. Wood, 10715 111th St.
- Police-men's Federal Union*, No. 74 (*T. and L. C.*).—Pres., M. A. Kelly, Police Department. Sec., G. O'Leary, 10707 Whyte St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union*, No. 255, *International*.—Pres., A. E. Metz, 12411 87th St. Sec., Leon Mercer, 11833 83rd St.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 99, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. D. McAra, 10638 98th St. Sec., J. W. Shelton, 9677 95th Ave.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 31, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Cameron, 4 Baxter Block. Sec., Wm. Henderson, 11218 92nd St., Edmonton South, Alta.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 861, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. E. Morrison, 11908 101st St. Sec., J. E. Poulton, 9843 92nd Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 793, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., B. Haskell, 9401 108a Ave. Sec., C. W. Lawson, 105 Alban Block.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 448, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Jas. Herlihy, 8725 84th Ave. Sec., R. Peterson, 8925 100th St.
- Railway Carmen*, No. 530, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. C. Zimmer, 12517 125th St. Sec., Ed. Fenton, 9852 77th Ave., Strathcona, Alta.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees*, No. 648, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., L. Corlett, 10712 112th St. Sec., J. I. Leonard, Room 12, Credit Foncier Building.

Edmonton—Concluded

- Railway Conductors*, No. 591, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, D. R. McCombs, 10908 126th St. Sec., W. F. Broad, 10227 122nd St.
- Railway Employees*, No. 569, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., James Matear, 11506 88th St. Sec., Fred McClean, 11249 91st St.
- Railway Enginemen*, No. 18, *Canadian Association of*.—Pres., Wm. Brill, 10748 106th St. Sec., Walter McCallum, 10638 105th St.
- Stage Employees*, No. 360, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., W. B. Allen, 12118 Jasper Ave. Sec., M. L. Adamson, 10747 108th St.
- Stage Employees*, No. 210, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres.-Sec., J. D. Dear, 10129 116th St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers*, No. 857, *International Union of*.—Pres., C. Baker, 11839 93rd St. Sec., J. E. Adair, 10939 101st St.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen*, No. 55, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. C. McDonald, Sterco, Alta. Sec., J. E. Sims, 9819 104th St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union*, No. 129, *International*.—Pres., N. A. Bryce, 10751 96th St. Sec., T. Swan, 9608 Jasper Ave.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen*.—Pres., Norman Gilchrist, c/o G.W.V.A. Sec., Alfred Farnilo, 12010 95th St.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers*, No. 514, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., David E. Hughes, 9225 92nd St. Sec., Nick Means, 10502 92nd St.
- Typographical Union*, No. 604, *International*.—Pres., A. Laing, 9626 85th Ave. Sec., Daniel K. Knott, 9813 104th St.

Edson

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 453, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Harrison. Sec., Wm. Davidge.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 903, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. Wilson. Sec., E. Pruner.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 240, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Diamond. Sec., W. L. Cumming.
- Railroad Employees*, No. 55, *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. S. Gee. Sec., A. D. Hilliker.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 625, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Arthur J. Madge. Sec., Richard White.

Foothills

- Mine Workers of America*, No. 5473, *United*.—Pres., J. Waterfield. Sec., C. H. Allanby.

Hanna

- Locomotive Engineers*, No. 453, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, F. Haker, Box 298. Sec., F. C. Bloom.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen*, No. 863, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. B. Ware. Sec., Gust. Forsblad.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers*, No. 255, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., B. F. McCadden, Oyen, Alta. Sec., J. H. Richardson, Box 301.
- Railroad Trainmen*, No. 933, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. H. Robbitts. Sec., R. H. Allan.
- Railway Carmen of America*, No. 1396, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. S. Walt. Sec., Geo. Goldfinch.
- Railway Conductors*, No. 662, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, F. P. Robinson. Sec., E. R. Murphy.
- Railway Enginemen*, No. 17, *Canadian Association of*.—Sec., E. R. Brown.

ALBERTA—Continued

Hillcrest

Mine Workers of America, No. 1058, United.—Sec., Joseph Stobbs.

Lethbridge

Barbers' International Union, No. 71, Journeymen.—Pres., B. M. Little, Alexander Hotel. Sec., James H. McNeil, 515 7th St. S.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 354 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of United.—Pres., J. D. McCormack, 620 12th St. A. North. Sec., M. Petrunia, 111 2nd Ave. S.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., R. Burgmann, 501 19th St. N. Sec., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 848, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Wright. Sec., Wm. Whitfield, 231 14th St. N.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 70 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., W. Viney, 820 13th St. S. Sec., G. F. Osborne, 449 19th St. N.

Electrical Workers, No. 630, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Thorneycroft, Box 474. Sec., L. Wadden, Box 474.

Fire Fighters, No. 237, International Association of.—Pres., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., E. R. Weir, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 38, Federated Association of.—Sec., George Masson.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 760, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. M. Thomas, 1257 4th Ave. S. Sec., Jas. Reid, 522 14th St. S.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 735, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Wardman, 612 12th St. A. North. Sec., J. Beaumont, 425 12th St. N.

Machinists, No. 805, International Association of.—Pres., Robert MacDonald, 532 12th St. A. North. Sec., C. D. Murphy, 1279 3rd Ave. S.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 205, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Baines, Box 329. Sec., J. J. Cameron, Box 55.

Mine Workers of America, No. 5691, United.—Pres., D. White, Box 520. Sec., J. W. Bateman, 209 5th Ave. S.

Mine Workers of America, No. 1185, United.—Sec., John Olshaskie.

Mine Workers of America, No. 574, United.—Pres., Albert Tilley, 733 13th St. N. Sec., Alex. Robertson, 733 13th St. N.

Musicians, No. 497, American Federation of.—Pres., D. Scott, 1223 6th Ave. S. Sec., V. Ludgate, 213 5th Ave. S.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 785, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. M. McDonald, 1250 5th Ave. A., South. Sec., J. H. Staples, Box 504.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 289, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Edward Castles, 821 6th St. S. Sec., C. W. Nielson, 220 18th St. N.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Percy Cull, 1313 6th Ave. S.

Railway Conductors, No. 542, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. G. Harvey, 1212 4th Ave. S. Sec., J. W. Delay, 529 12th St. C.N.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 861, International Union of.—Sec., George Young, 807 9th Ave.

Typographical Union, No. 551, International.—Pres., T. E. Morris, Herald Office. Sec., Geo. A. Thompson, 824 7th St. S.

Luscar

Mine Workers of America, No. 356, United.—Sec., C. Patterson.

Medicine Hat

Barbers' International Union, No. 503, Journeymen.—Pres., Ed. Pelke. Sec., F. A. Lemna, 210 South Railway St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.—Sec., P. Currie, 112 Yuill St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 46 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., J. H. Ker, 571 10th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. R. Bristow, 871A 3rd St. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 342, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. W. McMullen, 837A 3rd St.

Machinists, No. 160, International Association of.—Pres., W. D. Cousley, 451 11th St. Sec., Alex. Murray, 945 5th St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 125, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Alexander, 935 Ross St. Sec., W. M. F. Evans, 485 7th St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 304, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. H. Scarlett, 53 2nd St. S.W. Sec., F. A. Patton, 415 Cambridge St.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Sec., James Ritchie, 934 5th St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 635, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Worsley, 740 4th St. Sec., Chas. Voysey, 932 Dominion St.

Railway Conductors, No. 255, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Warden A. Lutes, 116 5th St. Sec., Thos. C. Blatchford, Box 133.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., W. Riley, 146 2nd St. N.W.

Typographical Union, No. 451, International.—Pres., Geo. Milburn, 40 8th St. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989.

Mercoal

Mine Workers of America, No. 5453, United.—Sec., J. P. Laharty.

Midlandvale

Mine Workers of America, No. 1466, United.—Pres., J. Diduch, Newcastle Mine, Alta. Sec., J. Bryson.

Mountain Park

Mine Workers of America, No. 2655, United.—Pres., John Berglund. Sec., K. MacGillivray.

Nacmine

Mine Workers of America, No. 5680, United.—Sec., Matthew Coady.

Nordegg

Mine Workers of America, No. 1087, United.—Sec., D. Morgan.

Ohaton

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 373, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Kinch, Ledue, Alta. Sec., J. Moore.

Redcliff

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 51.—Pres., John McClary. Sec., Claude Linville.

ALBERTA—Concluded**Redcliff—Concluded**

Glass Workers' Union, No. 114, *American Flint*.—Sec., Jas. Joyce Horne, Drawer A-6.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 6, *Amalgamated Association of*.—Pres., James Fulton. Sec., Walter Unhderdal.

Rocky Mountain House

Railway Carmen of America, No. 15, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. B. Williams. Sec., Geo. Sparks.

Rosedale

Mine Workers of America, No. 2817, *United*.—Pres., Brant Matthews. Sec., Robt. H. Mills.

Saunders

Mine Workers of America, No. 308, *United*.—Sec., C. N. Olsen.

Saunders West

Mine Workers of America, No. 5110, *United*.—Pres., G. Campbell. Sec., A. Deandra.

Smoky Lake

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1948, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Gosling, Redwater, Alta. Sec., H. H. Feren, Box 31.

Stettler

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 473, —Pres., F. Worley. Sec., J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400.

Taber

Mine Workers of America, No. 5576, *United*.—Sec., Pearson H. Carr.

Vermillion

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2630, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Potter, Minburn, Alta. Sec., R. McGee.

Wainwright

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 39, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., C. Freed. Sec., J. Whittle.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1449, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., P. E. Wiley. Sec., Thos. Lissimore, Box 14.

Wayne

Mine Workers of America, No. 4682, *United*.—Pres., Dan Hart. Sec., Richard Phillips.
Mine Workers of America, No. 4681, *United*.—Sec., H. Goebel.

BRITISH COLUMBIA**Boulder**

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 15, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Ed. Murphy, Barriere, B.C. Sec., A. Taylor, Mount Olie, B.C.

Burnaby

Civic Employees' Union, No. 23, (*T. and L. C.*).—Sec., F. A. Browne, 1575 Inverness St., Edmonds, B.C.

Central Park

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2605, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Pres., F. Williams, 2469-29th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. Muirhead, 2572 Monmouth Ave., South Vancouver, B.C.

Copper Mountain

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 160, *International Union of*.—Sec., Jas. Cuthbertson.

Corbin

Mine Workers of America, No. 2877, *United*.—Pres., Jack Williams. Sec., J. R. MacDonald, Box 273.

Cranbrook

Barbers' International Union, No. 632, *Journeymen*.—Pres., A. R. Webster. Sec., A. H. Bullock.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 308, Br. 2 (*Brewery Workers*) *International Union of United*.—Sec., Andrew Mueller, c/o Cranbrook Brewing Co.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 563, *Brotherhood of*.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Brock. Sec., G. L. Ingram.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 559, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Morgan Johns, Box 214.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, *Industrial Workers of the World*, Cranbrook Branch. Sec., J. Sampson, Box 761.

Cranbrook—Concluded

Machinists, No. 588, *International Association of*.—Pres., Wm. Henderson. Sec., R. J. Laurie.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 585, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., F. Doodson. Sec., P. C. Hartnell.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 173, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., James F. Lunn. Sec., J. Whittaker.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1292, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., John Merington. Sec., E. G. Dingley.

Railway Conductors, No. 407, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, R. T. Tiffin. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 843.

Duncan

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 533, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. H. Smith, Parksville Jct., B.C. Sec., H. W. MacKenzie, Box 356.

Essondale

Mental Hospital Attendants' Union, No. 35, (*T. and L.C.*).—Pres., Kenneth C. Story. Sec., John MacD. Nicholson.

Fernie

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 308, (*Brewery and Soft Drink Workers*), *International Union of the United*.—Pres., John W. McGladrey. Sec., James E. Robson.

Mine Workers of America, No. 2314, *United*.—Pres., William Hunter. Sec., Thos. Whitehouse.

Field

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1454, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., Thos. Barlow.

Golden

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 165, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., G. Carlson. Sec., C. Godfreyson, General Delivery.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Kamloops

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 821, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, C. G. Sutherland. Sec., T. J. O'Neill.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 855, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, L. L. Ross. Sec., J. Patterson, Box 201.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 258, Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Robert Eccles.
- Railroad Engineers, No. 161, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. E. Fitzwater. Sec., N. Papworth.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 519, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., N. R. McGill. Sec., Vernon H. Mott, Box 734.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 148, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. E. Klemmer. Sec., John Clarke, Box 776.
- Railway Conductors, No. 611, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, J. Herchimer. Sec., W. Bailey, Box 798.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 11, Canadian Association of.*—Pres.-Sec., Wm. Dohm, Box 398.

Kitchener

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 229, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. C. Brown, Box 739, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., C. A. Fransen.

Lucerne

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 898, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, E. C. Barrett. Sec., S. F. Hickingbottom.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 904, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. Sorensen. Sec., O. E. Jacobson.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1874, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Alex. Grieve, Lucerne Station, B.C.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 727, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. Cameron. Sec., A. McEachren.
- Railway Conductors, No. 674, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, M. J. Williams, Edson, Alta. Sec., H. H. Squarebriggs.

Lytton

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 210, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. Halliday, Box 8, Spences Bridge.

Matsqui

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 31, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., P. F. Crick, Box 803, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., T. J. Blackadder, Box 134.

Michel

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2334, United.*—Sec., S. Lazaruk.

Mission City

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 168, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., F. W. Brunton, Hatzie, B.C. Sec., H. Anderson, Harrison Mills, B.C.

Nanaimo

- Letter Carriers, No. 54, Federated Association of.*—Pres., Wm. J. Ince. Sec., W. H. McMillan.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.*—Pres., John T. Storey. Sec., Copley Bennett.
- Typographical Union, No. 337, International.*—Pres., J. J. Begg, Free Press Office. Sec., L. C. Gilbert, Box 476.

Nelson

- Barbers' International Union, No. 196, Journeymen.*—Pres., A. E. Alloway. Sec., H. Hughes, Box 465.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 18, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. F. Gordon. Sec., Miss G. Jelfs.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 579, Brotherhood of.*—Chief Engineer, J. Simons, Box 805. Sec., E. Jeffcott, Box 214.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Geo. Turner, Box 323. Sec., Gordon Allan.
- Machinists, No. 663, International Association of.*—Sec., Fred Chapman, Box 253.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 181, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Harold Erickson, Midway, B.C. Sec., F. Gustafson, Box 265.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 558, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., C. H. Sewell, 413 Victoria St. Sec., A. Kirby, 820 Carbonate St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 98, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., R. Cook. Sec., R. Vyse, Box 884.
- Railway Conductors, No. 460, Order of.*—Chief Conductor, A. B. Hall, 915 Stanley St. Sec., H. L. Genest, Box 216.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1291, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., James Kay. Sec., A. B. Sharp, Box 17.
- Typographical Union, No. 340, International.*—Pres., D. C. McMorris, Daily News. Sec., J. C. Wilson, Daily News.

New Denver

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 173, United Brotherhood of.*—Sec., R. McPherson.
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 98, International Union of.*—Sec., A. Shilland.

New Westminster

- Barbers' International Union, No. 573, Journeymen.*—Pres., Charles Moir, Boyle's Barber Shop. Sec., George Yorkston, 35-8th St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 312, International Brotherhood of.*—Sec., Albert Buckingham, 1329 Stride Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1251, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. Moodie, 1764 Edmond St., Edmonds, B.C. Sec., T. Blackledge, 824-5th Ave.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 486.*—Pres., Wm. Wolz, 1300 Dublin St. Sec., A. G. Miller, 243 Bayne St.
- Civic Employees' Association (Independent).*—Pres., Richard Reid, 515-9th St. Sec., R. Morgan, 313 Regina St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.*—Pres., F. McGrath, 316 Strand Ave. Sec., H. G. Cox, Box 40.
- Fire Fighters, No. 256, International Association of.*—Sec., Thos. A. Briggs, 1123-8th Ave.
- Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent) British Columbia.*—Pres., Leon Petterson, Annieville, B.C. Sec., H. Iverson, Sunbury, B.C.
- Machinists, No. 151, International Association of.*—Pres., H. Bailey, 221-3rd St. Sec., J. Legh.
- Musicians, No. 654, American Federation of.*—Pres., F. Staton, 906-10th St. Sec., Fred C. Bass, 61-6th St.
- Railway Carmen of America, No. 280, Brotherhood of.*—Pres., G. H. Cameron, 418-3rd St. Sec., A. H. Muttitt, 212-5th Ave.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

New Westminster—Concluded

Railway Employees of America, No. 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., R. C. Higgins, 709-5th Ave. Sec., A. J. Bond, 519 14th St.
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1306.—Sec., John Ellis, 719 13th St.
Typographical Union, No. 632, International.—Pres., J. T. Burnett. Sec., R. A. Stonely.

Notch Hill

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 193, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Kubin, Sicamous, B.C. Sec., W. Loftus.

Pentiction

Locomotive Engineers, No. 866, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. E. Huelett, Hope, B.C. Sec., S. Cornock, Box 64.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 884, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Tupper. Sec., R. Roberts.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1023, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Slater. Sec., R. F. Olsen.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 914, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. S. Fraser, Box 43. Sec., Angus Campbell, Box 389.
Railway Carmen of America, No. 1426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Suckling, Box 322. Sec., W. G. Archard, General Delivery.

Point Grey

Fire Fighters, No. 260, International Association of.—Sec., S. Wooders, No. 1 Fire Hall, Kerrisdale, B.C.

Port Alberni

Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-22, International.—Pres., Thos. Patterson. Sec., W. G. Bigmore.

Prince George

Locomotive Engineers, No. 843, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Abbott. Sec., J. A. McMillan.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 827, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Armstrong, Box 147. Sec., M. Whiteford, Box 324.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1870, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cullen, Box 289. Sec., Thos. Nielsen, Box 162.
Railroad Employees, No. 28, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. Saunders. Sec., C. W. Ferry.
Railway Conductors, No. 620, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Bert Gogna. Sec., J. E. Paschal.

Prince Rupert

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1735, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. Ross McKay, Box 694.
Civic Employees' Union, No. 20, (T. and L. C.).—Sec., Miss C. Orchard, Box 474.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 65 (Canadian Radio).—Pres., Gifford Gray, Dead Tree Point Radio, Skidegate, B.C. Sec., Wm. T. Burford, Digby Island Radio.
Electrical Workers, No. 344, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McRae, Box 457. Sec., S. Massey, Box 457.
Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-41, International.—Pres., G. Mathers, Box 531. Sec., F. W. Reich, Box 531.
Machinists, No. 207, International Association of.—Pres., W. Horrobin, General Delivery. Sec., F. W. Dalby, Box 804.

Prince Rupert—Concluded

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 672, Amalgamated Sheet.—Sec., N. C. Robinson, Box 820.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 495, United Association of.—Sec., W. M. Brown, Box 209.
Railroad Employees, No. 154, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. R. Hill, 1446-2nd Ave., W. Sec., Robert E. James, Box 270.
Railway Carmen of America, No. 426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Henry Leaper, Box 465. Sec., Frank Dury, Box 498.
Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).—Sec.-Treas., Peter B. Gill
Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 510, International Union of.—Pres., J. E. Boddie, Box 393. Sec., J. R. Morin, Box 62.
Typographical Union, No. 413, International.—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Box 689. Sec., J. M. Campbell, Box 689.

Revelstoke

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 407, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Mathie, 2nd St. Sec., James M. Goble, Box 283.
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Allen McMahon, Box 407.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 657, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. Carpenter, Box 5. Sec., J. P. Purvis, Box 27.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 341, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McKay, 3rd St., E. Sec., W. G. Pavey, Box 438.
Machinists, No. 258, International Association of.—Pres., A. W. Bell. Sec., P. Parker, Box 234.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 208, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. L. Anderson. Sec., A. Blackberg.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 51, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Westaway. Sec., W. Maxwell.
Railway Carmen of America, No. 481, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Singer. Sec., H. Parsons, Box 42.
Railway Conductors, No. 487, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. Knox. Sec., R. M. MacDonald.

Salvas

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 335, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. McDonald, Sockeye, B.C. Sec., T. G. McManamon, Telegraph Point, B.C.

Smithers

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 63, (Government Telegraphers of British Columbia and Yukon).—Sec., Wm. Mitchell.
Locomotive Engineers, No. 111, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. M. McCauley. Sec., F. V. Foster.
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 902, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Ross. Sec., T. L. Stafford.
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 340, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. McKinzie, Mordicetown, B.C. Sec., E. Gunderson.
Railroad Trainmen, No. 869, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Greenhalgh, Box 12. Sec., H. H. Oleson, Box 12.
Railway Carmen of America, No. 1415, Brotherhood of.—Pres.-Sec., G. W. Smith.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

South Vancouver

Civic Employees' Union, South Vancouver (Independent).—Pres., A. W. Richardson, Municipal Hall. Sec., W. S. Welton, Municipal Hall.

Fire Fighters, No. 259, International Association of.—Sec., L. B. Taylor, No. 3 Fire Hall.

Squamish

Railway Carmen of America, No. 1419, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Smith. Sec., W. F. Ogelvie.

Steveston

Fishermen's Benevolent Association (Japanese-Independent).—Pres. K. Oda. Sec., T. Takahashi.

Trail

Machinists, No. 763, International Association of.—Pres., A. Balfour, Box 114. Sec., T. Meachem, Box 74.

Musicians, No. 685, American Federation of.—Pres., James Pasta. Sec., W. L. Dunning, Box 627.

Vancouver

Barbers' International Union, No. 120, Journeymen.—Sec., A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings St. W.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 151, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 1154 Howe St. Sec., Albert Arnan, 2048 Second Ave. W.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 194, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Wright, 3368-27th Ave., E. Sec., A. Fraser, 5079 Ross St.

Bookbinders, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Milne, 536 Drake St. Sec., H. Wickens, 5634 Bruce St., South Vancouver, B.C.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 505.—Pres., T. M. Spence, 1812 47th Ave. E. Sec., I. J. Griffiths, 3622 McGill St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., G. E. Halliday, Box 53. Sec., W. J. Pipes, Box 53.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 97, International Association of.—Pres., Bert Bronson, Box 1196. Sec., Jas Brown, Box 1196.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. No. 1, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., G. Richardson, 3856 Oxford St. Sec., J. Fowler, 2071 44th Ave., W.

Carpenters and Joiners, Br. No. 2, (Shipwrights), Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., G. Findlay, 454 20th Ave., E. Sec., W. Bray, 72 16th Ave. W.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. W. Hatley, 551 27th Ave. Sec., James G. Smith, 1931 30th Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2404, United Brotherhood of (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders).—Pres., John Boyce, Box 320. Sec., James Thompson, Box 320.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 357.—Sec., R. A. Shaw, 1022 Seymour St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 28 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., Geo. Harrison, 1355 Woodland Drive.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., D. J. McCarthy, Box 322. Sec., B. de Wiele, Box 322.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 52 (Canadian Press Division).—Pres., J. Clark, 738 Sherburn St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. A. McDougall, 1633 12th Ave. E.

Vancouver—Continued

Dominion Express Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Ensor, 315E 18th St. Sec., H. C. Haines, 1919 Kingsway St., Burnaby, B.C.

Electrical Workers, No. 310, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. E. Buntin, 457-7th Ave. W.

Electrical Workers, No. 213, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. W. McDougall, 308 Vernon Drive. Sec., E. H. Morrison, 319 Pender St. W.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of.—Pres., N. McDonald, No. 1 Fire Hall, Sec., C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, 12th Ave. and Quebec St.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., Geo. Fordyce, 533-53rd St., E., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., John Philip, 2537 Trinity St.,

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 792, International.—Pres., J. R. Hawthorne, 4796 Drummond Drive. Sec., A. Padgham, Joyce P. O., South Vancouver, B.C.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 676, (Soft Drink Dispensers).—Sec., T. J. Hanafin, 2376 6th Ave. W.,

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 28 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., Wm. Colmar, 441 Seymour St. Sec., Andy Graham, 441 Seymour St.

Japanese Workers' Union of Canada (Independent).—Pres., H. Miyazawa, 2517½ Main St. Sec., K. Mitarai, 570 7th Ave., W.

Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 42, International.—Sec., Frederick C. Yarrall, 1836 Alberni St.

Lathers' International Union, No. 207, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., Sam White, 2754 6th Ave., E. Sec., J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave., W.

Lithographers of America, No. 44, Amalgamated.—Sec., Luke Thompson, Box 71.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 320, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, G. P. Boston, 1741 3rd Ave. W. Sec., H. O. B. McDonald, 1222 Pendrell St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 666, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. McEwan, 364 8th Ave., W. Sec., C. W. Mervyn, 1956 Kitchener St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-52, International (Waterfront Freight Handlers).—Pres., Thomas Nixon, 152 Cordova St., E. Sec., George Thomas, 152 Cordova St., E.

**Lumber Handlers' Association, (Independent).*—Pres., W. Nahinee, 61 Cordova St., W. Sec., N. Nahu, 61 Cordova St., W.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver Branch.—Sec., E. Youngberg, 157 Cordova St., W.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, (Independent).—Gen. Sec., J. M. Clarke, 814 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St., E. District offices located at the following places: In Ontario: Port Arthur, Sec., K. Laiho, 158 Secord St.; Sault Ste Marie, Sec., E. Kuresela, 121 Huron St; Timmins, V. Toko, Box 1005.

Machinists, No. 182, International Association of.—Pres., R. Perry, 1549 Gravely St. Sec., John G. Keefe, 1358 Burrard St.

Machinists, No. 692, International Association of.—Pres., Thos. Sills, 1357 Burrard St. Sec., W. Wareham, 807 Holden Bldg.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 167, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. J. Beck, 1612-8th Ave. W. Sec., A. D. McDonald, Box 415.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Vancouver—Continued

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1734, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Shum, 5829 Lancaster St., South Vancouver. Sec., John Roscow, 22-14th Ave., W.

Marine Engineers, No. 7, *National Association of*.—Pres., W. G. Wooster, 1848 Commercial Drive. Sec., E. Read, Rooms 10-11, Jones Bldg.

Marine Transport Workers' Union, No. 510, *Industrial Workers of the World*, Vancouver Branch.—Sec., S. H. Dixon, 157 Cordova St., W.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 280, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., Thos. Burke, 2731-24th St., E. Sec., R. J. Wardrop, 425-15th Ave., E.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, *International*.—Pres., D. McCormack, 611 Blackford St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., J. W. Wilson, 2523 Price St.

Musicians, No. 145, *American Federation of*.—Pres., E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson St. Sec., Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 138, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Robt. Stevenson, 449-30th Ave., E., South Vancouver. Sec., H. Grand, 5737 Carleton St., South Vancouver.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 54, *International*.—Pres., G. L. Edwards, 2723-5th Ave., W. Sec., J. H. Wolveson, Cleland-Bell Engraving Co.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 89, *Operative*.—Pres., Wm. R. Strickland, 289-46th Ave., E. Sec., Alfred Hurry, 861-34th Ave., E.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 170, *United Association of*.—Pres., B. Stinchcombe, 1759-34th Ave., E. Sec., J. Hey, 645 Main St.

Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 12, (T. and L.C.).—Pres., R. W. Perry, Police Headquarters. Sec., W. M. Thompson, Police Headquarters.

Postal Clerks' Association, *Dominion*.—Pres., David McCulloch, P.O. Sec., J. McMichan, P.O.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69, *International*.—Pres., H. F. Longley, 838-8th Ave., E. Sec., Frank H. Humphrey, 4038 Victoria Drive.

Railroad Employees, No. 59 *Canadian Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Charles Bird, 2030 Union St. Sec., Harold Winters, care of C.N.R. Local Freight Office.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Geo. H. Patterson, 3840 Knight Road. Sec., D. A. Munro, 70-7th Ave., W.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 58, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. A. Benbow, 549-11th Ave., E. Sec., B. J. Sansom, 5430 Sherbrooke St., South Vancouver, B.C.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, *Dominion*.—Pres., H. F. Hatt, 3184-5th Ave., W. Sec., S. C. Bate, 2172-7th Ave., W.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 630, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Brodie, 1064-13th Ave. Sec., C. J. R. Boulton, 1249 East 24th Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 46, *Brotherhood of*.—Sec., F. H. Fallows, 1504 St. Andrew's Ave. North.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 626, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., H. P. Wilson, 1758-33rd Ave. E. Sec., E. Baldock, 6433 Argyle St.

Railway Conductors, No. 267, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, J. R. Burton, 1324-1st Ave., E. Sec., J. B. Physick, 1156 Thurlow St.

Vancouver—Concluded

Railway Employees of America, No. 101, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., F. A. Hoover, 1209 Clark Drive. Sec., W. H. Cottrell, 166-17th St. W.

Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, The Federated (Independent).—Pres., Art Thom, 565 Howe St. Sec., Wm. Donaldson, 2054 Wall St.

Seamen's Union, International (Sailors' Union of the Pacific).—Agent, G. Campbell, Box 571.

Stage Employees, No. 118, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., W. J. Park, Box 711. Sec., Geo. W. Allin, Box 711.

Stage Employees, No. 348, (M.P.M.O.), *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Pres., J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St. Sec., George Gerrard, Box 345.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 62, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Dan. Clark, Aldergrove, B.C. Sec., Geo. D. Lamont, 209 Carroll St.

Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, No. 1 (Independent), *Canadian Society of Certified*.—Pres., W. W. Burton, 103 Pender St., E. Sec., T. T. Rutherford, 2043 Pandora St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844, *International Union of*.—Sec., D. Hodges, 3731 Georgia St., E.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 882, *International Union of*.—Pres., C. Price, North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. L. Hunt, Room 806, 16 Hastings St. E.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 88, *International*.—Sec., J. McKinnon, 1614 Keefer St.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., John Pennock, 2227-8th Ave. W. Sec., F. Lowe, 3225-26th Ave., E.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 111. —Pres., J. D. Murray, 1161 Comox St. Sec., F. Colburn, 890-62nd Ave., W.

Tailors' Union, No. 178, *Journeymen*.—Pres., A. R. Gatenby, 1721, Cotton Drive. Sec., C. McDonald, Box 503.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 655 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. M. Brown, 141-49th St., E. Sec., B. Showler, 1115 Robson St.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 371, (Bakery Drivers), *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin St. Sec., Harry A. Bowron, 929-11th Ave., E.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 464, *International Brotherhood of (Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees)*.—Pres., R. C. Bowhay, 16 Hastings St., E. Sec., B. Showler, 1115 Robson St.

Typographical Union, No. 226, *International*.—Pres., R. P. Pettipiece, Box 66. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 26. —Sec., Alfred Burman, 125 W. 6th St.

Waterfront Freight Handlers' Association (Independent).—Pres., N. E. Wright, 528 Robson St. Sec., A. Rawden, 233 Main St., Rear.

Vernon

Typographical Union, No. 541, *International*.—Sec., E. S. Murray, Drawer F., Penticton, B.C.

Victoria

Barbers' International Union, No. 372, *Journeymen*.—Pres., J. A. Green, 1319 Douglas St. Sec., Geo. Hartley, 623 Fort St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded

Victoria—Continued

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 191, *International Brotherhood of*.—Sec., H. Prior, 1225 Juno St., Esquimalt, B.C.

Bookbinders, No. 147, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. J. Wiley, 141 Clarence St. Sec., W. W. Laing, 125 Linden Ave.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 280, (*Brewery and Soft Drink Workers*), *International Union of the United*.—Pres., G. W. Brewer, Crease Ave. Sec., Ernest Orr, Sims Ave.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2. —Pres., W. E. Meriton, 1039 Hillside Ave. Sec., J. H. Owen, 541 Toronto St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, *United Brotherhood of (Amalgamated Section)*.—Pres., W. Hodgson, Box 26. Sec., J. Townsend, Box 26.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, *United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers)*.—Sec., P. Packford, 3017 Shelbourne St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2415 (*Bridge Workers*), *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Barnhart, 621 Hillside Ave. Sec., A. W. Sage, Rose St.

Civic Employees' Protective Association, No. 50 (*T. and L.C.*).—Pres., Arthur E. Fraser, 824 Pendroke St. Sec., J. Wittecomb, 1458 Taunton St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 20, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., T. C. Johns, 1102 King's Road. Sec., Frank E. Dutot, 1546 Bank St.

Electrical Workers, No. 230, *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Harper, 3500 Doncaster Drive. Sec., Wm. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.

Fire Fighters, No. 258, *International Association of*.—Pres. J. E. Roberts, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., T. A. Heaslip, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Granite Cutters' International Association.—Pres., John Eva, Orilla St. Sec., Jos. Barlow, Box 392.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 459 (*Cooks and Waiters*).—Pres., Morton Moir, 1027 Queen's Ave. Sec., F. Dovey, 948 Inverness St.

Letter Carriers, No. 11, *Federated Association of*.—Pres., J. W. Pitney. Sec., Wm. C. Cave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 690, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Harry Richmond, 414 Russell St. Sec., H. J. Brown, 405 John St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-46, *International*.—Sec., Thos. Bourne, Box 691.

Machinists, No. 456, *International Association of*.—Pres., J. Turnbull, 2020 Fernwood Road. Sec., L. Schmelz, 1109 Finlayson Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2824, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. Reece, 2632 Work St. Sec., G. E. Wilkinson, 50 Sims Ave.

Marine Engineers, No. 6, *National Association of*.—Sec., A. B. Stewart.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, No. 485, *Amalgamated*.—Pres., J. O'Connor, c/o Hollywood Meat Market. Sec., Robert Elliott, 2519 Government St.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 134, *Amalgamated Sheet*.—Pres., John J. Bell, Box 5 Sec., T. Brooke, Box 5.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 144, *International*.—Sec., Geo. Smelthurst, 549 Niagara St.

Victoria—Concluded

Musicians, No. 247, *American Federation of*.—Pres., S. G. Peele, 1241 Oxford St. Sec., Wm. Press, 1116 Broad St.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., J. L. Parkinson, 1235 Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., James A. McCahill, Box 851.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 450, *Operative*.—Sec., Fred Agnew, Gorge Park.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 324, *United Association of*.—Pres., J. Fox, 2858 Austin Ave. Sec., H. Johnson, 3261 Harriet Road.

Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24 (*T. and L.C.*).—Pres., Henry Jarvis, 153 Westall Ave. Sec., Arthur H. Bishop, 316 Skinner St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., H. W. Adams, 2571 Blackwood St. Sec., John White, 2237 Bowker Ave.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 79, *International*.—Pres., Thos. Nute, 534 Michigan St. Sec., F. H. Larssen, 1236 McKenzie St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 613, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., J. G. Menzies, 2306 Blanshard St. Sec., W. M. Parlyby, 780 Dominion Road.

Railway Carmen of America, No. 50, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., Thos. M. Biggs, Wellington, B.C. Sec., Tom Richards, Wellington, B.C.

Railway Employees of America, No. 109, *Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric*.—Pres., E. F. Fox, 1219 Basil Ave. Sec., R. A. C. Dewar, 1218 Johnson St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1137, *Brotherhood of*.—Pres., E. Leonard, c/o C. N. R. Wharf. Sec., H. McDougall, 1484 Lang St.

Railway Conductors, No. 239, *Order of*.—Chief Conductor, J. W. Thomson, 556 McPherson Ave. Sec., J. Martin, 2109 Vancouver St.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 604. —Pres., Jas. Talbot, Bank St. Sec., Harry H. Hollins, Trades Hall, 1318 Broad St.

Stage Employees, No. 168, *International Alliance of Theatrical*.—Sec., C. Raw, Box 524.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 446, *International Union of*.—Pres., C. Maclean, 2460 Amesbury St. Sec., H. Geake, Box 532.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. McKay, Box 853. Sec., Jos. Barlow, Box 853.

Tailors' Union, No. 142, *Journeymen*.—Pres., Chas. Fripp, Wilson St. Sec., H. D. Reid, Box 1031.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 865 (*General Teamsters and Chauffeurs*), *International Brotherhood of*.—Pres., W. Rose, 1216 Princess Ave. Sec., J. M. Scouler, 350 Robertson St.

Typographical Union, No. 201, *International*.—Pres., John Chow, 1030 Burdette Ave. Sec., C. F. Banneld, 642 Craigflower Road.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 25. —Pres., Percy Clift, 514 Joffre St. Sec., F. W. Jenkins, 823 Colville Road.

Willow River

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 203, *United Brotherhood of*.—Pres., A. Petersen, Newlands, B.C. Sec., W. Sims, McBride, B.C.

X. BUSINESS AGENTS

Synopsis of the Duties of Business Agents of Trade Unions—How Maintained—Increase in Number—List of Localities and Trades Supporting Business Agents, with Their Names and Addresses.

In the early days of trade union organization the ordinary officers, who were sometimes assisted by special committees, dealt with the various matters which arose outside the regular routine work. The growth of labour bodies, and the consequent increase in the duties of the officers, necessitated the creation of a position known as business agent, who is sometimes referred to as the "walking delegate." This appellation was presumably applied owing to the duties of this officer requiring him to visit the various jobs on which members of his craft are employed to ascertain if all are in good standing with the body he represents, and to endeavour to secure applications for membership if there are non-members working. Another duty of the business agent, who usually has his office in the local headquarters of the labour unions, is to see that the fair wage clauses on government and municipal contracts (where there are such provisions) are observed, and where supposed violations are detected he is empowered to take the necessary steps to bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. Complaints concerning conditions of employment are referred by the employees to the business agent, it being his duty to adjust difficulties, provided the union considers them of sufficient importance to warrant such action being taken. An important feature of the business agent's duties is that of receiving applications for labour from employers and furnishing the men required so far as may be possible. Business agents are usually elected annually by the local branches concerned, their salaries being paid from local funds, either from the regular dues or by a weekly or monthly assessment, but in a few instances different methods prevail. In some localities, where a single union is not strong enough to maintain a business agent, two or more local unions of kindred trades sometimes combine to support such an official. In other instances business agents are only part time officials, working at their respective trades when not engaged on union business.

In the statement following are published the names of 120 business agents, 24 more than the number reported in 1922, when there were 96. Where the position of business agent is combined with the secretaryship, as it is in many instances, the name of the business agent is omitted from the following list, but is published in the directory of secretaries of local unions. The list printed below, arranged alphabetically, will show the localities, proceeding from east to west, in which business agents are at present maintained, together with the names of the trades, the business agents and their addresses.

HALIFAX

Longshoremen, No. 269.—M. D. Coolen, 12 Woodill St.
Railway Carmen.—Charles F. Greenough, 407 Windsor St., E.
Street and Electric Railway Employees.—A. Berringer, 937 Barrington St..

NEW ABERDEEN

United Mine Workers.—Charles A. McCuish, Box 149a.

STELLARTON

Railway Carmen.—William Francis.

SYDNEY MINES

United Mine Workers, No. 4544.—F. W. Graham, Florence, N.S.
United Mine Workers, No. 4551.—J. C. Stewart, Box 378.

MONCTON

Blacksmiths, No. 460.—Charles Cormier, Lewisville, N.B.
Machinists.—W. R. Rogers, Cameron St.
Plumbers, No. 600.—P. M. Landry, 166 Victoria St.

ST. JOHN

Longshoremen, No. 273.—John McKinnon, Church St., Fairville, N.B.
Longshoremen, No. 1039.—James Anderson, 83 Havelock St.

CAP MAGDELEINE

Electrical Workers.—G. A. Louthood (also for Three Rivers and District)

JOLIETTE

Labour Association of Joliette (Independent).—Emery Henry.

MONTREAL

Boot and Shoe Workers.—C. McKercher, 243 Maisonneuve St.
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.—E. Tussait, 417 Ontario St., E.
Carpenters and Joiners, Local 1360.—J. O. Gagnon, 417 Ontario St., E. Local 1558.—J. E. Vigeant, 952 Pie IX Blvd.
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated, No. 116.—D. Wolfe, 37 Prince Arthur St., E.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.—M. Brown, 602 St. Catherine St., W.
Longshoremen (Independent).—A. Robert, 122b Delorimier Ave.
Machinists.—H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St. (Also for other locals in the province of Quebec).
Patternmakers.—N. McLeod, 110 Aird Ave.
Plumbers, No. 144.—J. Z. Cadieux, 1027 Ethel St., Verdun, Que.
Plumbers, No. 292.—A. Maynard, 356 Orleans St.
Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62 (T. & L. C.).—Joseph M. Duguay, 546a St. Andre St.
Street Railway Employees.—Henri Champagne, 273 St. Philippe St.

QUEBEC

Blacksmiths, No. 235.—W. G. Jones, 12 Gamelin St., St. Malo, Que.
Building Labourers, No. 1 (C. F. of L.).—Emile Verret, 9 Taschereau St.
Carpenters and Joiners.—Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses St.
Musicians.—G. H. Farrar, 19 Lachevrotiere St.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS

Paper Makers.—D. Dalphond, 120-5th Ave.

BELLEVILLE

Railway Carmen.—Thomas Waite, 24 Grove St.

BRANTFORD

Plumbers, No. 186.—James Bewick, 160 William St.

ESPANOLA

Paper Makers.—H. Williams.
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—William H. Burnell.

FORT WILLIAM

Railway Carmen.—H. Smith, 117 Fredrica St.
Street Railway Employees.—J. Douglas, 805 Victoria Ave.

GUELPH

Iron Moulders.—F. W. Felker, 118 Norwich St. (Also for all other locals in Ontario).
Musicians.—S. Cronk, 78 Woolwich St.

HAMILTON

Boot and Shoe Workers.—E. W. A. O'Dell, 20 Rutherford Ave.
Building Trades Council.—Samuel Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave.
Carpenters and Joiners.—Fred. Hawes, 39 East Sixth St., Mount Hamilton. (Also for the District).
Machinists.—R. Riley, Labour Temple. (Also for Niagara Falls).
Moving Picture Machine Operators.—William Adams, 329 Hunter St., W.
Sheet Metal Workers.—Geo. March, 274 Robert St.
Stage Employees, No. 129.—E. Jack, 508 York St.
Steam and Operating Engineers.—R. G. Fenton, 165 Province St.

IROQUOIS FALLS

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—George Sabourin.

KENORA

Machinists.—J. W. Douglas, Box 582.

LONDON

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—H. Rymill, 491 Oxford St.

MIDLAND

Marine Engineers.—Ray N. Smith, Box 179. (All other adjacent locals).

NIAGARA FALLS

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.—William Dunn, 57½ St. Clair Ave.
Carpenters and Joiners.—J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St. (Also for other branches in the Niagara Peninsula)
Railway Carmen.—J. Pretty, 233 Maitland St.

OTTAWA

Carpenters and Joiners.—Charles R. Nichols, 20 Adelaide St. (Also for Hull).
Civic Employees, No. 15 (T. & L. C.).—M. Cain, 24 Anderson St.
Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 257.—W. H. Lane, 189 Patterson Ave.
Musicians.—W. H. Payne, Box 461.
Sheet Metal Workers.—G. Munro, 355 LeBreton St.
Stage Employees, No. 95.—John Campbell, 76 Fourth Ave.
Steam and Operating Engineers.—C. W. Lewis, 21 Garland Ave.
Street Railway Employees.—W. P. Jennings, 16 Spruce St.

PORT ARTHUR

Plumbers, No. 378.—George Bell, 54 Machar Ave.

ST. CATHARINES

Plumbers.—J. S. Robinson, 202 Geneva St.
Street Railway Employees.—F. Hall, 193 Church St.

ST. THOMAS

Railroad Signalmen.—C. N. Irwin, West Lorne, Ont.

STURGEON FALLS

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—H. Windsor.

SAULT ST. MARIE

Plumbers, No. 414.—H. Hawkins, 23 Albert St.

TORONTO

Barbers, No. 517.—G. L. Lewis, 888 Bloor St.
Bookbinders.—W. F. Johnston, 434 Bay St.
Bricklayers.—William Jenoves, Labour Temple, Church St.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.—A. Wilson, 167 Church St.
Carpenters and Joiners (District Council of United Brotherhood).—J. L. Gillanders, Labour Temple, Church St., and A. Cheeseman, 453 Main St.
Carpenters and Joiners (Management Committee of Amalgamated Society).—C. Reid, J. Doggett and D. Dickson, 163½ Church St.
Clothing Workers (Six locals).—Charles A. Torey, 46 Springhurst Ave.
Fur Workers.—F. A. Currie, 343 Bay St.
Ladies' Garment Workers.—S. Kruger, 346 Spadina Avenue.
Machinists.—John Munro, 61 Bond St.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.—F. J. Carney, 63 Sumach St.
Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 173.—W. P. Covert, 257 Brock Ave.
Plasterers and Cement Finishers, No. 48.—W. Lamont, 154 Essex Ave.
Plasterers and Cement Finishers, No. 598, (Cement Finishers).—W. Burleigh, 24 Dennison Ave.
Plumbers, No. 46.—A. G. Weale, 891 Shaw St.
Railway Carmen.—J. Cretney, 115 Bristol Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers.—H. W. McKay, Labour Temple, Church St.
Street Railway Employees.—Joseph Gibbons, Room 4, Labour Temple.

WINDSOR

Bricklayers.—William Massey, 792 Gladstone Ave.
Electrical Workers.—I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Ave.

WINNIPEG

Carpenters and Joiners.—James M. Clements, Labour Temple, 165 James St.
Electrical Workers.—J. L. McBride, Labour Temple, 165 James St.
Machinists.—H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, 165 James St. (All Canadian Railways).
Moulders.—Andrew Kitchen, 54 Smith St.
Photo Engravers.—E. Lawson, Box 2225.
Sheet Metal Workers.—A. H. Cain, 123 Donald St.
Stage Employees, No. 63.—R. P. Devine, 157 Atlantic Ave.
Stage Employees, No. 299.—Milton Bretts, Box 2143.

MOOSE JAW

Steam and Operating Engineers, (Saskatchewan Brotherhood).—W. A. Matheson, 1004 Fifth Ave., N. W.
Switchmen.—E. Edwards, 626 Main St., S.

SASKATOON

Hod Carriers.—D. Bullock, King Edward Hotel.
Plumbers, No. 264.—Horace Nixon, 749 Avenue H., South.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

CALGARY

Carpenters and Joiners.—George McDougall, 910-18th Ave., N.W.

Plumbers, No. 496.—Fred. Deeves, 2409-33rd St., S.W.

EDMONTON

Carpenters and Joiners.—J. Smith, 11828-95a St.

Stage Employees.—A. W. Davies, 9525-109th Ave.

MOUNTAIN PARK

United Mine Workers.—J. E. Beatty.

WAYNE

United Mine Workers, No. 4682.—A. Leivers.

PORT ALBERNI

Longshoremen.—M. Dolan.

PRINCE RUPERT

Seamen (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).—J. H. Meagher.

VANCOUVER

Bricklayers and Masons.—W. S. Dagnall, Box 53.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452.—William Dunn, 1510-11th Ave., E.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society.—A. McSween, 215 W. 14th St., North Vancouver, B.C.

Certified Steam Engineers (Independent).—H. Isherwood, 858-66th Ave., E., South Vancouver, B.C.

Hod Carriers.—H. Harris, 103 Front St.

Longshoremen, No. 38-52.—Thomas Nixon, 152 Cordova St., E.

Machinists.—P. R. Bengough, 807 Holden Bldg.

Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 348.—F. Paul, 6295 Windsor St.

Painters.—H. Collard, 681 Cambie St.

Stage Employees, No. 118.—W. C. R. Baker, Box 711.

Water Front Freight Handlers (Independent).—A. Rawden, 233 Main St., Rear.

VICTORIA

Retail Clerks.—Eugene S. Woodward, Carlin St.

XI. REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR BODIES

Red International of Labour Unions—Preamble to the Constitution—Investigation of Affairs in Nova Scotia Coal Fields—British Labour Party Rejects Communists—Workers' Party of Canada—Young Communists' League—Trade Union Educational League—Some Incidents in Connection with Their Activities.

The Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, was responsible for the provisional formation on July 15, 1920, of the Red International of Labour Unions, which was permanently organized in July, 1921. The Red International, which from the outset has demonstrated its opposition to the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam International), declares itself to be "an international which, together with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the Communist commonwealth." The organization in Canada pledged to work for the overthrow of capitalism and a workers' republic, and which recognizes the Communist International as the only real centre of world revolutionary activities, is the Workers' Party of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. As an adjunct to the Workers' Party there is the Young Communists' League, by means of which it is proposed to "reach the Canadian youth with the message of Communism." The special representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League, which proposes to change the old established plan of trade unions on this continent to one of industrial organization. With the accomplishment of the reorganization plan, which the league is endeavouring to carry out by a system called "boring from within," it is proposed that affiliation be effected with the Red International. The above-mentioned revolutionary organizations being so closely identified, they are all included in the present chapter, in which is also recorded references to incidents concerning their activities, both at home and abroad, which have come under the observation of the department.

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOUR UNIONS

At a conference of Russian trade union officers and the executive of the Third (Communist) International held on July 15, 1920, a provisional committee known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions was formed for the purpose of calling a world congress of trade unions in 1921. Accordingly a conference of trade union representatives was held in Moscow in July, 1921, among the delegates present being two from Canada, one representing the One Big Union and the other the Edmonton district of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union. A permanent international organization under the name of the Red International of Labour Unions was established by the Moscow meeting. A constitution was adopted, the preamble to which is as follows:—

The class struggle has now reached such a degree of development and acuteness that the working class, in order to successfully conduct and complete its struggle for emancipation, must fight as a solid revolutionary class power, not only on a national but also on an international scale, against the bourgeoisie, who despite the severe competition on the world market, is closely united in its hatred of the proletarian revolution and solidly welded against the slightest attempt of the proletariat to free itself from exploitation. Since the exploitation is international, the fight against it must have an international character. All internationals of labour unions, which existed up to the present moment, at best were but international statistical bureaus for mutual information. The International Secretariat of Labour Unions before the war was merely an information agency, it did not pursue any militant class aims. The Amsterdam International of Labour Unions is even less fit to deal with the issues at hand than its predecessor. The first was but an information office, the latter occupies itself with politics of the worst kind, with anti-proletarian, bourgeois politics. It sets forth the idea of class co-operation, social peace and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. In its essence it is an international of counteraction to the struggle for emancipation of the working class. Against this international of impotence, confusion, subservience to the bourgeoisie, such as the Amsterdam International is, we must oppose—an international of revolutionary vigour, of class activity—an international which together with the Communist International will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth.

Such a militant labour union international can be built up only by revolutionary class unions, conscious of the purpose and methods of the defensive and offensive struggle against the class enemy. The problem history has put before the revolutionary unions requires the utmost concentration of power, unexampled intensity and the greatest self-sacrifice of the conscious vanguard elements of the working class.

The following are the aims and purpose of the Red International of Labour Unions:—

- (1) To organize the large working mass in the whole world for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of the toilers from oppression and exploitation and the establishment of the socialist commonwealth.
- (2) To carry on a wide agitation and propaganda of the principles of revolutionary class struggle, social revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionary mass action for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and the bourgeois state.
- (3) To fight against the corruptive ulcer, gnawing at the vitals of the world labour union movement, of compromising with the bourgeoisie against the ideals of class co-operation and social peace and the absurd hopes for a peaceable transition from capitalism to socialism.
- (4) To unite the revolutionary class elements of the world labour union movement and carry on decisive battle against the International Bureau of Labour attached to the League of Nations and against the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, which by their programme and tactics are but the bulwark of the world bourgeoisie.
- (5) To co-ordinate and regulate the struggle of the working class in all countries and organize international demonstrations each time, when the situation demands them.
- (6) To take the initiative of international campaigns about prominent events of class struggle, to open subscription lists for the benefit of strikers in great social conflicts, etc.

STRUGGLE AGAINST EXPULSION

The second congress of the Red International of Labour Unions, held in Moscow in November, 1922, reached the following decision with regard to the expulsion from trade unions of adherents of that organization:—

The ever-growing revolutionizing of the masses forces the trade union bureaucracy to mechanically suppress the opposition. The trade union bureaucracy resorts to various forms and methods of struggle, according to countries and inter-relation of forces, from the expulsion of separate persons and groups, up to the exclusion of thousands of workers. The task of the adherents of the R.I.L.U. in this respect is quite clear. The most violent struggle should be carried on against the expulsions of the opposition. The struggle should be carried out by all methods.

It is necessary to make clear to the masses the causes of these expulsions. At every workers' meeting, in every workshop and in every factory, the question of the re-admission of those expelled should be raised. The question should be referred to the judgment of the large masses. Discussions in small circles on this subject are quite futile. The opposition is being expelled, not because it is breaking class solidarity, not because it refuses to participate in the joint struggle against the bourgeoisie, but because it hampers co-operation with the bourgeoisie.

Those expelled should not remain isolated for one day. The forms of their organizations may change in accordance with local conditions. But whatever the form of the organization of the expelled may be, they must carry on a steadfast struggle for their re-admission, strengthening their organization, on the basis of practical struggle against the employers.

TASKS IN THE MOST IMPORTANT COUNTRIES

The second convention of the Red International considered the conditions existing in the most important countries and outlined what should be done in each country by its followers to advance the cause of the Moscow body. As regards the conditions in the United States the printed resolutions and decisions of the Red International contained the following:—

In the United States, where the Trade Union Educational League and the independent revolutionary unions exist, it is necessary to strive towards close co-operation between these organizations. This co-operation should be based upon jointly carrying out a single practical programme of action, jointly formulated.

The Trade Union Educational League, which has carried out extensive work during its short existence, should strive to base its support upon a collective membership. The right course taken by this league against disruption and for the winning over of the trade unions should not be carried to organizational fetishism. It is necessary to fight disruption, but it should be borne in mind that there is a great number of organized left-wing workers outside the American Federation of Labour, and that the great majority of the American proletariat is outside any organization.

Contact should be established in the work of the adherents of the R.I.L.U. in all trade union organizations in America. A position here exists of rival organizations which declare their affiliation to the R.I.L.U., but which do not wish to unite among themselves, in the general leadership of the work, out of some local or personal consideration, cannot be tolerated. A council of action should be fashioned for co-ordinating the work of the minorities in the American Federation of Labour, the I.W.W. and the independent unions.

ONE UNION FOR EACH INDUSTRY

The Red International advocates the industrial form of organization, similar to the plan existing in Russia. Under the Russian system all the workers in a given industry are members of the same union, e.g., all workers in a textile factory, including the weavers, mechanics, labourers, etc., belong to the union of textile workers. The Red International is also opposed to secession in the ranks of organized labour, preferring that those who consider the existing craft unions as reactionary should remain in such unions, and by

a system of "boring from within" endeavour to capture the organizations for Communism. This policy is also advocated by the Workers' Party of Canada and the Trade Union Educational League, both of which are discussed in this chapter. The only body in Canada in affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America (covering the coal fields of Nova Scotia), in which certain radical members have been active in propagating Communist principles, made application for affiliation with the Red International, but was subsequently compelled by the executive board of the United Mine Workers, on report of a special committee, to withdraw its request, such affiliation being contrary to the constitution of the organization. To the statement of the special committee appointed to report on the application of District 26 for affiliation with the Red International, the following letter, bearing date of Moscow, March 19, 1923, was published in the *Maritime Labour Herald* on April 21, 1923, as being sent to District 26:—

Dear Comrade:

We have received a copy of the "Official Statement of the Policy of the United Mine Workers of America on the Red International of Moscow." There are points in this statement which we think you might take up with advantage in the course of your struggle for the freedom of members and units of the organization to affiliate with organizations representing tendencies with which they are in sympathy, and which are not aimed at the destruction of trade unionism.

The official statement reveals that the members of the International Executive Board Committee, either have made no study whatever of the principles and objects of the R.I.L.U., or have wilfully misrepresented them. They state, for instance, that the purpose of the Red International of Labour Unions is "first—control, and afterward the destruction of the bona-fide trade union movement." Nothing in the history of the writings of the R.I.L.U., offers any reason for this wild statement. It has always been the object of the R.I.L.U. not merely to preserve the existing trade union movement, but to strengthen it and expand it. We need only refer our critics to our campaign against expulsions and splits in the labour movement, in order to prove this.

The committee also remarks that "the Red International is an outgrowth of the One Big Union which went through its processes of major development in the northwestern provinces of Canada in the year 1918." Further on the report reads, "the Red International is an organization similar in character and make-up to the One Big Union." After having the accusation hurled against us from all quarters that we are a conspiratorial organization founded in, and maintained in Moscow, it is indeed a refreshing change for us to hear that the R.I.L.U. was founded in Northwestern Canada. The committee has at least selected a spot where the climate is not unsimilar to that of Moscow and where therefore Comrade Losovsky would suffer no undue results from weather differences, in the execution of his official duties. As a matter of fact, the R.I.L.U. is totally different from the One Big Union in its structure, scope and principles. Whereas the One Big Union is a dual union which has consistently endeavoured to win over to itself sections of the regular labour movement, in order to form new unions alongside of the old one—the Red International of Labour Unions has consistently and constantly opposed the tactics of the dual unionists, and has, not merely advised, but definitely instructed its adherents to stay within their unions and to try and influence them to affiliate with the R.I.L.U.

The Red International of Labour Unions is an international organization to which are affiliated entire unions in various countries. For instance practically all the trade unions in Bulgaria are affiliated with the R.I.L.U. and half the unions in France and Czecho-Slovakia. Besides the unions in many countries which are affiliated with the R.I.L.U. there are also minorities of certain unions which signify their adherence to us, although their national bodies have not yet joined us. There is the example of the English labour movement for instance. In London District alone, thousands of trade unionists support the R.I.L.U. through the adherence of various district Trades and Labour Councils, locals, etc. These bodies are not officially affiliated in the sense that national or international unions are, but formally signify their support of our principles and constitute, within the various unions, an organized minority whose purpose it is, through legitimate educational activity to acquaint all their fellow members with our principles, in order to secure the affiliation of the whole labour movement to the Red International of Labour Unions.

The legal ground for the decision of this committee of the International Executive Board—when we brush away the cloud of windy vapourings with which they describe an R.I.L.U. which has never existed except in their own fevered imaginations—lies in the fact that Section 2, Article 12, of the U.M.W. of A. constitution states that any "member accepting membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, the Working Class Union, the One Big Union, or any Dual Organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour.....shall not be permitted to have membership in our union unless they forfeit their membership in the dual organization."

They then proceed to say "it has come to our knowledge that the Red International is in the estimation of the American Federation of Labour, a dual organization." This is the whole of their case from the point of view of their actual constitutional right to exclude District 26. District 26 has, however, an excellent weapon of defense in the fact that the Red International of Labour Unions, as an International which seeks affiliation to itself of national labour unions, can in no way whatever parallel or be dual to those national labour movements. For instance, nothing would please the Red International of Labour Unions better than to secure the affiliation of the American Federation of Labour, although, it is true, considering the present leadership of the A. F. of L. such affiliation does not appear to be an immediate probability. For example, there is in Jugo Slavia a Federation of Labour not dissimilar in form to the A. F. of L. This Federation, which includes practically all the unions of the Kingdom, is affiliated with the R.I.L.U. The R.I.L.U. does not seek to destroy the Jugo-Slavian Federation of Labour, but its adherents did endeavour, through the exercise within their unions of their prerogative of their free expression of opinion, to educate the member-

ship to the desirability of their being affiliated to our great International. The R.I.L.U. we repeat, as an International organization does not act in rivalry with national unions or federations of unions. Therefore the statement that the R.I.L.U. is a dual organization to the American Federation of Labour is absolutely false, and we challenge the makers of this statement to adduce one word of proof from our Constitution and programme or from any of our official publications. What they will find, however, is that we are an international organization of labour unions, based irrevocably upon the class struggle pledged to support the workers everywhere and at all times, in their struggles for their immediate demands and for the final overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of a new society based upon the rule of the workers.

We do not counsel District 26 to unite formally, as a trade union district, with the R.I.L.U. if such action would mean their expulsion from the U. M. W. of A. We do not demand that units of labour organizations, which are not nationally affiliated with us, should officially affiliate as labour bodies. It is sufficient for minority bodies, within non-affiliated unions, merely to declare their sympathetic adherence to our principles—and for such an expression of opinion by a group of trade unionists expulsion can hardly be applied.

The task of District 26 is to remain steadfastly loyal to the principles of the R.I.L.U., and also to the organization of the U. M. W. of A., while carrying on an educational campaign among their fellow members of the U. M. W. of A. in other districts in favour of the R.I.L.U. A most effective feature of this campaign should consist of the actual discussion with the International executive board on this matter for which the widest publicity should be secured. We wonder, for instance, how many of the rank and file of the U. M. W. of A. who have been through West Virginia, Herrin and the terrorism of Pennsylvania will agree with Ellis Searls, editor of the union's journal and representative of their ultra-reactionary executive board members when he states the "United Mine Workers of America officially denounce all of the things that red radicalism and bolshevism represent." It is hoped that after this controversy will come a wide spread interest among the members of the U. M. W. of A. in the principles of the R.I.L.U.

The Red International of Labour Unions fraternally salutes the courageous membership of the United Mine Workers of America who have fought so often and so well for their class. It extends its heartiest greetings to such valiant fighters in the miners' cause as Alexander Howat, who has become beloved by every member of the union through his magnificent fight against the labour-hating Industrial Court. It salutes the class-conscious miners of Illinois who ever have remained true to the cause of labour, and congratulates them on the successful outcome of the first Herrin trial. It has watched every phase of the long and bitter struggle in West Virginia with close fraternal interest; and it sends a message of solidarity from hundreds of thousands of the R.I.L.U. to their battling brothers in those far hills. To the coke miners of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, who are struggling not only against the mine owners but against the betrayal and treachery of their own international leaders, we send assurance of our close interest in their fight and the practical support of all our adherents in the United States.

Comrades of District 26, we know that you will not halt nor falter in your great task of rallying the working class of Canada to the banner of the Red International of Labour Unions, but will forge on, keeping ever in mind the essential necessity of unity in the labour movement and the historical revolutionary mission of our class.

With revolutionary greetings,

Yours for International Solidarity,

(Sgd.) G. SLUCKY,

Secretary.

International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Miners.

A. KALNIN,

Acting General Secretary, Red International of Labour Unions.

RAIDS IN DISTRICT 26

On May 14, 1923, the provincial police who were stationed in the Cape Breton district at that time made a raid on the headquarters of the United Mine Workers' district union in Glace Bay for the purpose of securing "Red" literature, which it was thought was being distributed in the locality. The homes of some union officials were also searched with the same object. The claim was made by certain of the union officers in the district that the raids were only a subterfuge, the real purpose being to bring about disruption of the miners' union. Besides resolutions of protest against the actions of the police by some of the local unions of coal miners in the district, a mass meeting attended by upwards of 4,000 miners in Sydney on May 17 adopted the following resolution:—

This mass meeting of the miners of Glace Bay and surrounding towns called by the local unions to protest against the raids being carried on by the provincial police hereby resolves:

That the raids carried out by the provincial police, organized by the Armstrong Government to help the British Empire Steel Corporation to keep the workers of this province working for the low wages decided upon by the corporation were part of a campaign to smash the U.M.W.A., District 26, and are absolute violations of every constitutional right of the workers of this province, and smashes the freedom of the workers to organize themselves in unions.

We deny that these raids are directed against the so-called "Reds" but on the contrary are directed against the officers of this District in an attempt to cause confusion in our ranks and smash our solidarity. These raids can only be in the interests of the coal companies and are organized for the purpose of further subjecting us to the rule of these exploiters.

We condemn the capitalist daily press for the pernicious stories that they have circulated regarding the seizure of a red flag in the U.M.W. headquarters and protest against the approval which they have given these union-smashing raids by not even protesting against them. The conduct of the press of this province during the raids adds another chapter to their infamous record of being subservient to the corporations and the Armstrong Government. We, as union men, declare that the press is taking an active part in the campaign to smash the U.M.W. by its general approval of these unconstitutional raids.

There, be it resolved, that we refuse to tolerate any further attacks upon our union and appoint a committee of action composed of all the officers of the local unions in Glace Bay and surrounding towns and instruct them to call a 24-hour strike in the event of the provincial police conducting any more raids upon the homes or arresting any of the men whose houses were raided.

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Premier Armstrong, the Attorney-General of the province and the labour press of this country.

No arrests were made in connection with the raids by the authorities.

The Sydney *Record* of May 15 under the caption "The Glace Bay Search," made the following editorial comment on the Cape Breton situation:—

There will be an outcry in red circles because of the search which was made of district headquarters of the United Mine Workers by members of the provincial police on Monday evening. That is to be expected. The Reds hate the provincial police as a force representative of constituted authority. Perhaps, at first thought, some members of the United Mine Workers who have no sympathy with the Reds may be resentful of the action of the police. A hasty feeling of resentment would be understandable, but reflection upon the situation would banish any such feeling from the breast of any right-thinking man. The search was not directed at the United Mine Workers. It was made because men who are district officers of the United Mine Workers have been following a line of conduct which has created a very strong suspicion that they are parties to an effort to destroy the existing form of government in Canada, and, in the words of one of the Red agitators, these men have been brought into Cape Breton to set up the Soviet Republic of Canada. These district officers have made plain their sympathy with Communism and other Red "—isms," they have paraded proudly behind the red flag of revolution, they have given countenance to wild red utterances by imported agitators. The provincial authorities would be neglectful of duty if they did not see to it that provincial police, or other officers of the law, investigated closely the action of these Red leaders and examined their documents. The search at Glace Bay on Monday was the direct consequence of the Red efforts of men who were put in office by the United Mine Workers and have abused their trust.

UNITED MINE WORKERS EXECUTIVE INVESTIGATES AFFAIRS IN DISTRICT 26

Although District 26 under compulsion withdrew its application for affiliation with the Red International, advocates of the doctrine of that organization are understood to have been welcome visitors in that locality. While it is common knowledge that certain of the members of the United Mine Workers in District 26 have declared themselves as revolutionists, the majority of the members are not so inclined. With a view to clarifying the situation some of the local branches of the U. M. W. demanded a new election of district officers. To investigate the conditions prevailing in the locality, the executive head of the U.M.W. appointed a commission of five members, the committee visiting District 26 in May, 1923.

The full text of the report of the commission, dated June 12, 1923, which was addressed to Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the U.M.W., was as follows:—

In compliance with your instructions, the undersigned committee of five visited District No. 26, Nova Scotia, Canada, made an investigation of specific matters and general conditions and submit this report for your consideration.

In the course of our investigation we had a two days' conference with the executive board of District No. 26, at the district office in Glace Bay, during which time all matters of interest were taken up in detail and full and free discussion was had on all questions under consideration.

We also visited Stellarton and Springhill, on the mainland, and held conferences with the official representatives of local unions in those localities.

The specific matters for investigation were appeals from local unions to the International Union with respect to the alleged failure of the officials of District No. 26 to hold an election at the proper time as prescribed by constitution; also with respect to the present contractual relations between District No. 26 and the operating interests in that field and the possibility of securing an increase in wages above the present rates. We were also requested to familiarize ourselves as far as possible with general conditions in the district, with particular regard to the radical propaganda now being disseminated in favour of the so-called Red Trade Union International at Moscow.

The matter first taken up with the district executive board was the alleged failure of the officers of District No. 26 to hold an election on the date provided for by the district constitution, which is the second Tuesday in December of each year. The members of the district executive board contend that it was generally understood by the delegates attending the convention held in Truro that the officers elected at the special election would serve the unexpired term and the full term that followed without holding another election. They also contend that when the entire district executive board resigned at the Truro convention that a motion was made which provided that the officers elected at the special election would serve the unexpired term and the full term that follows, but an examination of the Truro convention records failed to disclose anything in the form of a record that made any specific provision relative to the term of office the officials would serve who were elected at the special election.

We were further informed that every local union in the district had been circularized by resolution which provided for the holding of a district election, and out of a total of thirty-four local unions in the district, only fifteen resolutions were returned to the district office, ten local unions being in favour of the immediate election and five local unions being against it.

In order to secure all the information possible on this matter, we requested former president Baxter and former vice-president Delaney, who were the district executive officers who presided over the Truro convention,

to attend the conference. Brother Baxter in stating his recollection of what transpired when this matter was before the Truro convention pointed out that the question was raised by a delegate from the floor of the convention, and he as district president gave his opinion that the constitution should be complied with and the nomination blanks should be sent to the local unions at the proper time, as prescribed by the constitution; also it was his judgment that in the event the officers elected at the special election should receive large majorities the constitutional procedure would only be a matter of form, in compliance with the law, for in all probability there would not be any opposition and consequently no contest for office.

Brother Delaney explained his understanding, which supported fully the entire statement made by Brother Baxter. We also interviewed some of the delegates to the Truro convention from the Stellarton and Springhill sub-districts, and they stated that there was no understanding at the Truro convention as to the term of office, and they contend that an election should have been held on the second Tuesday in December, 1922, according to the constitution.

Section 3, Article 9, of the District No. 26 constitution provides as follows:—

"The election of district officers and international board member to be held on the second Tuesday of December of each year, and officers shall take office twenty days after the tellers have declared them elected."

In reviewing this entire matter pertaining to election, your committee is confronted with the expressed understanding of a number of men who attended the Truro convention as delegates and of others who were acting at that time in an official capacity. It is evident that these men differ as to any general understanding on the term of office for the officials elected at the special election, and the records of the convention are silent on this disputed question. There are also ten local unions that have passed resolutions insisting that the constitution be complied with and an immediate election held. Five local unions have passed resolutions in opposition to an immediate election and half of the local unions in the district have remained silent on this question. The records of the Truro convention do not show any action as to the term of office for officials elected at the special election.

In view of these facts, we are of the opinion that an election should have been held last December, as provided for by the constitution, and it is our judgment that an early election would bring about a better feeling among the membership in many local unions. We would, therefore, recommend that the executive board of District No. 26 be instructed to hold, at the earliest date possible, an election for district officers and international board member.

During our discussion on matters pertaining to the election, the question of the status of Alexander M. Stewart, international board member elected at the special election, was brought to our attention. The district executive board contends that Brother Stewart should be recognized as the international board member from District No. 26, because Brother Silby Barrett's term of office expired on April 1st and Brother Alexander M. Stewart is the duly elected representative on the international board from District No. 26.

In considering this matter, your committee is not unmindful of the action taken at a recent meeting of the international executive board on this question, but since that time the term of office for which Brother Barrett was elected has expired, and unless Brother Stewart is recognized as a member of the international executive board, District No. 26 will be without representation on the board. It is our judgment that if Alexander M. Stewart is recognized as international board member it will create a much better feeling and will help to clarify the situation in many parts of the district. Your committee, therefore recommends that Brother Stewart be recognized as the international board member from April 1st until an election is held in the district.

Question of Contract.—We had a full and free discussion with the District Executive Board on the question of contract and the negotiations prior to signing the agreement now in effect, which carries with it much lower rates of wages than were paid during the year 1921. The district officials pointed out that small increases in wages had been offered the contract miners by the British Empire Steel Company, which had been refused because all classes of labour are contending for the 1921 wage rate. We were also informed that on several occasions an effort had been made to have the British Empire Steel Company reopen the present contract and negotiate on the basis of the 1921 wage rates, but the company had steadfastly refused. It was suggested that perhaps we might be helpful in a further effort to have the company reopen wage scale negotiations, and a joint conference was arranged with the officials of the British Empire Steel Company. The full district executive board, with the international committee, attended the conference, and four of the company officials were present. The joint conference was in session for four hours, during which time the relative position of both sides was fully explained. We pointed out that Nova Scotia was the only district where a reduction in wages was forced upon the miners; also that coal from the United States which goes on the market in competition with Nova Scotia coal was being mined at the 1921 scale, which is the highest wage scale ever paid in this country, and that in view of these facts there was no justification for a continuance of the exceedingly low wage standards now in effect in Nova Scotia.

The operators pointed out that the contract now in effect was accepted by the miners of Nova Scotia after the Cleveland Agreement had been made in the States; also that most of the production was shipped by boat up the St. Lawrence river during the summer months, and that contracts had been based upon the present wage schedules and working conditions which they were unable to change at the present time, and which they contend would necessarily have to be done before agreeing to any change in the wage schedules that would materially increase the cost of production. Our invitation to reopen the contract and negotiate on the basis of a higher scale was, therefore, denied.

Red Trade Union International and General Conditions.—We had a rather lengthy session with the district executive board on these questions. We were advised that the application of District No. 26 to affiliate with the Red Trade Union International of Moscow had been withdrawn and that the board would comply with the laws of the United Mine Workers. However, the sincerity of their expression can best be judged by their actions since the international executive board instructed them to withdraw their application for affiliation with the Red Trade Union International.

The action of the international executive board was forwarded to Moscow by Secretary McLachlan and upon receipt of an official reply copies were sent to all local unions in the district, also to many publications where there was an opportunity for wide circulation. This was done to counteract the action of the inter-

national executive board, and no doubt purely for propaganda purposes. Only recently, such men as Malcolm Bruce, who edits a Workers' Party paper at Toronto, were welcome visitors and taken into many local unions. We were informed Bruce's principal topic of discussion was general abuse and condemnation of the officials of this organization and trade unions in general.

Thos. Meyerscough, of Western Pennsylvania, was also a welcome visitor in the district, and we are reliably informed that his general discourse from the public platform was a general castigation of the international officials and an advocacy of the progressive movement within the U. M. W. of A. Money was raised within the district to defray the expenses of Meyerscough and others, and this would indicate that there is little change in policy of those who are directing the affairs of District No. 26 and no change in the inward attitude toward the Red Trade Union International. Men can best be judged by their acts, and while officers of a district assist and condone men that propose to destroy the principles and the effectiveness of this organization, their hearts and sincere efforts are not in the movement and the "boring from within" process continues. This is plainly indicated by the sending out from the district office of resolutions recommending an indignation strike of two or more days per week, which is a rank violation of the principles of our organization, and if put into effect would violate every principle of joint agreement.

This method of resistance and opposition is in full accord with the philosophy and the procedure advocated by the Red Trade Union International at Moscow, and no doubt the exponents of this philosophy may be expected at every opportunity to put it into effect, invariably to the detriment of the membership.

In our meetings on the mainland with committees from local unions, in the Stellarton and Springhill sub-districts, we found that a splendid feeling prevailed and the loyalty of the membership was fully apparent. These local unions are demanding that a district election be held and are very much dissatisfied because, as they contend, the district executive board is now holding office in violation of the district constitution.

We found that a general feeling prevailed among the men in all parts of the district that the 1921 wage scale should be restored. If this could be done, it no doubt would be most helpful in clarifying the situation, but little hope can be entertained for reopening the contract unless the British Empire Steel Company makes a change in policy, and this is doubtful because the present contract does not expire until January, 1924.

It is our judgment that if an election is held in the near future it will bring a degree of satisfaction to many of the membership and will no doubt help to harmonize the general situation, and the results may to a marked degree be helpful to the organization.

REPLY OF DISTRICT 26 TO PRESIDENT LEWIS

On June 19, President Lewis notified the convention of District 26, then in session in New Glasgow, N.S., that the executive had unanimously adopted the report of the commission which investigated conditions in District 26, the adoption of the report carrying with it, among other things (1) Instructions to District 26 to hold a new election, (2) Re-affirmation of International Executive Board with respect to Red International of Labour Unions, (3) Asking that the district convention take action defining eligibility of candidates for district officers and international board members which will exclude all individuals who profess to believe in the principles of the Red International rather than the principles and proclaimed ideals of the U. M. W. or men who seek to hold office therein for the purpose of enhancing the welfare of an aggregation which seeks the control and later the destruction of the U.M.W., (4) Appeal to the members of District 26 to exercise their moral force to purge the union in that field of its open and secret enemies to the end that its integrity may be assured and its future perpetuated.

The reply of the District convention to the telegram from President Lewis stated that the convention had previous to the receipt of his message decided to change the constitution in respect to elections, making the third Tuesday in August the election date. The message from District 26 also contained the following:—

In respect to Red International of Labour Unions and decisions of International Executive Board, we wish to repeat that application for membership therein has been withdrawn and shall not be made again until consent of international union has been obtained. This convention declares that it shall firmly stand by the principle that in District 26 we shall defend freedom of thought, whether expressed by tongue or pen, and cannot consent to enact special rules to debar any member running in election in this district because of their beliefs, and this convention is amazed at your request to violate the ideals upon which our great union has been built.

DISTRICT 26 IGNORES INSTRUCTIONS OF GENERAL PRESIDENT

The main issue before the convention of District 26 was the demand for the 1921 wage rates for the coal miners employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation. The executive of the district had requested the company to reopen the present wage contract, and the commission (referred to above) which visited the district also endeavoured to do similarly, but the company refused on the ground that the present contracts for coal had been based on the wage scale then in effect and which had been accepted by the union miners. The policy adopted by the convention of District 26 declared (1) That as the contract which had been signed by the miners and the company had on many occasions been violated by the latter, it was therefore null and void, so far as the miners were concerned, (2) that the British Empire Steel Corporation be notified that the miners demand the 1921 rates, and

give the company one day to reply, (3) that in the event of the company refusing to grant the 1921 rates that a strike be declared so soon as a strike ballot could be taken, the strike to embrace all mine employees, including the maintenance men.

On June 21, the president of District 26 notified the international president, John L. Lewis, of the decision of the convention, to which the following reply was forwarded by President Lewis:—

The International Executive Board has considered your telegram of June 21st, stating that convention of District 26 considers agreement with coal operators as being now null and void. This action is an unwarranted violation of traditional and consistent policy of United Mine Workers, which believes in integrity of contract and strict adherence to its provisions by all parties thereto. No district of United Mine Workers has ever repudiated a joint agreement after it has been accepted by the membership affected, and the International Executive Board cannot permit District 26 to take ill-considered action which will violate every rule of honourable joint relationship and bring our union into public disrepute. The agreement in District 26 was made for a specific period, and was ratified by the membership of that District by referendum vote. The International Executive Board will insist that this contract be continued in force and effect until the specific date of its termination. It is also true, Article 16, Section 1, of International Constitution will prohibit your district from engaging in a strike involving all or a major portion of its members without the sanction of the International Union. The International Executive Board does not propose to tolerate any violation of this section. Your statement is in error when you say you understand your most unwarranted procedure to be in harmony with the policy of the International Union. Your policy is also in error when you undertake to base such action upon private statements made in executive session of one member of the International Commission which recently visited that District. This telegram is being sent with the approval of the International Executive Board, and I would like to have official assurance that there will be no violation of the law or the policies of the United Mine Workers in this respect by District 26.

The message of President Lewis was read to the convention. The delegates, however, adhered to the decision to take a strike vote, the telegram of President Lewis to be placed before the rank and file with the ballot. At the same time that the strike vote was being taken nominations for district officers were also being made. While some of the local branches refused to use the strike ballots, others proceeded with the vote, the result of which, according to figures made public, showed a small majority in favour of striking to enforce the demand for the 1921 wage scale. The election of officers, however, did not take place owing to the charter of District 26 having been revoked by the international president and the executive removed from office because the members of the union had engaged in a sympathetic strike and the district executive board had failed to have the miners return to work upon being ordered to do so by the international president. (Further details of this incident are given in a subsequent chapter of this report.)

PROPOSED UNITED FRONT OF TRANSPORT WORKERS

A conference was held in Berlin on May 23-24, 1923, the meeting being called by the representatives of the International Transport Workers' Federation and the All-Russian Transport Workers' Unions as a result of the previous exchange of correspondence between these two organizations. It was stated that the conference was designed to establish the united front of transport workers "for self defence against the growing capitalist and democratic reaction." The International Transport Workers' Federation is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the All-Russian body is identified with the Red International of Labour Unions. The meeting in Berlin was the first occasion on which representatives of the affiliations of the two internationals have met. The decisions of the conference included:—

1. To form an equally represented international committee of action whose task it will be to propagate, organize and carry through the struggle of the transport workers, railway workers and seamen of all countries and tendencies against militarism, danger of war and Fascism.
2. To organize a constant control of all transport of munitions, in the first place by the creation of control committees at the factories, the important docks, railway junctions and frontier stations.
3. To convene a world congress of the transport workers of all countries and tendencies for the purpose of creating a united fighting front and for the setting up of the united national and international organization.
4. To adopt the necessary measures for the common support of transport workers of all countries persecuted by Fascism, especially through the creation of a common fund.

The conference expressed the hope that it would not only succeed in the near future in realizing the unity of all transport workers and effectively carrying on their common struggle against militarism, danger of war and Fascism, but that the international secretariats of other industries will create the unity necessary in the interests of all the workers.

The manifestos issued by the Berlin conference bore the names of Edo Fimmen, who is secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation and was also secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and A. Losovsky, who is secretary of the Red International of Labour Unions, both of whom, however, signed only for their respective unions of transport workers.

The executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at its meeting on June 8, gave consideration to the decisions of the transport workers' conference at which common action with the Russian trade unions was agreed upon by the representatives of the transport workers' federation affiliated with the International Federation. A resolution was adopted disavowing any responsibility for the conference of the transport workers or for the conclusions reached. Following this action the general council of the International Transport Workers' Federation met on June 17-18 to decide the attitude to be adopted in respect of the Berlin conference. While some of the council maintained that the I.T.F. should take advantage of every opportunity to bring about unity of all transport workers independently of any other group of workers, others held that in no case should the I.T.F. take action except in perfect agreement with the leaders of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The general council was of opinion that a concentration of all proletarian forces in a struggle against war, reaction and Fascism is necessary in the interest of the working class, and declared that the delegates of the I.T.F. who took part in the conference at Berlin endeavoured, under a conviction of this necessity, to reach a united front. The council, however, held that it is a necessary condition to a united front with the Red International of Labour Unions, or with any of the component parts of that organization, that the R.I.L.U. should instruct its affiliated unions to cease along the whole line hostilities against the organizations affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, and should guarantee compliance with these instructions. It is also necessary that the Russian trade unions should declare their willingness to use every available means of fighting war, reaction and Facism in Russia as well as in other countries.

The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions sent the following message to the International Federation of Trade Unions as a reply to the decisions of the transport workers' conference:—

The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, having been informed of the resolution of the bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, which was adopted in respect of the united front established by the transport workers declares:—

The bureau of the Amsterdam International declares itself ready to enter into relations with the trade unions of Russia, and even to reconstitute the unity of the world trade union movement. Nevertheless, the Central Council notes with regret that the transport workers having made the first step towards unity the above bureau is taking the course of those who strive to destroy the unity achieved at the cost of so many efforts. The Russian trade unions have proved that they were ready for action in common with trade unions of other views. They sent their delegates to the International Peace Congress of The Hague, and deeply regret that their proposals there were rejected. If The Hague congress had adopted these proposals, it is certain that the French imperialists would not have dared to occupy the Ruhr basin. After the occupation of the Rhur, the Russian trade unions made repeated proposals for common action against the danger of war, the Fascist reaction and the offensive of capital. If the Amsterdam International seriously thinks it is possible and necessary to organize both special and general actions for the emancipation of the working classes, it seems to us that it should use its influence over those of its organizations which endeavour to destroy the united front of the transport workers, which is the first step towards the reconstitution of the unity of the international trade union movement.

The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions again proposes to the Amsterdam International the convening of a meeting of delegates of the trade union centres affiliated to Amsterdam and the independent trade union centres affiliated to the Red Trade Union International for the purpose of formulating a programme of action against the danger of war and the Fascist reaction.

As it attaches exclusive importance to the movement against world reaction, the Central Council consents in anticipation to take part in any conference arranged in any other way which you may propose.

All the Russian trade unions, including the railwaymen, seamen and transport workers who took part in the transport workers' conference at Berlin, protest energetically against any attempt to destroy the agreement concluded at the international conference at Berlin. They would be very happy to see similar agreements extended throughout the whole of the international trade union movement.

The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions expresses its conviction that the International Federation of Trade Unions will on its side take all the necessary steps to facilitate an understanding between the workers of all views in the struggle against world reaction. The Central Council considers that a preliminary discussion can be arranged at the beginning of the month of June in Berlin.

As a reply to the above message the bureau of the International Federation at its meeting on June 29, reaffirmed its former action, which it proposed to submit to the forthcoming meeting of the Management Committee. The Management Committee at its meeting in August dealt with the question of the attitude of the I.F.T.U. to the Communists, in particular with regard to their invitation to form a "united front." With only one dissenting vote a resolution was adopted, in which the principles of the International Federation were defined and the conditions necessary for agreement with the Russian trade unions were laid down, as follows:—

The Management Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at its meeting at Amsterdam on August 3rd and 4th, 1923, discussed the proposal for the formation of a united front, especially in connection with the letter of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council of June 11th, 1923, the letter of the International Transport Workers' Federation of June 21st, and the resolutions adopted by the General Council of the International Transport Workers' Federation at its meeting of the 17th and 18th June, 1923.

Under present conditions, at a moment when the reaction is endeavouring to strike the final blow for the destruction of the trade union powers trade union unity is of supreme importance to the organized working classes.

This trade union unity must be effected inside the national federations affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions and inside the International Federation of Trade Unions itself, if it is to achieve its purpose.

In conformity with its resolutions of Amsterdam, London and Rome the I. F. T. U. therefore reaffirms its sincere desire to see the Russian trade unions united with the organized working classes of the whole world.

Trade union unity, however, can only be of real use and value when an atmosphere is created of mutual esteem and mutual confidence.

To this end the hostile acts and attacks directed against the International Federation of Trade Unions, its affiliated organizations, and its leaders must cease once and for all.

Moreover, the Russian workers must, like the organized workers in the other countries, declare their willingness to fight war and reaction in all its forms in their own land.

The Management Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions confirms the previous decisions of the Bureau, and declares its willingness to enter into negotiation with the representatives of the Russian Federation of Trade Unions as soon as these can be regarded as the genuine mandatories of the Russian trade unions which have accepted the conditions specified above, and have acted accordingly.

With regard to the co-operation between the International Federation of Trade Unions and the international trade secretariats, the Management Committee declares:—That, faithful to the policy adopted at the International Trade Union Congress held at Zurich in 1913, and in conformity with the agreements made between the Bureau and the International Federation of Trade Unions and the international trade secretariats at Rome, it recognizes the necessity for common action supported by all the above-mentioned organizations. It considers it desirable that the trade secretariats shall not, without previous consultation with the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions, take any action which may prejudice the decisions of the International Trade Union Congresses.

In order to avoid the recurrence of such difficulties as have resulted from the incidents of the last few months, the Management Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions instructs the bureau to arrange a conference with the representatives of all the trade secretariats as soon as possible.

Declaration of Principles.

In accordance with the above resolution, the International Federation of Trade Unions shall continue its fight against militarism, capitalism and reaction in all their forms, and its struggle for the emancipation of the international working classes and for peace. It is prepared to co-operate with all genuine labour organizations which adopt this programme and accept the platform of trade union independence.

The International Federation of Trade Unions recognizes the principle of class-conflict; its ideal is the abolition of wage-slavery and the liberation of the working classes. It adopts the standpoint, however, that the principle of democracy is the essential condition for all progress in this direction. It sees in reform and in social progress a surer way to the moral and material emancipation of the masses than demagogic oratory which merely serves to furnish the reaction with arguments wherewith it is able to instil fear into the general public and to bar the way to progress.

The victory of the international proletariat can only bring emancipation to all by the introduction of a regime under which private ownership of the means of production is abolished, and the universal interest of mankind takes the place of private interest; and it is for the achievement of these objects that the International Federation of Trade Unions is fighting. In recognition of this proletarian ideal, the International Federation of Trade Unions has the right, in its struggle for gradual progress and for urgent social reform, to claim the co-operation of all workers of all countries, and it is the duty of these to give it their support.

Regardless of tendencies and personalities, against all capitalist, militarist, and nationalist interests, the International Federation of Trade Unions is working for the realization of the ideal set forth in the Communist manifesto: "Workers of the world unite!"

It may be of interest to note that the second annual meeting of the Red International approved of the repeated appeals of the executive officers to the International Federation "for joint action against the bourgeoisie, and declared that the fact that joint action had not been taken is entirely due to the Amsterdam International, which has preferred co-operation with the bourgeoisie to co-operation with the revolutionary workers."

As an outcome of the repudiation of the decision of the transport workers' conference Edo Fimmen tendered his resignation of the secretaryship of the International Federation, which was accepted, the date of the resignation being left to himself to determine. He gave up his post on November 1, 1923. At an international seamen's conference held in Amsterdam on October 16-17, Mr. Fimmen was elected secretary.

COMMUNIST ATTITUDE TOWARDS RELIGION

During the past year much has been published concerning the attitude of the Communist party towards religion in its relation to the individual and to the state. From a statement, under date of July 23, 1923, appearing in *International Press Correspondence* (a periodical published in Berlin, Germany, and which contains much matter relative to Communist activities), the enlarged executive of the Communist International defines its attitude towards religion as follows:—

In view of the appearance in the Swedish Communist press of incorrect views that may give rise to confusion in the Communist ranks, the executive committee of the Communist International makes it clear that:

From a bourgeois state, Communists demand that religion be a private matter, but under no circumstances can Communists accept the point of view that religion is a private matter in regard to the Communist party. Communists demand that the bourgeois state as such have no connection at all with religion, that religious societies be connected in no degree whatever with bourgeois state authority. Communists demand that every citizen be free to preach any religion he pleases; or to recognize no religion, i.e., to be an atheist, which every conscious Communist usually is, Communists demand that in the state no distinctions whatever be made in the rights of citizens because of their acceptance of one faith or another. Communists demand that every reference to the religion of any particular citizen be entirely omitted from official documents. Communists strive to deprive states of the possibility of affording any monetary assistance or other kind of support to church and religious societies. All this taken together implies the demand that religion be a private matter in regard to the state.

The Communist party, however, can under no circumstances remain indifferent to any of its members even as "private individuals" engaging in religious propaganda. The Communist party is a voluntary alliance of conscious and advanced fighters for the emancipation of the working class. The Communist vanguard of the working class cannot and must not remain indifferent to ignorance and religious obscurantism. The Communist party must train in its members not only loyalty to a definite political programme, the economic demands and the rules of a party, but also imbue them with a definite complete Marxian philosophy of which atheism is a component.

It is self-understood that anti-religious propaganda must be conducted with particular caution, in well-thought out forms adapted to the particular sections of the population among whom propaganda is being conducted. Communist anti-religious propaganda, particularly among young people, must be conducted according to a strictly drawn-up programme taking all circumstances into consideration.

In a mass Communist party, rank and file members are sometimes observed who have not entirely freed themselves from religious moods and prejudices. The party as a whole, however, and particularly the leading section of the party, must combat religious prejudices, and in an appropriate form advocate atheism. The active propaganda of religion, even in its most modern form, on the part of leading comrades, and particularly intellectuals, is absolutely impermissible.

The Communists stand for recruiting into the ranks of the class unions all workers irrespective of their religious beliefs. Bearing in mind that in various countries there are still millions of workers in various degrees religious-minded, the Communists must attract them into the general economic and political struggle without in any way repelling them because of their religious prejudices. Particularly in agitating for a Workers' or a Workers' and Peasants' Government the Communists must unceasingly lay emphasis on the fact that they propose fraternal union to all workers irrespective of whether they are religious-minded or atheists.

UNITED MINE WORKERS VS COMMUNISTS

During the latter part of 1923 the United Mine Workers prepared a series of six articles on Communist activities in the United States and Canada which were given wide publicity by the press of the continent, and which were subsequently published by the union in pamphlet form under the title of "Attempt by Communists to Seize the American Labour Movement." The preface to the pamphlet is as follows:—

This series of six articles was prepared by the United Mine Workers of America, disclosing the attempt that is being made by the Red forces, under the direct supervision of Moscow, to seize control of the organized labour movement of America and use it as the base from which to carry on the Communist effort for the overthrow of the American Government. These articles are the result of an independent searching investigation on the part of the United Mine Workers of America which led directly to original sources.

The opening article after stating the purpose of the exposure and pointing out the number of adherents and sympathizers who are engaged in promoting the scheme to import Bolshevism and Sovietism to this side of the Atlantic says:—

This campaign affects the people of the Dominion of Canada as much as it does the United States. The revolutionary agents of Moscow are working as actively and energetically among the people of the one country as they are among the people of the other. Proof of this statement is found in their recent Red outbreak among the misguided miners of Nova Scotia, where armed revolution was preached; where an illegal strike occurred and the Red movement was only broken by the vigorous and forcible action of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is further stated that the revolutionary programme of the Communists is aimed against the United Mine Workers of America and other legitimate trade unions and the people of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, the major points of the programme being:—

1. Overthrow and destruction of the federal, state and provincial governments, with the elimination of existing constitutional forms and foundations.
2. Establishment of a Soviet dictatorship, absolute in its exercise of power, owing allegiance to, and conceding the authority only of the Communist, or Third International, at Moscow, as a "governmental" substitute,
3. Destruction of all social, economic, and political institutions as they exist at this time.
4. Seizure of all labour unions through a process of "boring from within" them, and utilizing them as a strategic instrument in fulfilment of their revolutionary designs upon organized and constitutional government.
5. Invasion of the United Mine Workers of America, with the ouster of its present officials and leaders and the substitution of a leadership of Communists, that it may be used as an instrumentality for seizing the other labour unions of America, and for eventually taking possession of the country.

6. A well-organized movement is being promoted within the four railroad brotherhoods and sixteen railroad trade unions to amalgamate all railroad workers into "one departmentalized industrial union," controlled by a single leader of Communist principle and affiliation, and owing allegiance to the Communist organization.

7. Seizure of the American Federation of Labour, with the ouster of its officials, and through such seizure gaining control of all its affiliated units and trade unions.

8. Conversion of all craft trade unions into single units of workers within an industry known as "industrial unions," with co-ordination under a super-Soviet union owing allegiance to, and accepting the mandates of, the Communist International, and its subsidiary, the Red Trade Union International, at Moscow.

9. Through conquest and subjugation of the labour unions, and conversion and mobilization of farmers and other related groups, the overthrow of existing institutions, and the creation of a condition similar to that which now prevails in Russia.

Following the publication of the exposure of the Communists' activities by the United Mine Workers, *The Worker*, the official publication of the Workers' Party of America, on November 17, 1923, referring to the miners' attack on the Communists made the statement that the articles sponsored by the United Mine Workers had been written by a publicity agent of open shop mine operators, who, it was asserted, was formerly an employee of the West Virginia non-union operators. It was also stated that the articles previous to their acceptance by the United Mine Workers had been refused by various anti-labour publishers.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY AGAIN REJECTS COMMUNISTS

The Third (Communist) International having been the founder of the Red International of Labour Unions in Moscow, it is of interest to note the attitude of the British Labour political body to the Communist Party.

In this report for 1922 was recorded the refusal of the British Labour Party to affiliate with the Communist Party, the vote on that occasion being 261,000 in favour to 3,086,000 against. At the twenty-third annual conference of the British Labour Party held in London on June 26, 1923, the application of the Communist Party for membership was rejected by a vote of 366,000 to 2,880,000.

Mr. Sydney Webb, M.P., in his opening address as chairman of the conference emphasized the Labour Party's increasing responsibility for act and word. "They had from now on to work and speak and act under the sense of liability, at any moment to be charged with putting their plans and projects into operation." He proceeded to denounce violence, declaring that "Europe can no more be rebuilt upon hatred, greed and fear than upon anger and violence. The Labour Party must rise to its responsibilities. Violence is always accursed. It persuades nobody, convinces nobody and satisfies nobody. The world needs more government, not less, but there must be improvements in governmental machinery."

Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, declared, in part, that "it would be madness for those who believed in political democracy to accept the affiliation of a party which declared that political democracy was of no avail. The Labour Party believed in Parliamentary institutions and Parliamentary action. It was the object of a Communist member of a Parliamentary party to destroy the effectiveness of that party. How could a man who was a Communist honourably enter the Labour Party when to be loyal to its constitution he must be disloyal to the Moscow constitution? Russia had nothing to teach the political democracy of the western world. There was no limit to the power inherent in the political institutions of this country. The Labour Party abhorred the element of dictatorship."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR AND RUSSIA

Previous issues of this report have recorded the attitude of the American Federation of Labour towards the present form of government in Soviet Russia, from whence sprang the Third (Communist) International and its protege, the Red International of Labour Unions. At the 1923 convention of the federation a resolution was introduced requesting that that body urge the Government of the United States to take steps leading to the resumption of official trade relations with Russia and the eventual recognition of the Russian Government. The committee to which the resolution was referred recommended non-concurrence, the following being the report presented:—

In considering this resolution your committee examined all former declarations of the American Federation of Labour. Your committee finds that the American Federation at no time evidenced a feeling of indifference to those unfortunate people; to the contrary, the American Federation of Labour has at all times manifested the kindest of feeling toward the people of Russia; neither has the American Federation of Labour attempted at any time to exact of Russia any particular form of government. To the

contrary, the American Federation of Labour, in the interest of the Russian people, has insisted that as a condition preceding recognition of any form or kind of government, that the people of Russia be given a full and free opportunity to determine the character of government that shall guide or control their destiny. If the people of that country are given the opportunity to vote, to elect, to endorse or to repudiate this system, this tyranny, this overlordship, and so decide their fate and destiny, the American Federation of Labour shall offer no objection to whatever may be their choice.

Until this condition is first complied with, your committee believes such action as is contemplated in the resolution is unwarranted and unjustified and it, therefore, recommends non-concurrence in this resolution.

A debate ensued, in which Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president, took part, opposing the proposal contained in the resolution. The convention adopted the report of the committee by a large majority and by so doing reaffirmed the attitude of former conventions of the American Federation of Labour in regard to recognition of the Russian Soviet Government.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXPOSES COMMUNISTS

Subsequent to the refusal of the United States Secretary of State to enter into any negotiations looking to the recognition of Soviet Russia, the Department of State on December 19, 1923, issued a statement outlining detailed plans for revolutionary propaganda, which were contained in an intercepted message to the Workers' Party of America, the Communists' organization in the United States. Included in the statement were the instructions given by Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, and president of the Petrograd Soviet, the authenticity of which was vouched for by the United States Department of Justice, as follows:—

The Communist International notes with great satisfaction that the work of the W. P. A. for the past year has been expressed in a satisfactory, broad and real revolutionary work. Particularly pleasing to us is the fact that all dissensions existing up to the present time in the ranks of the party have finally been liquidated and we hope that the W. P. A., the advance guard of the revolutionary proletariat of the United States of North America, will now more successfully conduct its revolutionary work among the millions of American proletarians.

For more intensive revolutionary work we suggest that the following instructions be adhered to:

1. All the activity of the party must at the present time be directed among the workers of the large industries, such as the railroad workers, miners, weavers, steel workers and similar workers engaged in the principal industries of the United States.
2. Among these workers in the factories, mills, plantations, clubs, etc., there must be organized units of ten. The head of this unit of ten must in so far as possible be an old trusted member of the party, who must once a week, together with his ten, study the Communist programme and other revolutionary literature.
3. These units of ten must be organized by occupation and nationality.
4. The head of the unit must know intimately each individual member of his ten—his character, habits, the degree of his revolutionism, etc., and report everything to the central committee of the party.
5. Each of these units of ten must have their own fighting unit of not less than three men, who are appointed by the leader of the unit with the approval of the central committee of the party. The members of the fighting unit in addition to all other matters, must once a week be given instructions in shooting and receive some instructions in pioneer work (sapper work).
6. All the unit leaders of each district must meet once every two months to discuss the progress of their work and their plans for further activities in the presence of a member of the central committee of the party.

We are firmly convinced that work in the direction designated by us will give enormous results in the sense of preparing thousands of new propagandists, future leaders of the military forces of the party and faithful fighters during the social revolution.

With reference to the organization by the W. P. A. of the Federated Farmer-Labour Party, the Communist International expresses its complete satisfaction and its approval to the central committee of the party for its boldness and tact in putting this idea into effect. We hope that the party will step by step conquer (embrace) the proletarian forces of America and in the not distant future raise the red flag over the White House.

The Workers' Party of America, it was reported, declared that no such instructions have been received by it and charged that they were a forgery. From Moscow the Soviet Foreign minister denied that his government ever had sent communications to the Workers' Party of America or had any connection whatsoever with that party.

SWEDISH LABOUR REJECTS RUSSIAN INVITATION

The Central Council of the All-Russian Federation of Trade Unions, according to the press service of the International Federation of Trade Unions, sent an invitation to the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions to send delegates to the Russian Trade Union Congress held on September 25, 1923. The Swedish Federation, which was regularly established on January 1, 1899, while recognizing the importance of trade unionists having a first hand knowledge of conditions in the various countries, refused the invitation on the

ground that the Third International and its trade union section, with which the All-Russian Federation is affiliated, have directed unwarranted attacks against the Western European trade unions and the Amsterdam International, with which the Swedish Federation is identified. The letter of refusal of the Swedish Federation pointed out (1) that trade union unity can only be of real value when an atmosphere of mutual esteem and mutual confidence is created, (2) to this end the hostile attacks against the International Federation of Trade Unions, its affiliated organizations and its leaders must cease, and (3) that the Russian workers must like the workers in other countries declare their willingness to fight war and reaction in all its forms in their own land. The communication also contained the following criticism of the actions of the Third International:—

In our opinion the trade union movement of each country must be allowed to develop in its own way. Conditions vary in the different countries, and consequently it is necessary that the workers' organizations adapt their methods to the peculiar conditions and experiences of each country. In order to make co-operation possible, however, the workers of the other countries must understand and appreciate this fact. Either because it does not know very much about the trade union movement or about the strong desire of the Western European workers for freedom and independence, or because it does not recognize the right of the workers of the other countries to develop their movement in their own way, the Third International imagines that it can succeed in persuading trade union movements with long years of experience to adopt the methods of Moscow and place themselves under the dictatorship of a central organization which has only political aims in view. We are convinced that the Third International will not have much success with its unfair methods. We regard as unfair the attempts to undermine the unity of the trade unions by means of the "cell-building" stunts, and to destroy the solidarity and confidence of the workers by means of base and lying propaganda. For us it is a fundamental principle that a popular movement can only be built up by open and honourable methods controlled by all the members, for confidence can only exist where all share in the responsibility and have an opportunity to find out the truth for themselves.

WORKERS' PARTY OF CANADA

At a conference held in Toronto on December 11, 1921, plans were laid for the establishment of the Workers' Party of Canada. Following the sending out of an organizer by the provisional organization committee, who also issued a manifesto to the workers of Canada, the first national convention of the party was held in Toronto on February 17, 1922, it being reported that 63 regular and a number of fraternal delegates were present.

The platform of the Workers' Party as adopted at the first convention is as follows:—

1. To consolidate the existing labour organizations and develop them into organizations of militant struggle against capitalism, to permeate the labour unions and strive to replace the present reactionary leadership by revolutionary leadership.
2. To participate in the elections and the general political life of the country. Its representatives in the various legislative and administrative institutions will expose the sham democracy of capitalism and help to mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the capitalist state. They will give conscious and public expression to the every day grievances of the working class in concrete demands upon the capitalist governments and their institutions.
3. To lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, broaden and deepen their demands, organize and develop out of their every day struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism.
4. To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic.

One of the means adopted by the Workers' Party to propagate the doctrine of Communism is to work within the ranks of the existing trade unions, and from reports received it would appear that here and there the party has met with more or less success. The Workers' Party has been granted affiliation with the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party, and has also received recognition by the labour political parties in Nova Scotia and Alberta. The programme of the party is to strive to make the Canadian labour movement an integral part of the revolutionary movement of the world, one of the preliminary steps towards which is to consolidate the existing unions by amalgamating the related crafts on the basis of one union for each industry, a policy similar in character to that of the Trade Union Educational League. With this accomplished, the design is to effect affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions of Moscow and finally rally the Canadian workers under the banner of the Third (Communist) International.

Wherever possible advocates of the Workers' Party endeavour to be present at meetings to further the interests of that organization. A member of the Workers' Party was in attendance as a fraternal delegate at the convention of District 26, United Mine Workers, held in June, 1923, where it was reported that he referred to District 26 as the vanguard of the labour movement in Canada. The executive committee of the Workers' Party also sent greetings to the convention.

A number of members of the Workers' Party were in attendance at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress held in Vancouver in September, 1923, having been chosen as delegates by unions with which they are connected. On certain resolutions they were prominent in their discussion, and in one instance one of their number challenged the ruling of the chair. The item under consideration was a resolution condemning John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, for ordering the striking miners in District 26 to return to work. (Further details of this incident are recorded in a previous section of this chapter.) The president of the congress ruled that the subject of the resolution was not one with which the congress was competent to deal and ordered that the whole matter be expunged from the minutes. This ruling was upheld by the convention.

METHODS OF WORKERS' PARTY

As showing the means adopted by the Workers' Party of Canada in endeavouring to secure support for the substitution of industrial unions for the present form of craft unions, the *Canadian Congress Journal*, official organ of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, published in the April issue the following letter, understood to have been sent out by the "industrial dictator" of the party, who is described as the Canadian agent of the Third (Communist) International of Moscow, to its adherents in the Canadian trade unions:—

In accord with the decisions of the enlarged executive in special meeting after convention, I have prepared a general amalgamation resolution to be submitted at every trades council where we have members.

I must urge all comrades to approach this proposition in a spirit of real co-operation. Should the industrial organizer himself not be a delegate to the trades council, all possible preparation should be made, and the actual carrying out of the task be left to such comrades as are. On the other hand, whether or not it is the industrial organizer who introduces it, on no account must it be thrown in the ring, so to speak, as a challenge; let the whole thing be arranged with all possible care, so that the resolution comes as an expression of the feelings of the delegates.

The resolution should be copied out afresh and if possible submitted by a local, or several locals. Get it adopted in the local lodge, for submission to the council, and rather than have it mailed to the council in every case, care must be taken as follows:—

Where we have representation or sympathizers on the trades council executive, and there is good prospects that the executive will move concurrence, by all means mail it to the secretary in the usual way. Where, however, the probabilities are that the trades council executive will amend it very much or recommend non-concurrence, the lodge should instruct delegates to the council to bring it up on the floor.

While it is advisable to retain all salient features so as to demonstrate the fact that it is an organized effort, it is of course quite all right for members in every city or locality to adapt it to their own conditions. One thing must be borne in mind; whatever the form of the resolution finally adopted, by all means see that it contains the clauses—Amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry, and the clause in the mandatory part—consolidating, etc., into powerful departmentalized industrial organizations.

Difficult though the task of getting this through may be in many places, and slender though the result may appear, it must be realized that this, constituting as it does the first gun in our Dominion-wide campaign, must be successful. If it is, it means the beginning of an amalgamation agitation that will put the Trades Congress itself on record in favour of it. And this is one of the most important duties. Immediately upon the adoption of this by any council a motion must be submitted instructing the secretary to forward a copy to the Trades Congress with a letter explaining our action.

I would suggest that Nova Scotia and Alberta act on this at once.

The resolution, referred to in the above letter, which it is suggested should be adopted, either in its original form or altered to meet the conditions in any given locality is, according to the *Canadian Congress Journal*, as follows:—

Whereas, employers throughout the country have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided action or desertions, and moreover, they are supported by the government, the courts and the press in any smashing or wage-reducing campaign in which they may engage; and, whereas, the unions because they are divided against themselves along trade lines and are thus unable to make united resistance against the employers constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions, giving rise to a tendency economically unsound but immediately attractive, namely, secession, independent and national unionism and all the confusion inevitable with such developments; and, whereas, expressing as this tendency does the sincere desire on part of large numbers of workers for progress, the only solution for the situation is the development of a united front of the workers by the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry on the North American continent: therefore be it resolved, that this trades and labour council of..... in regular meeting, endorses the principle of amalgamation as here set forth, and calls upon the Trades Congress as the highest body in Canada to circularize the various international unions, urging them to co-operate in calling a series of joint conferences for the purpose of consolidating the present craft unions into powerful departmentalized industrial organizations, each of which shall cover an industry.

SECOND CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS' PARTY

The second annual meeting of the Workers' Party of Canada was held in Toronto during the last week in February, 1923. Delegates present from the six districts which have been so far established numbered 36. Several fraternal delegates were also in attendance, among them being Mr. Earl R. Browder, representing the Workers' Party of America and the Trade Union Educational League, and Mr. R. H. Russell, representing the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council. The convention forwarded greetings to the Third (Communist) International in Moscow wherein it was stated that the Workers' Party of Canada looks forward to early becoming a section of the Communist International. Greetings were also sent to (1) the Workers' Party of America; (2) the Communist Party of Great Britain; (3) the Communist Parties of Germany and France, (4) the steel workers in Sydney, and (5) District 26 of the United Mine Workers.

According to the issue of *The Worker*, the official organ of the Workers' Party of Canada, the following was received from the Communist International:—

Moscow, January 29, 1923.

To the Second National Convention of the Workers' Party of Canada.

Dear Comrades:

The Executive Committee of the Communist International greets the Workers' Party of Canada assembled in congress.

That the Canadian working class can be and is a factor in the world situation goes without saying. We need only remind you, as a proof at any rate of the extent to which Great Britain counts upon the Canadian workers as essential to the success of its Imperialist plans, that recently when war between Britain and Turkey looked inevitable, Canada was the first country to receive the fated telegram from the then War Minister, Winston Churchill, about assistance in an eventual war.

The Far Eastern situation, where again the Imperialist machinations of Great Britain and the United States of America are becoming evident also indicates the role of the Canadian workers in the future developments of world Imperialism.

The Tasks of Your Party are Important

Especially we would urge that you in the future in the trade unions successfully continue with great intensity the good work you have already started and apply yourselves to the extending of active party groups in every trade union branch and section, as being one of the most important tasks in preparing for the coming victories. In whatever country the theses governing the "work in the trade unions" as adopted at the Third World Congress have been applied, the results have more than justified themselves. We feel sure that this will be your own experience and that in the ensuing year no opportunity in this direction will be neglected.

We also notice a resolution on your agenda concerning your future relations with the Canadian Labour Party. Here again your attitude, as from time to time expressed, is to us the correct one. We think you appreciate at their true value such affiliations and look forward to a continuation of this policy in the future. The true political party of the working class should not only be the party in the vanguard of the army of emancipation, directing the advance by its proclamations, but should also, through the activity of its membership, direct all the other organs of working class expression in action. This can only be done by Communists working as disciplined units in a strongly organized Communist Party.

We hope you will concentrate more and more energetically in the direction of making your party a true fighting Communist Party.

One very essential instrument to achieve this is the press, and we note your resolution on this matter. A strong, well directed and thoroughly controlled party press can do inestimable work—especially a daily—in consolidating and directing the forces of the working class, besides cementing the ideas and activities of the party members themselves.

The executive committee of the Communist International looks to the Workers' Party of Canada to support strongly and lead correctly the proletarian forces of Canada for the struggles ahead.

With Communist greetings,

The Presidium of the E.C.C.I.,

N. BUCHARIN.

O. W. KUUSINEN (Secretary).

The Workers' Party sent a delegate to the fourth congress of the Third (Communist) International in Moscow, the work of which was the subject of an address to the delegates to the second convention of the party.

REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

The report to the convention of Mr. Tim Buck, who is known as the industrial organizer, as published in *The Worker*, was as follows:—

In presenting his report the industrial organizer drew attention to the fact that our industrial policy, being as it was, a new departure in the field of revolutionary politics, presented the party with new tasks and problems, a fact which it was necessary to bear in mind when reviewing our work and measuring our accomplishments.

Adopting a broad viewpoint and advocating unity of action on the part of all workers regardless of the name of the organization to which they belong, the progress we have made in industrial activity during the past year is very gratifying. In face of the apathy and in many places actual hostility to co-operation in any form whatsoever, it is almost sufficient to challenge belief.

With organized groups of party members in sixteen central labour councils, over sixty local railroad bodies, throughout both districts of the coal miners, in two big metal mining camps, and a great many of the largest lumbering centres, it can be safely said that our membership constitutes a continuous thread of militant activity stretching from coast to coast. While the work is still of necessity in its initial stages, positive results so far are such as to justify us in the belief that we are on the high road to becoming the dominant influence in the left wing union movement all over the country. The miners of Nova Scotia, the Edmonton strike and the Alberta Federation convention are three of the outstanding activities upon which the party membership made their influence felt. Even more important, however, in its implications is the fact that we have no less than fifty-six organized groups of railroad workers stretching from coast to coast and including representatives of thirteen out of the sixteen standard crafts with three of the so-called Big Four.

Co-operating with the rebel element in the railroad, building trades, needle trades and other unions, our members are finding a common ground of struggle in the programme of the Trade Union Educational League, and wherever possible our members are urged to take the initiative in organizing lead groups and arousing interest in the rank and file movement for amalgamation. The left wing movement is developing into a broad mass movement and our party, having been by its clear and correct policy and aggressive activity one of the principal factors in developing the left wing movement to this point, it is vitally necessary that the work be intensified in every possible way.

While our policy was correct and we have been, on the whole, extremely successful, experience of the past year has demonstrated two tendencies present in almost every locality against which we must be on our guard, namely: The tendency to drop into the old position of negative opposition to officialdom and everybody else who is not a revolutionist or a good left winger. In many cases our membership are being forced into this position by the skilful manoeuvring of reactionaries and conservatives in the skirmishes which are to-day taking place in every local preliminary to the real struggle for rank and file control. It is essential that we study this problem carefully, and rather than being forced into opposition let us take the initiative on a positive programme of concrete demands, fight for something the rank and file want, such as amalgamation (in the case of miners, loggers, etc., international affiliation). These to-day are real needs and slogans expressing the desires of the rank and file. Organize a group around these slogans and far from dogmatically opposing officialdom, officialdom will quickly declare itself and give you a clear-cut issue. The other danger is the tendency of lining up with centrists, twisters, fakirs and all who pay lip service to revolutionary ideals and progressive trade unionism. This is the greatest danger of all and can only be guarded against by making it impossible for any man to align himself with you without declaring definitely for a programme at least as advanced as that of the T.U.E.L.

Our immediate tasks are to make industrial work one of the principal activities of every branch; smash down the dogmatism and fatalism with which many of our members are still imbued, and co-operate with all rebel elements on an immediate programme of militant unionism, leading the workers ever leftward, ever into greater unity and clarity, inspiring the rank and file with the desire for self-expression, thereby insuring success in the great struggles of the future for Communism.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LABOUR UNIONS

The attitude of the party towards labour unions was reported in *The Worker* as follows:—

The second annual convention of the Workers' Party of Canada reaffirmed its labour union policy adopted at the first convention. Experience of the past year has definitely proved the soundness of this policy, particularly in combating the disruptive influence of dual unionism and secession, setting up in their place a policy of unity through amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions powerful enough to protect the workers, and broad enough to include every worker in the industry. The policy of fighting for militant leadership, as against the passive and reformist bureaucracy, has yielded great results and has proved that the workers of Canada are ready for a forward step in labour unionism. They are preparing to take this step in conjunction with the militant unionists of the United States, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Canada, which has been the outstanding exponent of unity in the labour movement. The slogans of amalgamation, the Labour Party, and the Red International, have taken firm root in the Canadian unions.

United action of Workers' Party members with all other sincere and progressive workers for our trade union programme has been brought about through the medium of the Trade Union Educational League. We call upon all our members to participate in the activity of the league, and whole-heartedly support its work; to identify themselves with the international industrial committees being established, such as the International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Sixteen Standard Railway Unions, and to keep the Canadian movement firmly united in one uniform movement covering the North American continent; with one common programme of amalgamation, militant leadership and the rest of the league programme. The fate of the Canadian left wing is entirely bound up with that of the United States. National autonomy is an illusion; international unity the need.

Experience of the past year has proved that we must definitely oppose certain tendencies in the labour movement. Particularly is this true of such disruptive efforts as those of officials of the One Big Union, which, through the so-called Western Shopmen's Committee, attempted to set up claims to represent railroaders, not by bringing them into the organization, but merely on the strength of indiscriminate collection of signatures. This is on a par with the rankest peonage system of the most reactionary unions, and cannot be tolerated in a healthy labour movement. We will fight such destructive tactics with all the strength at our command.

The party pledges itself to support all real organization campaigns to organize the unorganized. In those fields and industries where there are no unions, party members will form themselves into propaganda nuclei, to prepare the ground and give active assistance to the unions. Particularly do we call upon our foreign-born members to take hold of this work with vigor. The solidarity of the native-born with the foreign-born workers is a crying need in the union movement.

Unity of the Canadian with the American left wing, as well as unity of the native with the foreign-born worker, necessitates a systematic campaign of education. One of the principal means to this end is the labour press. Our party press should give special attention to these problems, and *The Worker* should be given a prime place in trade union work. In addition, the organs of more general circulation and importance must be circulated as much as possible. This is particularly true of the "Labour Herald," among all trade unionists, of the "Amalgamation Advocate," among the railroaders, "The Industrialist" of New York among the print-

ing trade workers, etc. Party branches, as well as T.U.E.L. groups, should regularly sell and distribute these papers, especially the "Labour Herald." Members should maintain the closest possible relations with *The Worker* and left wing press in general, furnishing them with all news and information concerning developments in Canada, such as the adoption of amalgamation resolutions and decisions, etc.

We recognize the labour unions as the basic organizations of the working class, and are convinced that no party can become the guiding influence in the revolutionary movement except it is rooted deeply in these organizations. The Workers' Party calls upon its members everywhere to continue and intensify their trade union work, which is rapidly giving our party this necessary foundation. This is the basic and fundamental preparation which alone can build up the necessary power leading to the establishment of the workers' republic.

RESOLUTION ON THE UNITED FRONT

The policy of the party and its attitude to the question of the united front against capitalism were discussed and the following resolution adopted:—

1. Labour throughout the world finds itself confronted with a vicious offensive of capital to crush its spirit, destroy its organizations, and reduce its living standards. This capitalist offensive takes different forms at different times; now it is attack on the eight-hour day, now a reduction in wages, or an attempt to establish the open shop, and finally the utter throwing overboard of the mask of democracy and the ruthless terrorism and destruction of the labour movement by the Fascisti dictatorship, those elements of the bourgeoisie which tear up their own constitution and keep labour down by open force of arms, burning of trade union halls, etc. This latest Fascist form of capitalist offensive is not unlikely even in America in the developing conditions. Labour in Canada has the experience of the Citizens' Committee of the Winnipeg strike.

2. Owing to various historical reasons, the labour movement is, unfortunately, in a split up and demoralized condition to-day, under the active political and industrial oppression of capital. If labour is to put up an effective resistance to save itself (this attack is sometimes allegedly directed only against the so-called "extremist" organizations, but it is really an attack against labour as a whole), the workers, no matter how much they differ as to final aims and principles, must establish a common front of struggle and resistance on both political and industrial fields.

3. In Europe, where the working class has a longer development behind it, where there are already great political mass parties of labour to form a coalition and where there is a developing shop council movement to provide such a coalition with its driving force, the united front can already find expression in the desire for the labour government as the means of resistance. Here, where the labour movement has been so backward that craft unionism still prevails on the industrial field and the majority of our workers have not as yet developed even the notion of independent political action, our united front task consists (a) on the industrial field, of working for the amalgamation of the existing craft unions into a series of massive industrial unions (in this connection we endorse the work of the Trade Union Educational League); (b) to be in the forefront of the development of the Labour Party. As the Labour Party is organized on a federated basis, inclusive of industrial as well as political organizations, it becomes the instrument for establishing a common front on all the vital issues of the labour movement. The Workers' Party not only re-affirms its resolution to work inside the Labour Party, but clearly recognizes the necessity for making it a really effective instrument of aggressive political action. The Workers' Party will join and strengthen the sections of the Labour Party, wherever there are such, take the initiative in their creation where these are absent, will attempt to bring about their greater co-ordination throughout the country; in short will strive for a strong, united, Dominion-wide party, filled with a truly proletarian spirit, and broaden conception of political action, in place of the present narrowly parliamentary conception. The basis and guarantee for a real proletarian development of the Labour Party must be the redoubled effort to renovate the trade union movement.

All this does not, of course, mean that the Workers' Party will sink its distinctive aims, principles and organization as a Communist party. On the contrary, it regards the maintenance of its aims and principles, its freedom of criticism and agitation and its identity as an organization, to be the guarantee of further progress in the labour movement. But a common programme of action on which to unite the workers can be worked out on the basis of the immediate struggles of the working class, such as: (a) the fight against unemployment; (b) against the open shop; (c) for the eight-hour day; (d) against espionage, whether by government or employers; (e) for free speech; (f) for the freedom to picket; (g) against injunctions as a means of intervening in labour struggles; (h) against the intervention of the police and military forces of the State in labour struggles; (i) for the establishment of complete political and economic relations with Soviet Russia.

Another resolution adopted was in support of the organized farmers, the members of the party being urged to be active participants in the farmers' organizations and endeavour to direct the struggles of the farmers into channels of revolutionary activity, it being pointed out, however, that the farmers cannot be successful in their fight against capitalism without the active co-operation of the industrial workers in the cities.

The Workers' Party claims to have branches in every important city or town in the Dominion, with the exception of the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The party organization is divided into six districts, each functioning as a unit with a district executive, the districts being (1) Nova Scotia, (2) Quebec, (3) Ontario, (4) Manitoba and Saskatchewan, (5) Alberta, and (6) British Columbia. The Party also has Finnish and Ukrainian sections. The total reported membership was given at 5,000.

The secretary of the national executive is J. MacDonald, 301 Tyrrell Building, 95 King street E., Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG COMMUNISTS' LEAGUE OF CANADA

To educate the youths of the country to Communism and to win them for the ranks of the revolutionary labour organizations, the Workers' Party organized under its auspices in July, 1922, the Young Workers' League of Canada, which subsequently assumed the name of the Young Communists' League of Canada. The platform of this adjunct of the Workers' Party is as follows:—

1. To penetrate the mass of the working class youth with communist agitation and education and to draw them away from the youth organizations established by the capitalists such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church Clubs, Y.M.C.A., etc.

2. To conduct a militant campaign against capitalist militarism among the youth who form the bulk of the capitalist armies.

3. To link up with the militant section of the working class in the unions and work for the conversion of the weak craft unions into strong industrial unions capable of defending the workers against the offensive of the capitalists on their standard of living and for the overthrow of capitalism. To pay attention to the economic needs of the working class youth by demanding: (a) prohibition of all children from engaging in any kind of labour until they have reached the age of eighteen; (b) young workers to receive the same wages as adult workers for the same work.

In connection with the youth movement the Workers' Party at its second convention adopted the following resolution:—

The position of young proletarians in capitalist society is one that deserves the utmost consideration of the Workers' Party of Canada. We realize that the youth are exploited to an almost greater degree than the adult workers, because of their complete lack of organization.

Because of this its cheap labour depreciates the labour of the adult workers and forces them to accept lower wages. It was above all, the introduction of youth and women labour, due to the development of machine production, that has broken the resistance of the skilled workers and increased the degree of exploitation.

All avenues of bourgeois education, the school, press and pulpit, mould the ideology of the youth to the extent that they become docile and efficient wage-slaves.

The mass organizations of the youth that are fostered by the capitalist class, the Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, etc., serve admirably to develop ideas that are conducive to good citizenship, docility and servility, and that will balk any attempt on the part of the youth to question the right of the bourgeoisie to rule. In short, they constitute potential White Guard organizations.

In the Imperialist wars that mark the period of advanced capitalism, the youth of the working class suffer most, and are called upon always to fight the battles of their masters.

In view of this the Workers' Party of Canada recognizes that the struggle of the working class youth for emancipation from the capitalist system of exploitation is not an isolated struggle. It is part of the struggle of the entire working class for power. The youth movement has a specific mission to perform, however, in that it must reach the Canadian youth with the message of Communism, take part in the everyday struggles of the workers for better conditions, furnish leadership to the youth, and guide them in the larger struggles for the overthrow of the wages system, the abolition of the capitalist state, and the establishment in its place of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Workers' Party of Canada recognizes that in order to reach the working class youth the Y.W.L. must be organizationally independent. The political struggle of the working class for power, however, requires the closest co-operation between the revolutionary adult and youth organizations, and strictest centralization of activities in the form of political guidance of the entire movement by the Workers' Party.

To the Young Workers' League greetings were forwarded from Berlin on February 21, 1923, by the Young Communist International as follows:—

Young Communist International greets first conference of Young Workers' League in their struggle against militarism and efforts for united front, young and adult workers in fight for emancipation. Hail to Young Workers' League of Canada.

The Young Workers' League of Canada sent a fraternal delegate to the national convention of the Young Workers' League of America, which was held in Chicago in May, 1923.

On March 25, 1923, the following letter announcing the affiliation of the Young Workers' League of Canada was, according to *The Worker*, received from the executive committee in Moscow of the Young Communist International:—

Dear Comrades:

We have received your cable announcing your affiliation to the Y. C. I. We welcome you as an ally in the ranks of the revolutionary youth of the world which is rallying around the banner of the Y. C. I. We are certain that you, as our Canadian section, will do everything in your power to win the young workers in Canada for the struggle against capitalism.

Your Young Communist League is to show the working class youth of Canada the way out of wage slavery and political disfranchisement. It is your task ever and again to advocate the interests of the exploited youth, to gather them in your ranks, train them for the struggle of the proletariat.

As soon as we have a detailed report (decisions of the convention and programme) we shall do what we can to assist you in your work.

Report to us soon, and send all available material.

Long live the new ally, the Canadian section of the Y. C. I.!

Long live the revolutionary working class youth of Canada.

With Communist greetings,

R. SHULLER,

The E. C. of the Y. C. I.

The national secretary of the Young Communists' League is Leslie T. Morris, 95 King street E., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

The Trade Union Educational League, although reported to have had its inception a few years earlier, did not commence active operations until early in February, 1922. This organization, which has as its chief advocate Wm. Z. Foster, was selected in December, 1922, as the official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions. The league, in conformity with the policy of the Red International, proposes to change the old-established form of labour organization on the North American continent to industrial groups. The principles of the league are stated to be as follows:—

1. Its aim shall be to carry on an intensified campaign of educational work within the trade unions to the end that the natural development of these bodies to ever more clear-sighted, cohesive, militant and powerful organizations may be facilitated, and thus the labour movement hastened on to the accomplishment of its great task of working class emancipation.

2. Only good-standing members of recognized trade unions can hold office in the league and participate actively in its business meetings.

3. Nationally the league shall consist of the following industrial sections: Amusement Trades, Building Trades, Clothing Trades, Food Trades, General Transport Trades, Lumber Trades, Metal Trades, Mining Trades, Miscellaneous Trades, Printing Trades, Public Service Trades, Railroad Trades, Textile Trades and Local General Groups. Each of these national industrial educational sections shall consist of militant workers from all the recognized trade unions in their respective spheres. Each of them shall have a national secretary. Locally the league shall follow the same general scheme of organization, the various local groups choosing secretaries and specializing themselves according to the above named industrial sections. The national league shall consist of four territorial districts, (1) Eastern States, (2) Central States, (3) Western States, (4) Canada. The boundaries of the districts shall be determined by the national committee.

4. The league is purely an educational body, not a trade union. It is strictly prohibited for any of its national or local branches to affiliate to or accept the affiliation of trade unions. No dues shall be collected from individual workers nor per capita tax from organizations of any kind. The revenues of the league, national, district and local, shall be provided through voluntary donations, meetings, entertainments, sale of literature, etc. No membership cards shall be issued to individuals co-operating in the league.

The Trade Union Educational League has its own official journal published under the title of the *Labour Herald*. During the past year the advocates of the policy of the league have been active in propaganda work, advantage being taken of every opportunity to deliver addresses to assembled work people. The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, however, refused to allow the head of the league to speak at their convention held in New York in May, 1923.

THE LEAGUE IN CANADA

Mr. Tim Buck, of Toronto, a member of local lodge No. 235, International Association of Machinists, is the Canadian district organizer of the Trade Union Educational League. Mr. Buck, in an article in *The Worker* of May 9, 1923, under the heading "Our Task in the Labour Unions," said: "If, regardless of politics or party affiliations, we can organize the rebel elements in every union, imbue them with the spirit of revolt and the desire not only for increased material well-being, not only for increased wages and better conditions, but for freedom in work and control of their own destinies; in brief, if we can organize them and inspire them with the desire for rank and file expression and power, then the problem will be reduced at once to the question of who can best lead."

On the call of the district organizer there was held in the Labour Temple in Toronto on August 4-5 a conference of representatives of the league covering the territory from Fort William to Nova Scotia. According to *The Worker* of August 22, there were 36 delegates present at the meeting. The conference, it was stated, had set up a definite organization and a clear-cut programme of action. Greetings were forwarded to J. B. McLachlan and his colleagues of the deposed executive of District 26. The conference also sent greetings

to the Red International of Labour Unions, the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers and other bodies working for the amalgamation of the craft unions.

In accordance with a call issued by J. Lakeman, the Western Canada section of the Trade Union Educational League, comprising the territory west of Fort William, met in Edmonton on September 22-23, 1923, there being 45 delegates present. A cable message was received from Secretary Losovsky of the Red International of Labour Unions warning the conference of the international reaction and urging the "united front" programme. The conference gave endorsement to the Canadian Labour Party, and all "militants" were urged to work for the affiliation of their local unions with the party. Wm. Z. Foster, of Chicago, the head of the league, was billed to address the conference, but he did not make an appearance.

SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE LEAGUE

The second general conference of the Trade Union Educational League was held in Chicago in September, 1923, at which 103 delegates were present, three of whom were from Canada. Among the reports presented was one from Tim Buck, who reported for the Canadian District. "The Trade Union Educational League," he stated, "has become an established factor in the Canadian labour movement during the past year, and has won the respect of every honest progressive taking an active part in labour union affairs." After referring to the alleged disorganized state of the wage-earners in Canada, he stated that "Amalgamation resolutions had been endorsed by almost every kind of union in every part of Canada," some of which were then named. Mr. Buck further stated that: "It is a striking commentary on the failure of existing organizations that despite the fact that no less than 90,000 workers are employed in the metal industry in this country, a mere 25,000 are organized, leaving the great automobile, electrical, steel and agricultural implement plants practically untouched, the one exception being Sydney, N.S., where, led by the rebels, the steel workers have organized 3,000 strong." The report also makes reference to the miners and the league, the situation in District 26 being specially mentioned.

A report on the second congress of the Red International of Labour Unions was submitted by J. W. Johnstone, delegate of the league to the meeting held in Moscow in November, 1922. A report on the meeting of the executive bureau of the Red International, June 25-July 3, 1923, was also submitted by the league delegate, Chas. E. Johnson. Both of these reports gave an outline of the matters which had engaged the attention of the delegates. Among the resolutions adopted by the second congress were: (1) In favour of an organization drive; (2) Demanding release of all class-war prisoners; (3) In favour of the release from prison of Tom Mooney and W. K. Billings; (4) In favour of raising funds for the defence of those convicted under the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, and to work for the repeal of this statute; (5) In favour of forcing the recall of the injunction granted against the Industrial Workers of the World; (6) Against violence in the unions; (7) Calling upon the A. F. of L. to send a delegation of trade unionists to Russia to investigate the situation there; (8) Endorsing the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia; (9) Condemning any alliance between the A. F. of L. and the American Legion; (10) Endorsing the World War Veterans and urging members of the league to assist in the formation of local posts in the trade unions; (11) Against Fascism; (12) Endorsation of the Federated Farmer-Labour Party. The conference adopted a report in favour of the united front of the transport workers and called upon the transport workers in America to endorse the plan. Referring to the United Mine Workers the conference endorsed a statement which said: "The situation for the coal miners is critical. On pain of complete defeat by the coal capitalists, they must remove from positions of power John L. Lewis and his satellites; they must reinstate into office the battling Nova Scotia miners and Alex. Howat and his associates." In reference to young workers, the conference adopted a demand that the A. F. of L. create a special bureau for their education and organization, the functions of such office being outlined.

The financial statement for the period September 1, 1922, to August 30, 1923, showed receipts, including balance from previous year, of \$19,967.50 and expenditures of \$19,267.36, leaving a balance of \$700.14. The largest items of expense were \$7,090.90 for printing and \$6,324.11 for wages and travelling.

The following are the members of the national committee elected at the second congress: S. T. Hammersmark, J. W. Johnstone, Earl R. Browder, Benj. Gitlaw, Tim Buck (Toronto), M. Obermeier and W. Z. Foster, who is secretary-treasurer, with offices at 106 N. LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

The national committee, in reporting on the various phases of the principles and problems of the Trade Union Educational League, dissented from the claim that the organization is a dual union and compared the functions of the league with those of trade union bodies. The league, it was asserted, is strictly educational in character, and "in an organized manner teaches the workers certain progressive and revolutionary principles." The closing paragraph of the report, the whole of which was adopted, was as follows:—

We repudiate the charge that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual union. In the foregoing paragraphs we have disproved it by pointing out the totally different purpose, methods and structure of trade unions from those of the league. The positive proof that the league is an educational body is the splendid work it has done on behalf of amalgamation. Beyond question it has done more to wake the workers up to the necessity for industrial unionism and energetic, honest leadership, than all the previous propaganda combined. We militants in the league insist upon the right to go ahead with our organized educational work. We will not allow the reactionaries to deprive us of that right. We will make laughing stocks of them if they seek to defeat amalgamation, the labour party, and our general revolutionary programme by trying to prove that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual union.

THE RED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

With a view to co-ordinating the revolutionary movement on the North American continent and to providing a uniform policy for supporters of the Red International of Labour Unions, wherever they are found, in organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labour or independent unions, the second congress of the Red International held in Moscow decided that councils or committees should be established through which the revolutionaries in all organizations could come to a common understanding in carrying out the programme of that body. In accordance with this decision representatives of the Trade Union Educational League, which as above stated, is the official representative on this continent of the Red International, met in New York on June 6 with representatives of the unions affiliated with the Red International. The conference proposed the formation of what is termed the Red International Committee, the proposition to be submitted to the organizations concerned for ratification. The rules suggested for adoption were as follows:—

1. This organization shall be known as the Red International Committee of the United States and Canada.
2. The R.I.C. shall be made up of labour organizations and revolutionary minorities in the United States and Canada that are in accord with or affiliated to the Red International of Labour Unions.
3. The aim of the R.I.C. shall be to establish a contact between the affiliates of the R.I.L.U. and to co-ordinate the activities of all those who accept and wish to further the principles of the R.I.L.U. The R.I.C. shall not set itself up as a trade union organization or function as such in rivalry to existing labour bodies. It shall not issue charters, levy compulsory assessments, collect per capita tax, or claim trade union jurisdiction over workers in any locality or industry.
4. The R.I.C. is a voluntary committee in which proportional representation is neither feasible nor necessary. Each labour union directly affiliated to the R.I.L.U. shall be entitled to two delegates. The T.U.E.L., representing the revolutionary minorities in all labour unions in the United States and Canada, shall have four delegates. Each delegate shall have one vote.
5. The general expenses of the R.I.C. shall be borne pro rata by the affiliated organizations. Each organization shall provide the expenses of its delegates to the R.I.C.
6. The officers of the R.I.C. shall be a Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer. They shall be elected yearly in June.
7. The R.I.C. shall meet approximately monthly. At the conclusion of each meeting the time and place of the next meeting shall be set. If in any case this is not done the secretary-treasurer, in conjunction with the chairman, shall call the next meeting, giving due notice thereof to all affiliated organizations.
8. The rules of this committee may be changed at any regular meeting of the R.I.C., providing that due notice of such change has been given at the meeting just previous.

R. I. L. U. AND THE AMERICAN LABOUR MOVEMENT

At the third session of the central council of the Red International of Labour Unions held in Moscow from June 25 to July 2, 1923, a number of resolutions on various subjects were adopted, among which was the following expressing satisfaction with the work of the Trade Union Educational League:—

1. The third full session of the central committee of the Red International of Labour Unions expresses its full satisfaction at the brilliant progress made in the United States and Canada by the Trade Union Educational League. The session heartily endorses the work undertaken in winning for the league and all its slogans the sympathies of the organized American masses. The session hopes that the tendencies displayed will now crystallize in definite organized form. As the spirit of the rank and file is at this moment very favourable, the session declares this to be one of the league's most urgent tasks.

2. The full session also accepts the good work the league has accomplished in the formation of group committees in the separate branches of industry. It recommends all these committees to take up connections with the R.I.L.U.'s international propaganda committees. The session further accepts the special programmes prepared for the vanguards in each branch of the industry, as was the case in the miners' campaign over the question of nationalization and workers control, etc.

JURY IN FOSTER TRIAL DISAGREES—RUTHENBERG GUILTY

In this report for 1922 reference was made to the arrest of a number of persons who were charged under the anti-syndicalism law of the State of Michigan with having attended a convention of the Communist Party of America in Bridgeman, a village in that state. Among those who were indicted were Wm. Z. Foster, the leader of the Trade Union Educational League, and C. E. Ruthenberg, who at the time of the meeting was a member of the central executive committee of the Communist Party. Since then, however, the Communist Party has been merged into the Workers' Party in the United States and no longer exists as a separate entity. The Michigan anti-syndicalism law, under which the defendants were prosecuted, defines syndicalism "as the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reforms." The penalty for violations of the law is not more than ten years in prison or a fine of \$5,000, or both. Originally all the defendants were charged with violating the law on four counts, including advocacy of syndicalism in various forms, and assembling with an organization formed to advocate that doctrine, but at the trial of Foster, which opened in St. Joseph, Mich., on March 12, 1923, on motion of the defence to quash the indictment, the presiding judge struck out three of the counts, leaving only the charge of "assembling with" an organization formed to advocate syndicalism, which carried with it, however, the full penalty of the law. The trial, which lasted nearly three weeks, resulted in the jury being unable to agree on a verdict. After 31 hours of deliberation, during which 36 ballots were taken, the vote on each occasion standing at six to six, the jury was discharged on April 4.

The trial of C. E. Ruthenberg, was later proceeded with, but with a different jury. On May 2, 1923, the case was given to the jury, who after five hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty. In the case of Foster it was shown that he did not belong to the Communist Party, he being present at the Bridgeman meeting as an invited guest, whereas Ruthenberg was admittedly a member of the central executive committee of that party. On June 4, Ruthenberg was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Appeal was taken, pending which Ruthenberg is out on bail. It was stated that Foster would be re-tried.

The Labour Defence Council established in 1922 for the purpose of raising funds with which to aid the defendants who were arrested in the Bridgeman raid has during 1923 carried on an active campaign, addresses being delivered in many localities. In October a meeting was arranged for Newark, N.J., but the police prevented it taking place. It is understood that a month later Foster did hold a meeting in that city.

DISTRICT 26 ENDORSES TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

At the May Day celebration held in Glace Bay under the auspices of District 26 (the old district executive then being in office) the following resolution approving of the work of the Trade Union Educational League was adopted:—

The present period of the struggle between capital and labour represents the spectacle of a vicious offensive of capital on the living standards of the working class while the labour unions are everywhere in disorderly retreat. This offensive of capital has resulted in the reduction of wages of the whole working class and has succeeded in some cases in smashing the unions of the workers. The leaders of the labour unions by their cowardly cringing to the capitalists and their inability to formulate a clear definite policy which would lead the workers out of their present terrible plight, together with their use of all measures to keep the workers divided, in spite of the desire of the rank and file for unity, have played the part of servants for the capitalists in this struggle.

The only solution for the present difficult situation is the UNITED FRONT OF LABOUR AGAINST CAPITAL. The unity of all working class organizations for the struggle to defend their standard of living, united under a militant leadership, with a definite policy to combat the constant encroachments of capital.

Past experience has shown us that the leaders of the international unions, the American Federation of Labour and the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress will not aid in the upbuilding of this united front of labour. On the contrary, they will sabotage it with all their might. Therefore, this mass meeting endorses the work of the militant workers in the labour unions organized in the Trade Union Educational League in their work for the amalgamation of the present isolated craft unions into strong industrial unions. We call upon every worker to aid in this work, without which no effective resistance can be opposed to the desire of the capitalists to lower the standard of living of the workers' class.

A united front of labour against the offensive of capital.

A united front of the rank and file without the reactionary leaders who have played into the hands of the capitalists.

DISSATISFIED COAL MINERS FORM ORGANIZATION

There was launched in Pittsburgh, Pa., on February 10, 1923, an organization styling itself the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. The founders of this body appear to be certain members of the United Mine Workers who are dissatisfied with the administration of the organization, but who up to the close of 1922 had not been able to influence the miners generally to support their view. The programme adopted included demands for (1) Nationalization of coal mines, (2) A labour party, (3) Aggressive organization campaign, (4) Alliance between miners and railroad workers, (5) Reinstatement of Howat and other Kansas miners, (6) National agreements only, (7) Direct election of organizers, (8) Amalgamation of craft unions, (9) Six-hour day and five-day week for miners. While the printed programme of the committee, which was widely distributed, contained strong criticism of Mr. John L. Lewis, the president of the United Mine Workers, and his fellow officers, it may be interesting to note that they were re-elected without opposition to their respective positions at the election held in December, 1922. To secure support for the Progressive Miners' Committee was the mission of Alex. Howat, who was refused admission to Canada by the immigration authorities (referred to elsewhere in this report). Thos. Myerscough, who accompanied Howat, but who was allowed entry to the Dominion, visited the coal miners in District 26, (Nova Scotia) where he delivered addresses urging the members of the U. M. W. in that locality to support the plan of the "progressives." On June 2 and 3, 1923, a conference of the Progressive Miners' Committee was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., at which among those present were two delegates from District 26 and one from District 18. (Alberta and British Columbia). The meeting decided to establish the conference as a permanent body and endorsed the programme as prepared at the first gathering in February in connection with which a number of resolutions were adopted. The conference went on record as being against any secession from the U. M. W. and pledged its loyalty to the organization, determining to fight for the principles enunciated within the parent body. A resolution was adopted supporting District 26 in its stand for affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions, application for which the executive board of the U. M. W. in 1922 compelled the district to withdraw on pain of having the autonomy of the district union suspended. The plan of the "progressives" is to endeavour to create support for their principles by an educational campaign within the United Mine Workers, committees being established in the existing districts of the organization. The headquarters of the Progressive Committee is in Pittsburgh, Pa., the officers being a chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary-treasurer and one committeeman from each district, the finances to be derived from voluntary contributions. Among those who delivered addresses at the conference were W. Z. Foster, head of the Trade Union Educational League, and Alex. Howat and August Dorchy, deposed president and vice-president respectively of District 14 of Kansas.

On June 20, Thomas Myerscough, referred to above, was arrested on a charge of sedition as he was leaving the court house at Pittsburgh, Pa., after he had made a demand for the return of documents, papers, correspondence, etc., which were taken by officers when they raided the headquarters of the Workers' Party. The grand jury also returned indictments against nine others charging sedition under the Pennsylvania law, all of whom were active in the Progressive Miners' Committee. Subsequently the grand jury in Pittsburgh, Pa., indicted Thos. Myerscough under the provisions of the Anti-Sedition Act of the state.

The executive board of the United Mine Workers on June 20, 1923, took action in regard to the operations of the Progressive International Committee, which the board pointed out is, under the constitution of the United Mine Workers, dual in purpose, and membership in dual organizations is expressly prohibited. The board instructed the officers of the subordinate branches to apply the provisions of the constitution to all members identified with the dual movement.

The full text of the circular letter issued by the executive board in reference to dual organizations was as follows:—

The International Executive Board views with great concern the activities of certain individuals who, in various sections and under divers circumstances, are obviously attempting to create discord and confusion within the United Mine Workers. These individuals, many of whom are of questionable character, seem to derive their energy from the same general source and are apparently actuated by similar motives and work for the same objective.

We have witnessed the formation and temporary existence of the "Working Class Union" in the south-western coal fields and the trail of confusion and trouble which it left in its wake; we have witnessed the organization of the "One Big Union" in the northwestern provinces of Canada and its later annihilation by the diligent efforts of the loyal trade unionists in the mining industry of those fields; we have observed the almost continuous activities of the birds of passage, who for years past have sown broadcast the malignant germs of industrial hatred which have marked the history of the "Industrial Workers of the World"; we have in comparatively recent times been obliged to openly oppose and strike down the propaganda of the "Red Trade

Union International of Moscow," which openly reared its serpent head in the ranks of the organization in the maritime provinces of Canada.

All of these organizations, drawing to themselves the worst elements in industrial America, were dual organizations to the United Mine Workers, having for their purpose; first, the control, and later, the destruction of our trade union organization, committed as it is to the principles of collective bargaining and the perpetuity of established governmental institutions.

With the lapse of time evidence has appeared to definitely indicate a visible bond of affinity between these several aggregations of malcontents. Various individuals active in one of these so-called organizations and driven by the extremity of circumstance to other fields have appeared as the proponents of others of the above named dual movements. A common inspiration and a common objective unite them, and it has at various times required great diligence to combat their intrigue and render futile their machinations. In every instance, however, the United Mine Workers has emerged from the conflict with their philosophy with an enhanced prestige and greater loyalty among its members, which vividly depicts the triumph of truth over sophistry and the worth of true industrial service as against the false vapors of industrial zealots.

The material accomplishments of the United Mine Workers, committed as it is to recognized trade union principles, commend it as an organization to the minds of thoughtful men, and its marvelous growth and expansion in influence is a tribute to its founders and its members who have governed and regulated its affairs.

In virtue of these facts, it is, therefore, entirely proper that the United Mine Workers should give attention to the latest of the adversaries which has issued a challenge to its integrity. This band of self-styled industrial crusaders have classified themselves under the high sounding title of the "Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America." These men, without warrant for their acts, have undertaken from time to time to meet in secret conclave and there, amid the enthusiasm which always prevails in the adoption of resolutions, have highly resolved to assume control of the United Mine Workers and thenceforth direct its affairs along lines conceived by their deranged mental faculties.

Crowding for position in the front ranks of these doughty warriors appear many faces known of yore as enemies of the American Federation of Labour and its allied international unions.

At a recent conference held in Pittsburgh, Pa., assembled under call from this aggregation, appeared William Z. Foster, the moving spirit and counsellor of the "Trade Union Educational League," known and recognized as an adjunct of the Communist Party in America. From the prolific mind and the facile pen of Foster came the various resolutions antagonistic to the United Mine Workers and the American labour movement which were adopted at the Pittsburgh meeting of these irreconcilables. Cheek by jowl with Foster appeared one Howat, an expelled member of the United Mine Workers, and responsible for a trail of misery and confusion following in the wake of his unhappy career. Associated with this group was also one Merriek, for some time an inmate of a penitentiary in the State of Pennsylvania. Listed among the faithful is the name of Caleb Harrison, for many years an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World; J. A. Hamilton, a renegade school teacher without trade union affiliation; Jos. Manley, son-in-law of Foster, and many others of their ilk. These individuals, with ample funds coming through Communist channels from foreign shores, are undertaking a campaign of vilification and misrepresentation of reputable leaders of the organization and the established tribunals of the union for the purpose of undermining the confidence of its members and setting up their own dictatorship within its ranks.

In consideration of these facts, the International Executive Board feels warranted in warning the members of the United Mine Workers and other trade unions in the organized labour movement against giving aid or comfort in any form to the promoters of this dual union. The constitution of the United Mine Workers definitely classifies such organizations as the Progressive International Committee as being dual in purpose, and membership in dual organizations is expressly prohibited.

The International Executive Board through the adoption and issuance of this authoritative document definitely places the so-called Progressive International Committee as being within the scope of the constitutional provisions of the United Mine Workers with respect to dual unions. Instruction is hereby given to the officers of all subordinate districts of the United Mine Workers and to the officers and membership of all affiliated local unions to apply the provisions of the International constitution to all members affiliated with this dual movement or giving aid and comfort thereto. Charges should be filed against such members and trials legally held in conformity with the provisions of the International constitution governing such matters.

The United Mine Workers of America must purge itself of its secret enemies who draw substance from its bosom, as well as contest with its avowed enemies who openly prate of its future destruction. Our officers and our membership must awaken to a proper appreciation of this sordid industrial menace and loyalty to our laws and support to our ideals must be given by all.

As a further evidence of the opposition of the United Mine Workers to the International Progressive Miners' Committee and the Trade Union Educational League, it is of interest to record that when the Tri-District miners' convention was in session in Scranton, Pa., in June, 1923, two members of the Trade Union Educational League who had attended the meeting of the Progressive Committee in Pittsburgh a few weeks earlier, were observed in the gallery of the hall. Mr. John L. Lewis, the president of the U.M.W., who was addressing the assemblage, asked the two unwelcome spectators to leave the hall, a request with which they promptly complied. Before requesting their withdrawal, however, Mr. Lewis charged that eighteen Communist agitators had worked for months in Williamson County, Ill., previous to the fatal riots of the summer 1922; that the Communist International had spent \$13,000,000 among agents who are "boring from within" the American trade unions, and that four paid agents had been active in Scranton while the miners were in session.

COMMUNISTS CAPTURE A CONVENTION

An indication of the activity of the adherents of the Workers' Party in the United States was given in the report published of the convention of the Farmer-Labour Party held in Chicago, July 3-5, 1923. Among the representatives present were delegates from the Workers' Party of America (with which the Communist Party recently merged) including C. E. Ruthenberg, recently convicted of violation of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, but who was on bail pending appeal; Wm. Z. Foster, head of the Trade Union Educational League was also in attendance. The Communists' practically seized control of the convention, set up what is termed the Federated Farmer-Labour Party, and adopted a platform. Previously a resolution had been defeated providing against affiliation with the Farmer-Labour Party or any organization which advocates other than lawful means to bring about political changes or is affiliated with or which accepts the leadership of either national or international political organizations whose propaganda and doctrines advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States by other than legal and constitutional methods, such as the Third (Communist) International. The original purpose in the call of the Farmer-Labour Party for its convention and conference with representatives of all minority political parties and economic, industrial, agrarian, co-operative and labour groups was to reach a common ground for political procedure. With the adoption of the platform of the Federated Farmer-Labour Party, which was declared to be too radical, the majority of the Farmer-Labour Party declined to affiliate. Thus the conference was split, and instead of one unified farmer-labour party in the United States there are now two.

EFFORTS TO CHECK REVOLUTIONARY DOCTRINE

During the year 1922 certain radical proposals emanated from the organized coal miners of Cape Breton, commonly known as District 26, where members of the Workers' Party have been reported as carrying on propaganda in support of the revolutionary doctrines of the Red International of Labour Unions. It may be recalled that among the proposals made by District 26 were: (1) A Canadian loan to Russia of \$15,000,000, and (2) Parliamentary representation to be changed from a territorial to an occupational, professional and economic interest basis (the Soviet system). Neither of these proposals, however, received much support from the old established trade union organizations, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada opposing both of them. In an effort to check the revolutionary propaganda in District 26, there was formed in Glace Bay on May 4, 1923, an association known as the Progressive Club, the object of which is to make efforts to influence opinions by the process of induction. The founders of the new body in explanation of the formation of the club state: "We are of opinion that there is being spread political propaganda of a very unsound theoretical character; it is also stated that some extraordinary coup d'etat is the only chance to escape the evils of our present democratic government, to be substituted by 'a dictatorship of the proletariat.' In the trade union field the talk is nothing more or less than bombast, with fantastic policies as a result, all of which we deem impossible, and leading to disruption and reaction as a consequence. Therefore, some of us thought it necessary to create a centre wherein we (who still have faith that the constitutions of our country and organizations of labour leave room for the greatest possible development) could meet, trusting that in the course of time our influence would be felt as a conductor back to a common sense state of mind, which is the short, safe and solid road to better living conditions for the wage-earning working class and for the general uplift of the nation as a whole." The officers of the Progressive Club are: Pres., Wm. Chisholm; sec., John Cameron; treas., Robt. Baxter; board members, Silby Barrett and James McKillop, all of Glace Bay.

UNITED WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA

Another organization which was formed in part to check revolutionary propaganda and to assist needy members is the United Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia. This body was temporarily organized in Halifax on December 29, 1922, and was placed on a proper basis the first week in March, 1923. The constitution provides that "no known member of the Red Party shall be proposed or elected a member of this association." The association, which is non-political and non-sectarian, is empowered to act in conjunction with any other party or association working on a loyal and law-abiding basis. Red propaganda or fiery speeches at meetings of the organization are prohibited. All employed members are required to pay 25 cents per month to meet the incidental expenses. The

officers of the United Workmen's Association are: Chairman, J. W. Howell, 63 Sackville St.; vice-chairman, J. McGuire, 29 Yukon St.; business agent, W. L. Caswell, 32 Grafton St.; speaker, Rev. W. Herman, 54 Argyle St., all of Halifax.

CHECKING "RED" ACTIVITIES

For the most part the advocates of revolutionary doctrines, commonly termed "Reds," have been for some time permitted to carry on their propaganda within the existing unions, and in some instances have been able to secure support for resolutions favouring their plans. During the year 1923, however, action has been taken by some organizations to check their activities. On August 16 the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union directed all officers of local unions having members identified with the Trade Union Educational League and the Shop Delegates' League "immediately to cease all activities in such leagues in any shape or form." In October the general executive board of the I. L. G. W. U. removed from office nineteen of the 25 members of the executive board of New York branch No. 22 who were found guilty after trial of holding separate caucuses outside the union headquarters on matters pertaining to the union and with permitting to be present a man who had been previously expelled from the union for his Communist activities. The accused admitted that they were members of the Trade Union Educational League, but held that they had a right to join the organization. The trial officers declared the league a dual union, and also that under the constitution of the International Union members were not permitted to be identified with dual bodies.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union also took action against the members of branches Nos. 1 and 9 of New York for allying themselves with the Trade Union Educational League, threatening their expulsion unless they withdrew. Branch No. 1 at the meeting of October 11 accepted the decision of the International executive by a vote of 437 to 12. Branch No. 9 took an opposite position, refusing by a vote of 82 in favour to 204 against to accept the ruling of the executive. Charges were accordingly laid against the local executive board. As a result Branch No. 9 subsequently agreed to abide by the decision of the International executive which specified that none of the members of the branch should belong to any outside leagues.

An aftermath of the action of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in regard to members who had shown sympathy with the Trade Union Educational League was a proposal of a conference advanced by W. Z. Foster, leader of the league, to Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U. Before submitting his proposal for a conference, Foster had written Eugene V. Debs, apparently to enlist his support in effecting an understanding. Debs declined to undertake the arrangement of this conference, pleading lack of time and ill-health, but he advised Foster to address his request directly to the International Union. Accordingly, Foster wrote President Sigman, but in an editorial in *Justice*, the official periodical of the I. L. G. W. U., that body scathingly repudiated having any dealings whatsoever with Foster or the Trade Union Educational League, and stated its position as follows:—

The International cannot take up any discussion with outsiders concerning its action with regard to individual members or even with regard to entire locals. Rightly or wrongly, it is for the union itself, for its officers, and for its conventions, where the members speak in an unrestrained voice through their delegates, to determine. To any other person or organization outside our union, no matter who they are, we are compelled to say "Hands Off."

Early in 1923 complaint was made that the Seattle Central Labour Council, working under charter from the American Federation of Labour, had adopted certain resolutions contrary to the policy of the federation, and which were considered to be indicative of sympathy with the Communist doctrine. The executive council of the American Federation on April 10th advised the Seattle body of the complaints, which had been investigated and found to be substantially correct, and gave notice that unless the causes of complaint were eliminated the charter of the council would be revoked. The Seattle council replied to the charges made against it, denying the more serious allegations. Just previous to the opening of the Portland convention of the American Federation a hearing of the charges against the council took place, the result of which was an ultimatum to the Seattle council to repudiate its former attitude and to promise to support the policies of the federation in all national and international affairs or have its charter revoked. On October 10, 1923, the Seattle body decided to obey the mandate of the American Federation. In a statement regarding the settlement of this controversy, Mr. C. W. Doyle, the secretary of the Seattle

Central Labour Council, said: "When the security of the council's charter became generally known, it seemed to give impetus to our whole movement and there was a noticeable awakening with organizations which had been more or less dormant for some time. The council is wielding a greater influence on all public questions than it has for years."

Another evidence of the determination of the American Federation to prevent advocates of revolutionary doctrine participating in its deliberations was the revocation of the credentials of a delegate to the convention held in Portland, Ore., in October, 1923. Among the delegates was Wm. F. Dunne, representing Silver Bow Trades and Labour Council, of Butte, Mont. In a report to the convention on the Federated Press League reference was made to the Butte Bulletin, edited by Wm. F. Dunne, the delegate, who it was stated has direct connection with the Communist Party, and who in 1922 received expense money for a trip to Pennsylvania from the Workers' Party, an affiliate of the Third (Communist) International. Subsequently a motion was made that the credentials of Wm. F. Dunne be revoked and he be unseated as a delegate. Mr. Dunne, who is a member of the central executive committee of the Workers' Party, replied to the charges against him, his address being mainly a general attack upon the officers of the American Federation of Labour and the unions affiliated with it. On a roll call vote the delegate was unseated by a vote of 27,837 to 108.

Mr. Frank Hodges, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in his address to the 1923 convention held in Vancouver, referred to the activities of the Communists in Great Britain, whose doctrines had not, he said, been condemned unheard. The exponents of the Communists had been met in conference. Their case had only to be stated to make it plain that Russia had nothing to offer the western world that was of any value politically. Mr. Hodges also delivered an address at the convention of the American Federation, which was held subsequently in Portland, during which he stated that in Europe as well as in America the old idea of parliamentary democracy is being challenged by theories developed in Moscow, where advocates declare that the emancipation of the working classes is to be found in the soviet system of government. He warned the delegates against a system of "boring from within" which is being carried on by Communists who would ruin the trade union movement, the following being his closing words: "In your trade union movement, whether it be in the local, in the branch, in the district, or in the national, be on your guard against the individual who gets inside the organization, and by stealth, by cunning, by methods which do not lend themselves to the light of day, endeavouring to break up your organization for the purpose of making you become the intellectual, moral and economic slaves of a system that is hidebound, castiron, developed in an Asiatic mind which bears no relation to our western conception of democratic freedom."

Mr. John W. Brown, of Amsterdam, one of the assistant secretaries of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who was present at the convention of the American Federation of Labour, in addressing the delegates made reference to the Red International. He stated that because the International Federation supported the International Labour Office in Geneva the first-named body had been condemned; that while there had been attacks levelled against the trade unions in America they were nothing as compared with the warfare of the Communists in Europe, where in many countries they had split the labour movement from top to bottom, the cardinal point of attack of the Communists being the International Federation of Trade Unions.

According to a dispatch of October 20, 1923, the Australian Labour Party by a vote of 16 to 9 decided to expel members of the Communist Party from participation in the labour movement.

OPPOSED TO METHODS OF TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

In 1920 there was established the United Labour Council of America, the promoters of which, it is understood, were formerly connected with organizations in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. This council, which is an advocate of industrial unionism, sent a delegate to the first meeting of the Red International of Labour Unions, with which body affiliation was subsequently effected. The methods adopted by the Trade Union Educational League to have secessionists return to the organizations which they had deserted with a view of hastening the formation of industrial group organizations has been objected to by the United Labour Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, an affiliate of the United Labour Council of America, as evidenced by the following resolution adopted on March 15, 1923, by that body:—

Whereas the United Labour Council of America, as well as the Amalgamated Food Workers and Amalgamated Metal Workers affiliated with the Red International of Labour Unions, have accepted and endorsed the decisions and recommendations of the Second Congress of the international; and,

Whereas the programme and policy of the United Labour Council has always been, and still is, in complete harmony with these recommendations of the R. I. L. U.; and,

Whereas the Trade Union Educational League has, since its inception, been antagonistic to the United Labour Council of America and the organizations affiliated with it, contrary to the principles of the R. I. L. U.; and,

Whereas despite the fact that the Second International Congress instructed the Trade Union Educational League not to carry its programme of unity to organizational fetishism, but instructed it to strive to bring about harmonious activity and general co-operation between all factors in the American movement; and,

Whereas the Trade Union Educational League, although supposedly the representative of the R. I. L. U., has ignored the international's specific instructions and has continued its policy and tactics of striving to arbitrarily crush or disrupt the independent unions—using the outworn argument of “dual unions” which does in no way apply to any of the unions affiliated with the United Labour Council of America; and

Whereas the March issue of the *Labour Herald*, official organ of the league, published an article entitled “The R. I. L. U. World Congress,” which was also given to the labour press for publication. Under the sub-head “The American Problems,” it reads as follows:—“The American independent unions which adhere to the Red International were told to make an organized campaign for re-entry into the A. F. of L. as organized groups.” This is in line with the established policy of the league, but is in direct contradiction to the decisions and instructions of the second congress of the Red International of Labour Unions; and,

Whereas the decisions of the R. I. L. U. specifically set forth the relations to be established between the Trade Union Educational League and the independent unions in sections No. 37, 38 and 39 of the “Organization Thesis,” and in the instructions of the R. I. L. U. Executive Committee as set forth in its “Resolution on the Work in America”—parts A, B and C, which, outline in detail the necessary steps to put the above sections into practical operation. These sections read as follows:—

Section No. 37.—In the United States, where the Trade Union Educational League and the Independent Revolutionary Unions exist, it is necessary to strive towards closer co-operation between these organizations. This co-operation should be based upon jointly carrying out a single, practical programme of action, jointly formulated.

Section No. 38.—The Trade Union Educational League which has carried out extensive work during its short existence should strive to base its support on a collective membership. The right course taken by the league against disruption and for the winning over of the trade unions should not be carried to organizational fetishism. It is necessary to fight disruption, but it should be borne in mind that there are a great number of organized left wing workers outside the American Federation of Labour, and that the great majority of the American proletariat is outside any organization.

Section No. 39.—Accord should be established in the work of our comrades in all three types of American trade union movement. It is impermissible that our comrades working in parallel organizations declaring their adherence to the R. I. L. U. should out of personal or sectional consideration refuse to unify in the direction of the work. A council of action should be formed for co-operating the work of the minorities within the American Federation of Labour, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the independent unions.

The Trade Union Educational League can become such a centre only when it will draw in the representatives of the minorities, the Independent Unions and the I. W. W.

Fifth Session R. I. L. U. Executive Committee.—Discussion.—“The Work in America”

Resolved (a) The Trade Union Educational League is the official representative of the R. I. L. U. in America.

(b) To instruct the league immediately to form a council of action together with the representatives of the independent revolutionary unions and the minorities of the I. W. W. for the purpose of carrying out jointly the decisions of the second congress of R. I. L. U.

(c) To propose to the league that it take the necessary measures that the representative of the revolutionary independent unions and the minorities of the I. W. W. should be represented on the executive bureau of the league.

Whereas the refusal, on the part of the T. U. E. L. delegation to the second congress to consider the original section No. 39, caused same to be sent to a special commission who drafted the present section No. 39, which was in turn rejected by the Trade Union Educational League delegates by a block vote in opposition to the unanimous expression and vote of the congress; and,

Whereas the above quotations from the *Labour Herald* clearly show that the league's policy is to arbitrarily force its own particular ideas upon the American labour movement in direct violation of the instructions from the R. I. L. U., also quoted above in their entirety, and,

Whereas that article proves that the T. U. E. L. is continuing its policy of attack, contradictory to the instructions of the International, and by distorting the facts, strives to generally undermine the independent unions urging their membership to pursue a tactic which would be detrimental not only to the independent unions but to the entire American movement as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we emphatically condemn such tactics on the part of the league as being contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of the recommendations of the Second Congress of the R. I. L. U. and tending towards creating further confusion and discord, instead of harmonizing all factors in the American movement to the end that unity of propaganda and action be achieved as rapidly as possible; and be it

Further Resolved, that we, the New York Council of the United Labour Council of America, demand that the *Labour Herald* retract the above statement and publish a statement admitting that the tactic advocated is contrary to the policy of the R. I. L. U., and admit that the statement quoted in the *Labour Herald*, in the same paragraph, is a deliberate perversion of the facts in order to influence and bias the minds of the readers of that article, insofar as the quoted remark was made by Secretary Losovsky, and was directed against just such shortsighted policy as the league is following in attacking the independent unions and I. W. W. instead of trying to arrive at a common line of activity between all groups.

The United Labour Council of America supported the action of its subordinate body, forwarding to its affiliates a copy of the resolution above quoted with the following letter:—

The enclosed resolution from the New York Council should be read in every local, and if possible, made a special order of business.

The repeated protests from affiliated organizations, and their condemnation of the Trade Union Educational League's disruptive policy, has forced us to outspokenly declare ourselves against the continued sabotage by the league and its spokesmen.

We had hoped that the views of the delegates from the forty-two nations assembled at the world labour congress in December, 1922, would restrain the Trade Union Educational League from continuing its arbitrary policy. Finding the league determined to force its own way by any and all means at its disposal, we are compelled to take action; therefore we urge all our affiliated organizations to adopt the enclosed resolution and send a letter of protest to the national office of the league.

This action is not being taken solely because we wish to defend ourselves as independent unions, but also because the league's policy in regard to organizations other than the A. F. of L. is bound to react to the detriment of the entire American labour movement and prove an insurmountable obstacle to that very "united front of labour" which the league adopted as a slogan but uses merely as a cloak.

Having accepted the decisions and recommendations of the R. I. L. U. congress, and having declared ourselves in accord with its policy, we now find that the league shows no inclination to govern its policy in accordance with the expressed views and desires of the world congress.

Our first step must be a protest direct to the Trade Union Educational League—act at once. In the interest of the American labour movement as a whole we are,

Fraternally,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
UNITED LABOUR COUNCIL OF AMERICA,

JOSEPH E. KUCHER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

XII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Canadian Organized Labour in Affiliation—Rules Adopted in 1919 for the Reorganized Body—Scope of its Activities—Membership and Countries Identified with the Federation—Officers.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, commonly known as the Amsterdam International, is an outgrowth of the International Secretariat, which was established in 1901. In 1913, at the suggestion of the delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the name of the Secretariat was changed to the present title. With the outbreak of the war the federation ceased to function, the headquarters at the time being in Berlin, Germany. In July, 1919, at a meeting held in Amsterdam, Holland, at which delegates were present from eleven countries, including the United States, the affairs of the old international federation were wound up and the new federation established. The American Federation of Labour, although having delegates present at these meetings, has not continued its connection owing to certain alleged objectionable features of the constitution and the issuance of proclamations with which the American Federation did not agree. The labour movement of the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is in affiliation with the International Federation, the congress having been admitted into membership in June, 1920. The executive council of the congress, in reporting to the 1923 convention in regard to the federation, stated: "This organization has conducted a vast number of activities during the past year on behalf of the workers throughout the world, and though in most cases these largely affected the workers of European countries, yet we feel assured that the members of this congress have been only too pleased to be in a position to give support to these efforts by their co-operation." The function of the International Federation of Trade Unions is to promote the interests of the organized labour movement, both nationally and internationally, and to further such trade union objects as may from time to time be agreed upon. The federation publishes a bi-monthly journal and maintains a press service in which the activities of organized labour are recorded, and in addition to which during the past year a number of special supplements and publications were issued.

The rules for the governance of the International Federation, as adopted at the re-organization in July, 1919, are as follows:—

Name.—1. The national centres of the trade unions of the various countries shall combine in an International Federation of Trade Unions, the autonomy of the trade union movement of each country being guaranteed.

2. The headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be determined by the international conference.

Constitution.—The International Federation shall consist of the national and general trade union centres of those countries which are organized on a trade union basis.

Only one national centre of trade unions from each country shall be admitted to the International Federation.

All controversies as to membership shall be examined by the bureau and management committee, and submitted for final decision to the biennial conference of the International Federation.

Objects of the Federation.—The objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions shall be:—

1. The promotion of the interest and endeavours of the organizations affiliated on a national and international basis.

2. The promotion of the trade union movement, both national and international, in the countries not affiliated.

3. The promotion of combined action on all questions of mutual trade union interest.

4. The prevention of international blacklegging.

5. The provision of funds for the promotion and furtherance of the foregoing objects and such other trade union objects as may from time to time be incorporated in the rules.

Management.—The management of the International Federation shall consist of the bureau, the management committee, and the biennial conference.

1. The bureau shall consist of one president, three vice-presidents, and permanent secretaries, who shall be chosen, as far as possible, from different nations.

2. One additional vice-president for every group of nations shall be appointed and be added to the bureau for the purpose of forming the management committee.

The bureau and the management committee shall be appointed at the biennial conference of the International Federation, and shall remain in office (apart from death or misconduct) until the next biennial meeting.

There are also regulations in regard to the holding of the regular meetings, the representation of affiliates at such gatherings, and the business to be transacted, as well as to the duties of the bureau and management committee, all the activities and decisions of which are to be reported to the affiliated organizations for action at the biennial conference of the International Federation.

The methods by which the International Federation of Trade Unions seeks to achieve its objects are:—

- (a) An exchange of all information and experiences of importance to the movement by means of official publications and conferences.
- (b) The preparing of statistics on uniform lines.
- (c) The issue of an appeal for combined assistance in case of need.
- (d) The promoting of trade union propaganda in the countries affiliated when proposed by the respective national centres.
- (e) Actions effecting a settlement of differences within the movement.
- (f) The promoting of trade unionist objects in the countries non-affiliated as far as this appears possible.
- (g) The collection of material concerning social and economic legislation in all countries.
- (h) The encouragement of endeavours to promote and carry out social and economic legislation in all countries.
- (i) Regulation of immigration and emigration in the interests of trade unions.
- (j) Reciprocal contracts promoting independence of movement on the part of members affiliated by means of regulating the conditions of transfer from one union to another.
- (k) The publication of an international review.

Amsterdam is the headquarters of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to which the affiliated bodies are required to contribute one-half penny or one-half of an American cent per member per annum.

SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERATION

As indicative of the scope of the activities of the International Federation it may be stated that at the respective meetings of the bureau and management committee the agenda contains such subjects as "Anti-War Propaganda," "Propaganda Against Reaction in General and Fascism in Particular," "Occupation of the Ruhr," and other political questions. Mr. John W. Brown, of Amsterdam, assistant secretary in charge of the educational department of the International Federation, who was in attendance at the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, held in Vancouver, as a fraternal delegate, gave an account of some of the achievements of the federation, which included the raising of large sums of money to provide food for the starving people in Russia and Austria and the prevention of war with Russia through the affiliated organized seamen refusing to transport munitions. Mr. Brown also paid a visit to the convention of the American Federation of Labour, held in Portland, Ore., where he delivered an address in which, among other things, he outlined the orderly method by which the federation sought to achieve its aim and objects.

THE FEDERATION ATTACKED

Immediately following the establishment in Moscow, in August, 1920, of the Red International of Labour Unions, the protege of the Third (Communist) International, the officers opened attack on the Amsterdam International, charging that the last-named body was unprogressive and only an appendage of the League of Nations. The Amsterdam International, which is opposed to the Communist doctrine of the Moscow organization, replied to the calumnies of the latter in very severe terms, and offered to furnish information to the Third International about the movement as represented by the International Federation of Trade Unions on condition that the dealings of the first named body toward the federation should be animated by a spirit of fairness and that all efforts should be inspired by the one idea of defending the cause of the working classes.

As an indication of the hostility of the International Federation to the Moscow organization it may be mentioned that the first named body repudiated an agreement which had been made between the International Federation of Transport Workers, an affiliate of the Amsterdam International, and the All-Russian Transport Workers' Unions, in affiliation with the Red International of Trade Unions. (Further details regarding this incident will be found in a previous chapter of this report).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

In 1904, the earliest for which figures are available, the affiliations of the International Federation of Trade Unions numbered fourteen, comprising a membership of 2,378,975.

In 1912 the affiliations increased to nineteen and the membership was 7,394,461. During the intervening period no information as to numerical standing was published until the Amsterdam congress in July, 1919, when the countries affiliated numbered fourteen and the membership was 17,633,000. In 1921 the affiliates numbered 24 and the membership 23,907,059. In 1922 there was the same number of affiliates, with a membership of approximately 22,000,000. The latest report for 1923 shows twenty-two countries in affiliation, representing 18,923,931. members. The names of the countries whose national centres are affiliated with the federation are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Palestine, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugo-Slavia. The national centres dropped from the list in 1923 were Greece, Norway and Argentine and the new affiliation is Palestine. The reason for Greece not being included as an affiliate is that the trade unions of that country were in 1923 dissolved by Royal decree. As regards Norway, the Communist agitation led the Norwegian Trade Union Federation to withdraw from the International Federation and not to affiliate with any international body, as it was feared that otherwise a split in the unions would result. This action was taken to prevent a similar situation to that which has been created in France, where the trade union movement has been divided through Communist influence, the adherents of the Third International setting up an opposition organization. The reason for the non-appearance of the national centre of Argentine was not obtainable, other than that the federation in that country had failed to reply to the letters of the International Federation. In addition to the affiliation of the chief organizations of the twenty-two countries previously enumerated the International Federation has twenty-eight international trade secretariats (or federations) identified with it.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The officers of the federation are: President, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W. 1, England; first vice-president, Leon Jouhaux, 211 Lafayette street, Paris, France; second vice-president, C. Mertens, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium; third vice-president, Th. Leipart, Germany; joint secretaries, J. Oudegeest, Johann Sassenbach and J. W. Brown, Box 1065, Amsterdam, Holland.

XIII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN

*Constitution of the Organization—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada an Affiliate—
Synopsis of Main Resolutions Adopted at 1923 Convention—List of Officers.*

The International Federation of Working Women was established as the outcome of a meeting of women held in Washington, D.C., in October, 1919, prior to the first International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, which was held in the same city. The second meeting was held in Geneva, Switzerland, October 17-25, 1921, one week previous to the opening of the third International Labour Conference, at which the delegates decided to establish a permanent organization under the name of International Federation of Working Women, and for which the following constitution was adopted:—

I. Name.—The name of this organization shall be the International Federation of Working Women (*Travail-leuses*).

II. Object.—The object of the federation shall be to unite organized women in order that they may resolve upon the means by which the standard of the life of the workers throughout the world may best be raised.

With this purpose in view, the federation shall (a) promote trade union organization among women; (b) develop an international policy giving special consideration to the needs of women and children, and examine closely all projects for legislation proposed by the League of Nations, and especially by the International Labour Conferences; (c) promote the appointment of women to represent organized working women on all organizations and committees dealing with questions affecting the welfare of the workers.

III. Membership.—(a) The federation shall consist of national trade union organizations, containing women members, and affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions; it shall also admit working women's organizations accepting its aims and agreeing to work in the spirit and to follow the principles of the International Federation of Trade Unions; (b) Where the trade union organization is not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the executive board shall decide what national body representing organized working women shall be accepted; (c) Only one organization shall be accepted from each country; (d) In the case of any controversy as to eligibility, the executive board shall decide, and submit that decision to the full congress of the federation for its approval.

IV. Management.—The management of the International Federation shall consist of a biennial congress, an executive board and a secretariat; (a) The biennial congress shall elect the executive board; (b) The executive board shall consist of three officers, namely, a president, secretary, treasurer, and one vice-president from each country affiliated; (c) The secretariat shall be under the direction of the president, secretary, treasurer, and the vice-president of the country in which the secretariat is, and it shall be constituted on lines laid down by the executive board; (d) Vacancies occurring on the executive board in the interval between the congresses shall be filled as follows: I. Vacancies among the officers, by the executive board; II. Vacancies among the vice-presidents, by the nomination from the national organization concerned; (e) In the event of any national organization being admitted during the interval between congresses, the executive board shall appoint a vice-president on the nomination of the organization affiliating.

V. The Congress.—(a) A congress shall be held biennially at a place and time decided upon by the officers in consultation with the members of the executive board; (b) Notification of the date and place of the congress shall be sent by the secretariat to each national organization affiliated at least six months before the congress is to take place. All proposals to be submitted to the congress shall be sent to the secretary not less than three months before the congress meets, together with any explanations of these proposals; (c) Special congresses may be convened on the decision of the officers, supported by a two-thirds majority of the executive board, and confirmed by not less than half of the national organizations affiliated; (d) The congress shall consist of the executive board and delegates from the national organizations affiliated; (e) Each national organization shall be entitled to send delegates on the following basis: I. Five delegates for the first 50,000 women or part thereof from whom the affiliation fees have been paid. II. One additional delegate for each additional 50,000 or part thereof; (f) The basis of voting shall be one vote for each national organization affiliated on 50,000 or part thereof, and two votes for each national organization affiliating on more than 50,000.

VI. Headquarters.—The secretariat shall be in such place as the congress may from time to time decide.

VII. Finance.—(a) Each national organization shall pay an affiliation fee of £5 for every 50,000 or part thereof annually, and these shall be payable in January of each year; (b) Only those national organizations which have paid their contributions for the past year shall be entitled to representation, unless in the opinion of the executive board there are special circumstances under which temporary remission of contributions may be allowed; (c) It shall be the duty of the officers and vice-presidents to endeavour to secure voluntary contributions from their own countries.

Section VIII defines the duties of the officers and section IX provides the means of effecting changes in the constitution, a majority vote being sufficient for the adoption of an amendment.

In 1922 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada became an affiliate of the International Federation of Working Women in respect of the female workers identified with the congress, and in accordance with the constitution named a vice-president for Canada, Mrs. Kathleen Derry, of London, Ontario, being chosen. The third convention of the International

Federation of Working Women was held at Schonbrun Castle, near Vienna, August 14-18, 1923, there being 31 delegates as follows: Great Britain and United States, 10 each; France and Italy, 3 each; Belgium and Sweden, 2 each; Roumania, 1. Canada was not represented, circumstances preventing a delegate being sent. Guests were present from Argentine, Chile, China and Japan, and German, Austrian and Swiss women also took part in the convention. All the delegates were representatives of trade union organizations. The International Federation of Trade Unions, whose principles must be accepted before affiliation can be made with the International Federation of Working Women, was represented by Mr. J. Sassenbach.

The convention of the working women adopted resolutions on (1) the work of women for peace, (2) legislation for the protection of labour, (3) regulation of homework wages, and (4) a family wage. A resolution of some interest was that respecting co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, which declared that the women's federation was prepared to transfer its work to the first-named body on condition (1) that a special woman secretary be appointed, (2) that an international women's committee be appointed to co-operate with the I. F. T. U., and to arrange for a meeting with the latter whenever such meetings might be necessary, but in any case once a year, (3) that a special women's congress be held every two years. This resolution was approved of by all except the United States delegates, who, however, were not unanimous on retaining the present form of organization.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The officers of the International Federation of Working Women, with their addresses, are as follows: President, Miss Helene Burniaux, 17 Joseph-Stevens street, Brussels, Belgium; secretary, Miss Edith McDonald, 33 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, England; treasurer, Mrs. Harrison Bell, 90 Friern Park, Finchely, London, S.W.1, England; vice-presidents (one for each country affiliated), Miss Julia Leonet, Brussels, Belgium; Miss Jeanne Chevenard, 77 Massena street, Lyon, Rhone, France; Miss Margaret Bondfield, 33 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, England; Signora Casartelli Cabrini, Aureliana 25, Rome, Italy; Mrs. Maud Swartz, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Kathleen Derry, 373 Central avenue, London, Ont.

XIV. INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Industrial Workers of the World—Principles of the Organization—To be Investigated by A. F. of L.—Members Released and Convicted—I. W. W. Reappears in Canada—Workers' International Industrial Union—One Big Union.

The Industrial Workers of the World (commonly known as the I. W. W.), which was formed in 1905, occupies a position in direct contrast to the old-established system of the majority of trade union bodies operating on the North American continent. The I. W. W. is based on the industrial union plan, having as its objective the abolition of the wage system. Among the founders of the organization were Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood, and in its early days, besides metal miners, included many unskilled and migratory workers in its ranks. The I. W. W. was originally designed to be a political as well as an industrial organization. At the second convention held in 1906 there was a split between the so-called Sherman and Trautman factions, the original cause of the division in the ranks being brought about through the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I. W. W.) having endorsed in a Colorado election certain candidates not connected with any radical party. This action aroused the temper of the members of the Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Trades and Labour Alliance, the latter representing the economic arm of the socialist movement. C. O. Sherman was president of the I. W. W. at the time of this occurrence, and the late Daniel DeLeon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party combined with W. E. Trautman to oust Sherman from office, the last named being accused of being in league with the officials of the W. F. M. The opponents of Sherman at the second convention of the I. W. W. held in 1906 were strong enough to abolish the position of president. Sherman claimed that this action was illegal and bolted the convention. (In 1906-7, Wm. D. Haywood, who was secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was in prison awaiting trial on the charge of the assassination of the Governor of the State of Idaho. He was subsequently acquitted.) At the fourth convention in 1908 the political plank in the I. W. W. platform was discarded, the late Daniel DeLeon and his followers being expelled. These subsequently set up what for many years was known as the Detroit faction, the original platform of the parent organization being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit section assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and in 1921 changed its headquarters to New York City, and in 1922 moved to Troy, N.Y. (Further information concerning this union will be found in a subsequent section of this chapter.) Organized labour, as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the various railroad brotherhoods, has been on more than one occasion in conflict with the I. W. W., whose promoters declare the craft system of organization to be obsolete and its supporters reactionaries.

PRINCIPLES OF THE I. W. W.

The preamble to the constitution of the I. W. W., setting forth its principles, as adopted in 1908, is as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

A. F. OF L. TO INVESTIGATE I.W.W.

At the 1923 convention of the American Federation of Labour the Committee on Executive Council's Report made the following observations and recommendations concerning the I. W. W.:—

Your committee feels impelled to bring to your attention some tendencies that are being promoted by different strata in society and in different countries.

For several years past, but more especially since the war, there are efforts more and more open to view to destroy the faith of the working people in democratic government, but particularly in the legislative branches thereof. It seems further that definite efforts are put forward to either take away or to bring into contempt those very fundamental principles upon which popular government and organizations of mutual aid have been and still are based. These tendencies have received different names in different countries and they are expressing themselves with some variations in different places, but they are substantially the same everywhere. In Russia, it is called the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, in Italy it is the Dictatorship of the Middle Classes, in Bulgaria and Spain it is not so distinct and crystallized, but in each the tendency and the action taken is unmistakable. The movement seems to be gaining great headway in Germany and is there known under different names and promoted by various parties, while here in the United States it may all be recognized under the well-known title of the I.W.W.

Let us not overlook the fact, however, that there are I.W.W.'s at the top of our industrial world, and that these are very influential and much more dangerous than the I.W.W.'s among the working people.

The I.W.W. among the working people could not influence the press sufficiently to fill it with gibes and sneers at the legislative branch of the government, while insidiously extolling both the executive and judicial.

If one were to go through the current daily literature, it would be found to be loaded down with propaganda against popular government, but more especially against the legislative branch thereof. The I.W.W. is carrying on extensive propaganda in travelling, printing and speaking at an expense which obviously has not been gathered from actual or prospective members of the cult. Here and there information crops out of money furnished to them. Here and there we are informed detective bureaus are guiding them, and it is beyond belief that such is done without ulterior purpose, and when we find the propaganda from above and below to be identical, we have a right to draw conclusions.

It is therefore reasonable, and we believe legitimate, to assume that a large part of the means with which the propaganda is carried on comes from those who are in sympathy with that propaganda and who have an abundance of means out of which to give.

The I.W.W.'s are not sent into virgin fields, but where the organizers of the bona fide labour movement go, there they are sure to follow, and always for the purpose of destroying the efforts of legitimate unionism. Where there is an effort to improve conditions, they are sure to appear with their stickers, their literature, and their speakers who begin secretly to instil distrust of any movement that would tend towards collective action. Where strong, well organized unions of labour exist, and those unions are found to be too cohesive and too well entrenched for a general attack, the I.W.W.'s appear with their stickers and their propaganda to destroy the faith in the organization, the faith in the officers and the faith of men in each other. This is accompanied always by the exaltations of the principles laid down in the preamble and constitution of the I.W.W. When confidence is so shaken as to make it possible to use open propaganda, they promptly begin to use it. From open propaganda they go to open scabbing, spreading and exulting in a contemptuous disregard for all skill and of respect for creative work. When they have succeeded in gathering a sufficient number to follow their policy, they begin of their own motion a policy that distinctly tends to destroy the confidence of such members as they have gathered and to destroy hope of any improvement through collective action. When that is done, their work is finished, and they proceed elsewhere. They claim to be an industrial organization, when, as a matter of fact, they are a purely political one, using industrial conditions and industrial facts as a cloak.

Your committee feels that it is essential for the preservation of our organizations, our labour movement and our form of government, that these facts should be carefully investigated, and that reports carrying authority should be made to the American people, but more especially so to the American working people.

We, therefore, recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to carry on such an investigation and to make from time to time such report thereof as shall be possible, and to the next convention of the American Federation of Labour.

In the discussion following the statement from the committee some delegates gave an account of their experiences with the I.W.W. methods and approved the proposal for an investigation, which was unanimously adopted.

I. W. W. WELCOMES INVESTIGATION

On October 19, 1923, the headquarters of the I.W.W. sent the following telegram to the president of the American Federation of Labour offering to facilitate the proposed investigation of its sources of income:—

Press reports state that the American Federation of Labour has decided to appoint a committee to investigate alleged corrupt sources of income of the Industrial Workers of the World. We hereby extend an official and very cordial invitation to your committee to come to the I.W.W. general headquarters where every courtesy will be extended and every facility lent your committee for a full investigation of every penny of income and expenditure of the organization. We shall select a committee which will work with yours to the end that such investigation be thorough and precise. We request only that a representative from some reputable firm of certified public accountants be provided and that the findings be made public. Each of our organizations to bear its own share in connection with such investigation.

I. W. W. PRISONERS RELEASED

In previous issues of this report references have been made to the indictment of certain members of the I.W.W., the chief of which was that entered in Chicago by the United States Government on September 28, 1917. The accused members, which included Wm. D. Haywood, the secretary, and others who were the "intellectuals" of the organization, were charged with interfering with the execution of laws which had been adopted to aid the republic in the successful prosecution of its war activities. At the conclusion of the trial in August, 1918, 94 of the indicted members were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from one to twenty years, one of those receiving the longer term being Wm. D. Haywood. After a series of subsequent actions, the case of the convicted men finally reached the Supreme Court, but the decision rendered did not relieve them of serving their sentences. Many of those convicted appealed their cases, pending the outcome of which 46 of the 94 who had not served out their sentences were given their liberty on bonds. Following the decision of the Supreme Court these were ordered to surrender not later than April 25, 1921, or their bonds would be forfeited. Nine of those out on bonds failed to appear, one of whom was Wm. D. Haywood, who, it was subsequently learned, had fled to Russia, his escape, according to statements made, having been arranged by members of the Communist Party. In all more than 1,000 members of the I.W.W. were convicted in the United States during the war period for violation of Federal or State laws, and in all instances where appeal was taken against conviction the decisions of the lower courts were sustained. From time to time various of the imprisoned members of the I. W. W. have been granted their liberty through commutation of their sentences. The I.W.W., aided mainly by the American Civil Liberties' Union, has on numerous occasions demanded the release of the remaining prisoners. In June, 1923, late President Harding pardoned 27 of those confined in Leavenworth prison, nearly all of whom were convicted under the Chicago indictment. Thirteen of them, however, refused to accept the conditions of their pardon, on the ground that to do so would be to admit guilt of the offences charged and would debar them from future labour activities. The commutation of the sentences were conditional on the persons released agreeing to be law abiding in the future, and not to encourage, advocate or be wilfully connected with lawlessness in any form; and further, that if they violated any of these conditions, of which fact the President shall be the sole judge, he (the President) may revoke the commutation, and it shall thereupon become null and void and of no effect, and he may by direction to any officer of the penitentiary where the prisoners are now confined, or to any United States marshal or deputy marshal, cause the released persons to be apprehended and returned to the penitentiary to complete the service of their sentences.

According to a dispatch published in *Industrial Solidarity*, the official organ of the I. W. W., on December 29, 1923, United States President Coolidge granted unconditional pardons to thirty I. W. W. prisoners confined in Leavenworth prison. Seven of these had been convicted under the Chicago indictment, 21 in Sacramento and two were sentenced in Wichita. The agitation for the release of what the organization terms "class war" prisoners has been carried on by the General Defence Committee of the I. W. W., aided by the American Civil Liberties' Union and other sympathizers, a general strike of members of the organization on more than one occasion being threatened to secure their freedom.

EFFORTS TO REIMBURSE BONDSMEN

Besides Haywood some of the other members of the I. W. W. who were convicted under the Chicago indictment jumped their bail and fled to Europe, the bond money consequently being confiscated by the Government. To raise \$63,302 required to reimburse the bondsmen, the I. W. W. in 1923 issued bonds in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, the members being urged to purchase liberally. Up to the close of December, 1923, the sum of \$35,732.75 had been contributed to the reimbursement fund.

MEMBERS OF I. W. W. CONVICTED IN CALIFORNIA

For more than two years the courts of California had been at intervals hearing charges against members of the I. W. W. During 1923 the indictments were more numerous, the charges being laid under the California criminal syndicalism law. This statute defines criminal syndicalism as "any doctrine or precept advocating, teaching or aiding and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage (which word is defined as meaning wilful and malicious physical damage or injury to physical property), or unlawful acts of force and violence

or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control, or effecting any political change." While in some instances the charges failed, scores of members were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to twenty-eight years. Early in July, 1923, at Los Angeles 27 members were convicted under the above-mentioned statute, and on July 15 the first contingent of eighteen reached San Quentin prison. Previous to their arrival 35 convicted members of the I. W. W. who were serving their sentences had declared a strike owing to one of their number being placed in the dungeon because he refused to perform a task assigned to him. The 35 strikers were placed in solitary confinement. As soon as the Los Angeles contingent learned of the situation they too went on strike demanding the prisoners' release from the dungeon.

On July 15, 1923, application was made to the Superior Court of Sacramento county for a restraining order against the activities of the I. W. W. in the State of California, the defendants named being the Industrial Workers of the World, the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., and the California branch of the General Defence Committee of the I. W. W., together with a number of individuals as officers and members of said organizations, whose names were enumerated, being 37 in all. As a protest against the California indictments, the members of the I. W. W., including seamen and longshoremen, called intermittent strikes in various localities, while the committee of the marine transport workers of the Pacific Coast endeavoured to unite all members of the I. W. W. in a general strike. Following argument on the action, the Superior Court of Sacramento county on August 23 issued an injunction (pending the suit), the provisions of which restrained the I. W. W., its officers and members from acting as an organization or as its officers and members in California. It is understood that as the law now stands in California, a person having membership in the I. W. W. may be declared in contempt of court. A trial on the contempt charges may be held before the Superior Court without a jury, a fine of \$500 and sentence to six months in jail being the maximum penalties.

Of the 74 members of the I. W. W. confined in San Quentin prison, 58 went on strike on October 2, 1923, against the production demanded by the prison authorities. The number of strikers increased from day to day, those refusing to obey the rules of the prison being sent to the dungeon or placed in solitary confinement on a diet of bread and water. On another occasion the I. W. W. prisoners in San Quentin prison went on strike against what they considered unfair treatment of one of their number, the prison authorities meting out similar punishment. At the close of the year there were 72 members of the I. W. W. in San Quentin prison, fourteen in Folsom prison, and two were in the county jail, one awaiting outcome of his appeal, and the other looking for a re-trial.

COMMUNISTS CONGRATULATE I. W. W.

In 1922 the Red International of Labour Unions, the protege of the Third (Communist) International, condemned the I. W. W. as reactionary. On March 20, 1923, however, the Communist International sent congratulations to the I. W. W., the following being the message as appeared in *International Press Correspondence*:—

The Comintern congratulates the members of your organization upon their bravery in the struggle against capitalism, and against the persecutions by the government on the Pacific Coast.

The persecutions in Portland and Sacramento, and the general arrests in St. Pedro and California, are an honour to the militant members of the I. W. W.

We welcome the appeal issued by the I. W. W., calling upon all workers to join in forming a united front.

The Comintern has frequently appealed to all the workers of all countries to join forces in a common fight against capitalism.

The united front of all class organizations of the American working class, against every description of exploitation and persecution, must be formed. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we observe the great efforts being made by the Workers' Party for the attainment of this aim.

Fraternal greetings to all the revolutionary workers languishing in American prisons.

Long live the unity and class solidarity of the American working class.

REFUSE TO SEAT RED INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

In a communication to the fifteenth general convention of the I. W. W. held in Chicago in November, 1923, application was made for the seating of a representative of the Red International of Labour Unions as a fraternal delegate. The request was denied, only one delegate voting in favour. Subsequently the delegates permitted the two representatives of the Red International (James P. Cannon and Robt. Minor) to address the convention, each being allowed fifteen minutes. The convention, however, voted against affiliation with the Moscow organization.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

The fifteenth annual convention was attended by delegates representing the agricultural, lumber, coal and metal mine, general construction, building construction, metal and machinery, railroad and marine transport workers' industrial unions, as well as by one delegate representing the small industrial unions. The reports submitted covered the various activities of the organization and its officers. It was stated that the many publications issued under I. W. W. auspices were in a better condition than a year ago. Much attention was given to the internal affairs of the organizations, among the changes in the constitution to be submitted to a referendum vote being one altering the composition of the general executive board, whereby the chairmen of the industrial unions' general organization committees will make up the personnel of the new executive body. The present plan is to elect the board from the seven largest industrial unions.

I.W.W. REAPPEARS IN CANADA

Previous to the outbreak of the World War in 1914, a number of branches of the I.W.W. were established in localities in Western Canada, but in 1915 the last of the remaining Canadian local unions of the organization passed out of existence. The organization was declared unlawful by the Dominion Government on September 24, 1918. The ban was lifted on April 2, 1919, the criminal code being meanwhile amended to cover illegal associations. It is known that a number of individual members of the I.W.W. have been located in various parts of the Dominion, but no serious effort was made to re-establish branches until 1922, when the Vancouver branch of Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 120 was formed. The establishment of this branch of the I.W.W. was brought about through the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, becoming an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions. To this proceeding certain members objected; some of them subsequently became identified with the I.W.W. and, as stated above, formed the Vancouver Branch. Two other Canadian branches were established in British Columbia in 1923, viz., marine transport workers at Vancouver and lumber workers at Cranbrook.

There were indications of sporadic I.W.W. activity in the Prairie Provinces. One such instance occurred during the 1923 harvest season in the Rosetown district of Saskatchewan, when John Spears, of Vancouver, was sentenced to serve a thirty-day jail sentence at Prince Albert on a vagrancy charge. Spears had been distributing I.W.W. literature and was carrying an I.W.W. card at the time of his arrest. It was reported that there were a number of other I.W.W. agents in the district, their activities consisting chiefly of endeavouring to obtain recruits to the membership of the organization and to agitate for higher harvest wages.

NUMERICAL STANDING OF THE I. W. W.

The numerous prosecutions of the I.W.W., especially that instituted by the Government of the United States on September 28, 1917, and the conviction of many members and the desertion of others, had the effect of greatly decreasing the organizing activities of the organization, and the membership correspondingly fell off. Shortly after its formation the membership of the I.W.W. was reported at 400,000, but it is understood that the actual number of paid-up members was considerably below this figure. In 1906 the reported membership was 60,000, but in 1913 it declined to about 14,000. During the next four years the membership was reported to have greatly increased, being given at approximately 90,000 late in 1917. In 1921 the membership was understood to be about 12,000 and in 1922 approximately 44,000. According to information received from headquarters of the I.W.W., the membership at the close of 1923 was 250,000.

The chairman of the general executive board is Robert Russell, and the general secretary-treasurer Tom Doyle, the head office being 1001 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION

The Workers' International Industrial Union, as previously mentioned, is an offshoot of the original I.W.W., having separated from the parent body in 1908 owing to the political plank in the platform being discarded. DeLeon and his followers who objected were turned out of the convention at which this step was taken and immediately set up the Detroit section of the I.W.W., which in 1915 assumed the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, its head office now being Troy, N.Y.

The aim of the union as set forth in the preamble to the constitution is very similar to that of the I.W.W., the main difference being that the Workers' International Industrial Union adheres to both political and industrial action for the achievement of its principles. According to the result of a referendum vote taken in 1922 the organization decided that its principles on the political field are best expressed and exemplified by the Socialist Labour Party of America. The full text of the preamble to the constitution of the Workers' International Industrial Union is as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the toilers come together on the political field under the banner of a distinct revolutionary political party governed by the workers' class interests and on the industrial field under the banner of One Great Industrial Union to take and hold all means of production and distribution, and to run them for the benefit of all wealth producers.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the evergrowing power of the employing class, because the trades unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These said conditions must be changed, the interests of the working class upheld, and while the capitalist rule still prevails all possible relief for the workers must be secured. That can only be done by an organization aiming steadily at the complete overthrow of the capitalist wage system, and formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

The Workers' International Industrial Union, which has never had a very large following, was among the organizations banned by the Canadian Government on September 28, 1918, and the one Canadian branch then in existence was dissolved. Subsequent to the lifting of the ban on April 2, 1919, branches were established respectively in Toronto and Kitchener, but both have since passed out of existence. The union publishes a paper known as the *Industrial Union News*.

ONE BIG UNION

The One Big Union came into existence at a conference held in Calgary in March, 1919, the constitution being approved at a meeting held in June of the same year. The promoters of the new body sought to supersede the old-established craft form of labour organization as indicated by the following preamble to the One Big Union constitution:—

Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self-defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage workers according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

In previous issues of this report reference has been made to the opposition waged against the One Big Union by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the various international labour bodies whose form of organization had been challenged. While the One Big Union made a considerable number of converts in its early days, its growth was soon curtailed, many of the original advocates returning to the unions which they had deserted. The One Big Union has ceased to be a force in the general labour movement of the Dominion, its operations being confined to a very limited territory. At the close of 1919 the then secretary reported a membership of 41,150, comprised in 101 local units, and these figures were given in this report for that year. To the application for the numerical standing of the One Big Union in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 the general officers refused to supply any information, the refusal as received in the department from the general secretary, R. B. Russell, under date of Winnipeg, January 25, 1924, being as follows:—

Your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to T. Mace, has been turned over to me for answer, I being at the present time general secretary of the One Big Union.

I note wherein you state that on December 20th the Department asked us to supply for the forthcoming report on Labour Organization in Canada certain particulars concerning the O.B.U. in Canada, and up to the present no acknowledgement has been received.

I took the matter contained in your letter up before the General Executive Board at their last meeting, and they have instructed me to notify you that at the last convention of the organization, held last August, a discussion took place on this very question, and it was decided that in view of the fact of the misrepresentation this organization had received at the hands of the Department of Labour, the erroneous statements made as to numerical strength, that we refrain from providing your department with any particulars, knowing full well that your department, like the manufacturers' organizations of this country, are determined to misrepresent and discredit this organization at every opportunity they get.

I would also like to advise you, that while we expect no assistance from your department, in fact having experience in the past of having all its forces arrayed against us, that if you attempt in this year's publication of your report on labour organization to publish the falsified stuff as you have published in the past regarding this organization, you can rest assured we will do all we possibly can to expose same.

[NOTE.—For 1919 Mr. V. R. Midgley, the then secretary of the O.B.U., reported to the department that the membership was 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. These were the figures published in the report for 1919. In 1920, no return being received from the general officers, the department based its estimate of membership of the O.B.U. on reports received from local secretaries, the number of members being given in the report at 5,000, comprised in 50 local units. In September, 1921, the convention of the O.B.U. adopted a proposal that instead of local secretaries forwarding particulars of membership, etc., to the Department that this work should be performed by the general secretary. Application was subsequently made to the general secretary for the standing of the organization at the close of 1921, it being hoped that the decision of the convention would be respected by the executive officers, but no reply was received. Eight local units, however, sent in reports. From these and other sources the membership for 1921 was estimated and published at 5,300, comprised in 34 local units. The general secretary refused to supply any information as to the standing of the O.B.U. for 1922, and the only local unit to report was that of the coal handlers at Fort William, which gave a membership of 100. This was the information published in the 1922 report on Labour Organization in Canada. As above stated, the general secretary has again refused to furnish any particulars regarding the O.B.U., and as no reports have been received from any local units, no figures as to the standing of the organization are given in this volume. It has been the experience of the department that in general, bona fide labour organizations have little hesitancy in reporting as to their standing, and, except in the case of the O.B.U., no complaint has been received from the many unions operating in Canada as to their numerical strength as published in these annual reports.]

O. B. U. SEEKS LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION

On occasions the members of the One Big Union located in Winnipeg have alleged that the followers of the old-established international trade unions have discriminated against them. In an effort to prevent the practice complained of the executive of the O.B.U. had a bill prepared which was in turn submitted to the Labour members of the Manitoba Legislature to be introduced in the House. The following is a copy of the bill:—

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. An action shall lie against any person who by act, word, statement, warning or threat of himself or of others in combination with him, or of his or their agent or servant, causes, persuades, or induces an employer, his representative, servant or agent not to employ or to dismiss from his employment a person who is a member of a trade union or labour organization for the reason that he is a member of such trade union or labour organization, or for the reason that he is not a member of another trade union or labour organization, or for the reason that he refuses to join another trade union or labour organization, or for the reason that said act, word, statement, warning or threat is in furtherance of a trade dispute, and whether such last mentioned person has a contract of employment with said employer or not or is subject to immediate dismissal without notice.

2. In said action it shall not be necessary to allege in the statement or particular of claim, or to prove at the trial malice or other motive on the part of the defendant or that any special damage resulted to the plaintiff from non-employment by said employer or from his dismissal from said employment, but the plaintiff shall, where special damages are not alleged, recover damages not less than \$200, together with costs of action.

3. Without restricting the meaning of the said words "trade union" and "labour organization" it is hereby declared that they shall also mean and include trade unions whether registered or not and labour organizations whether incorporated or voluntary. The expression "employer" extends to and includes any person, firm, association, body corporate or politic, including a municipal corporation.

4. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

The Labour group in the Legislature refusing to present the bill in the assembly, representatives of the O.B.U. in the Independent Labour Party brought the question before a convention of the organization on February 11, 1923, where the Labour members gave their reasons for declining to support the proposed measure. The action of the Labour group was supported by 22 to 18, a majority of four. One of the O.B.U. supporters declared that, notwithstanding the rejection of the proposal by the Independent Labour Party and the Labour group, the bill would be introduced in the House. The opponents of the bill held that the proposed measure was a confession of economic weakness on the part of the O.B.U. Subsequently, a member of the Legislature was secured to introduce the bill. When the bill came up for second reading its sponsor asked that it be sent to the Law Amendments Committee in order that the argument on both sides should be presented by the interested parties. This proposal was not entertained, the bill being promptly defeated, according to the One Big Union Bulletin, on the advice of Mr. F. J. Dixon, at the time one of the Labour members for Winnipeg city.

XV. USE OF TROOPS IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Miners of District 26 Go on Strike to Compel Withdrawal—Two of Their Executive Officers Arrested—International President Orders Resumption of Work—District Executive Refuses to Comply—Charter of District 26 Revoked and Provisional Executive Appointed—Trades and Labour Congress Urges Investigation—Government Appoints Commission—Deposed Secretary and Others Convicted.

On June 28, 1923, the steel workers in the employ of the British Empire Steel Corporation in Sydney went on strike for a 20 per cent increase in wages and the unionizing of the plant by the introduction of the "check-off" system of collecting union dues. On the first day of the strike, owing to a crowd of the strikers congregating on one of the city streets, the local magistrate read the Riot Act and called upon the crowd to disperse. Newspapers reported that the magistrate while performing this function was stoned, being rendered unconscious. On being informed that the local police were unable to cope with the situation, one of the county judges, in accordance with the statutory requirements, made requisition for troops on the commanding officer of the military district, and on June 30 a detachment of soldiers arrived in Sydney. The sheriff of Cape Breton county, the chief of police of Sydney and the magistrate made representations to the Provincial Government that even with the troops on the spot the local police were inadequate to cope with the situation. In accordance with the law, a detachment of provincial police was also sent to Sydney, arriving on July 1. The mine workers of District 26, who were then engaged in taking a strike vote on the question of demanding the restoration of the 1921 wage rates, objected to the presence of the troops and police and about 8,000 went on strike later to force their withdrawal from the locality.

On July 6, 1923, the following letter signed by J. B. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of District 26, and copies of which were forwarded to the local miners' unions, was published:—

Brothers: This office has been informed that all the Waterford, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay sub-districts are out on strike this morning as a protest against the importation of provincial police and federal troops into Sydney to intimidate the steel workers into continuing work at 32 cents per hour.

On Sunday night last these provincial police, in the most brutal manner, rode down the people at Whitney Pier who were on the street, most of whom were coming from church. Neither age, sex nor physical disability were proof against these brutes. One old woman, over 70 years of age, was beaten into insensibility and may die. A boy nine years old was trampled under the horses' feet and had his breastbone crushed in. One woman, beaten over the head with a police club, gave premature birth to a child. The child is dead and the woman's life is despaired of. Men and women were beaten up inside their own homes.

Against these brutes the miners are on strike. The government of Nova Scotia is the guilty and responsible party for this crime. No miner or mineworker can remain at work while this government turns Sydney into a jungle. To do so is to sink your manhood and allow Armstrong and his miserable bunch of grafting politicians to trample your last shred of freedom in the sand. Call a meeting of your local at once and decide to spread the fight against Armstrong to every mine in Nova Scotia. Act at once—to-morrow may be too late.

The commissioner of the provincial police emphatically denied the charge made against the police. Following this incident Dan Livingstone and J. B. McLachlan, the then president and secretary-treasurer, respectfully, of District 26, were late on the evening of July 6 arrested on the charge of circulating false information, contrary to section 136 of the Criminal Code. Both men were lodged in Sydney jail, bail being refused. Later they were transferred to Halifax. On July 9, additional charges of misdemeanour and seditious libel and conspiracy to publish seditious libel were laid, bail again being refused. On July 11, the two officers were released following their production in the Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, bail being fixed in the sum of \$2,000 each and two sureties of \$2,000 each, the men to reappear in the Supreme Court on July 17, when the case would be further argued before the full bench. Owing to many of the judges being away on circuit, the habeas corpus proceedings were not proceeded with on July 17, but were adjourned till July 25, bail being renewed. In the meantime the preliminary hearing on the direct charge was held up. The case finally went to trial before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in October, 1923.

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT ORDERS RESUMPTION OF WORK

On July 6, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in a telegram to Dan Livingstone, president of District 26, instructed the executive board to take steps to have the miners return to their employment. The text of the message was as follows:—

I am in receipt of your telegram sent in reply to my previous query stating strike of members of United Mine Workers has been in progress in District Twenty-six since Tuesday midnight in protest against presence of provincial police and troops who are in the district in connection with matters outside the mining industry. Such a strike is unquestionably a violation of the existing agreement between District Twenty-six and the coal companies parties thereto. It is also a violation of the principles and policies of the United Mine Workers which has a record of fulfilling its contract and discharging its honourable obligations. The action of the district in also permitting the withdrawal of engineers, pumpmen and other maintenance men from the mines is most indefensible and constitutes a wanton destruction of property.

The existing agreement in District Twenty-six was negotiated by the officers of that district and ratified by a referendum vote of a majority of the mine workers affected. I previously advised you that formal complaint and protests had been lodged with the international union by coal companies affected who asked that they be accorded good faith in compliance with agreement. In consideration of this complaint, and in consideration of your admissions of the present astounding state of affairs prevailing within the district, I request that you as president of District Twenty-six, together with your associate executive officers, take immediate steps to have the men return to work so as to permit of full protection of property interests affected and an early resumption of mining operations. I will be glad to receive early advice from you indicating your full compliance with these directions.

On July 11, the executive board of District 26 considered the message of International President Lewis, to whom the following reply was forwarded by District Vice-President A. S. McIntyre:—

District Board considered your telegram and state that this strike has no connection whatever with contract with corporation or wage demands. The only issue is to prevent use of armed force against workers in every industrial dispute in this province, and for release of our president and secretary.

The membership unanimously pledged itself not to return to work until troops are removed and our officers released. For any district officers to advocate return to work would be quite useless in face of the determination of men to stay on strike. We have repeatedly guaranteed immediate resumption of work if troops are withdrawn and officers released.

This struggle is supported by trade unions of Canada and is a political struggle of Canadian workers against an evil from which we have suffered for years. Our international union must understand that its jurisdiction does not give it authority to prohibit workers in Canada waging a political struggle against use of armed forces which are being used to smash our labour movement.

CHARTER OF DISTRICT 26 REVOKED

On July 17, Mr. Lewis in a communication to Mr. Dan Livingstone notified him of the revocation of the charter of District 26, by which all the members of the district executive board were automatically removed from office and a provisional district established. The full text of Mr. Lewis' letter was as follows:—

Since early in July some 8,000 or more of the members of the United Mine Workers in District 26 have been in a sympathetic strike. Not only did this strike interfere with the production of coal in mines working under agreement with the U.M.W., but it resulted in the withdrawal of enginemen, pumpmen and other maintenance men with resulting jeopardy to property interests. This strike was admittedly incited, encouraged and conducted by you and your official associates who are members of the board of District 26. On July 6, after the situation had been officially drawn to my attention by the formal protest of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, who are parties to the agreement with the U.M.W. in that section, I wired you asking for a statement in connection therewith.

Specious Argument

On July 6, you wired reply admitting that 9,000 men were on strike, attempting to justify the unwarranted abrogation of contract provisions by specious argument. On the same date I telegraphed you in behalf of the international union a request that the men on strike be immediately directed to return to work and provisions be made at once for the full protection of the mining properties.

On July 8, you replied saying that my instructions would be considered at a meeting of the executive board of District 26 on July 10. On July 11, Alexander McIntyre, vice-president of the district, telegraphed me that the executive board had declined to accede to my request, and that the illegal strike would be continued until its objects were attained. Notwithstanding the lapse of time, I am informed to-day that there is still no indication upon your part as president of District 26, nor on the part of your associates in office, to terminate the strike and discharge your honourable obligations under the agreement, or to heed the instructions of the international union, in pursuance of its laws and policies.

A Mad Adventure

I am not unmindful that it is probably a fruitless task to attempt to reason with you in the midst of your mad adventure, yet in your sane moments you must recognize that the course you have been, and are now pursuing, violates every tenet of your organization. It ruthlessly tramples upon every rule of conduct of our union and constitutes a departure from its every tradition. This deliberate breach of the existing contract between the operators and miners of Nova Scotia is indefensible and morally reprehensible. Your assault upon these laws and institutions of your Provincial and Dominion Government cannot be countenanced

by the United Mine Workers of America. The official statement of the district executive board that the strike was for political purposes is illuminating, and gives additional proof, if such were needed, of your true intent.

Revolutionary Masters

I have in mind that you are a self proclaimed revolutionist. I am familiar with the constant intrigue between yourself and your evil genius McLachlan and your revolutionary masters in Moscow. I can recall the sentiments which you enunciated at a comparatively small meeting of the international executive board at Indianapolis when, with the cold ferocity of a five-year-old defying its mother, you announced you were a believer in revolution by force.

No doubt the present strike in Nova Scotia corresponds with the idea of a revolution against the British Government and is in pursuance thereof.

The U. M. W. Motto

In consideration of these strange facts, the international union feels warranted in intervening for the protection of its membership and to permit the discharge of its properly assumed obligations. You may as well know now as at any time in the future that United Mine Workers is not a political fanatic who seeks to strike down the established institutions of his government. Neither can it be used to sustain officers of perverted business morals or individuals suffering from mental aberration such as yourself and the aggregation of papier-mache revolutionists who are associated with you.

Charter Revoked

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the U.M.W. of A., of which I am president, and in consideration of the further authority granted in the premises by the international executive board, I, herewith advise that the charter of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, stands revoked effective this date. Under this action District 26 ceases to be an entity and you are automatically deprived of your office as president thereof. Alexander McIntyre, vice-president, and J. B. McLachlan, as secretary-treasurer, likewise have their offices vacated through the same precise action. All members of the executive board of District 26, including any and all other officers of said district are in like manner automatically removed from office and can no longer undertake to represent in any capacity the U.M.W. of America. This applies with equal force to Alexander Stewart, member of the international executive board. Under separate order I am to-day creating a provisional district to function within the jurisdiction of former district 26 under the direct authority and control of the international union.

Provisional President

International Representative Silby Barrett, of Glace Bay, N.S., has been designated as provisional president thereof, with sweeping authority to function in every proper capacity. In compliance with the laws of the international union governing such matters you will, together with each of your associate retiring officers, turn over to Mr. Barrett, president of provisional district 26, all moneys, official records and documents, together with the district office and furniture and any other property or things of value belonging to former district 26. President Barrett will hold such property in trust for the future use of the members of our union in that district. Instructions will be issued to all local unions whose members are now on strike in Nova Scotia to immediately return to work under the existing agreement.

Warning to Locals

Local unions continuing in defiance of such orders will be summarily dealt with in conformity with the laws of the U.M.W. of A. This office is to-day notifying Mr. R. M. Wolvin, president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, that the international union, through its provisional district 26, is assuming the equity and obligations of the existing joint wage agreement in that territory as represented by the subsidiary coal companies of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS URGES INVESTIGATION

On July 10, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada addressed a letter to the Right Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in connection with conditions in Cape Breton and asked for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate all the circumstances leading up to the calling out of the troops. The letter to the Prime Minister, a copy of which was also sent to the Minister of Labour, was as follows:—

The deplorable conditions at present existing in Cape Breton have been the subject of very careful consideration by the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and are of such urgent public importance as to warrant this appeal.

In the Cape Breton coal fields a strike of miners, employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation, took place last August and military forces were immediately rushed there. The Trades and Labour Congress were, at that time, meeting in annual convention at Montreal, and resolutions were adopted and forwarded to you showing the unmistakable repugnance of labour to this method of settling industrial disputes.

During the last session of Parliament it was stated that the cost of military occupation of the Cape Breton mining areas had to be met by the general taxpayers of Canada as the municipalities of the district, which under the Militia Act may be charged with such cost, have, up to the present, absolutely refused to pay, claiming, as they did at the time, that there was no necessity for the calling in of the militia to preserve order.

On the morning of the 28th of June this year another strike occurred against this same company by the employees in the steel plant at Sydney, N.S. Again military forces were rushed to the scene, and upon the requisition of one man (Judge Duncan Finlayson of Sydney), and not on the request of the municipal authorities who should be the best informed as to any possible danger existing or likely to exist against public safety.

This apparent intimidation of men on strike against almost inhuman conditions of labour has aroused

the indignation and resentment of all workers throughout Canada, and has resulted in a stoppage of work by the miners employed by the same company, with a grave possibility of similar action by workers in other parts of Canada.

In the interest of industrial peace we urge you to immediately establish a Royal Commission, truly representative of the people of Canada, with the widest possible powers, to fully investigate every circumstance or condition in any way connected with or leading up to the calling out, and the presence in Cape Breton at this time, of military forces.

Following the precedent established by the Industrial Disputes Act, we ask that in complying with this request, the workers, as well as the employers, be given acceptable representation on such commission, and in that way assure the co-operation and confidence of the men who are most deeply affected.

To-day's press published a statement, purporting to be made by the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. E. H. Armstrong, and which reads:—

'It did not rest, he said, with the Department of National Defence nor with the Nova Scotia Government. The troops could not be removed until the authorities were advised by the official who requisitioned them that they were no longer needed.'

As Prime Minister you have stated on several occasions that the Federal Government were bound by statute in this matter, but surely governments in this country are not helpless and subject to one man's decree in such a critical matter, consequently we urge you to exercise all possible power and influence to bring about an immediate recall of these troops.

Section 71 of the Militia Act states: 'Whenever the Governor-in-Council places the militia, or any part thereof, on active service, if Parliament is then separated by such adjournment or prorogation as will not expire within ten days, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of Parliament within fifteen days, and Parliament shall accordingly meet and sit upon the day appointed by such proclamation, and shall continue to sit and act in like manner as if it had stood adjourned or prorogued to the same day.'

We quote this in the hope that if there is no other method it may be possible to use this section by calling a special session of Parliament to restore to the people of Canada the right to say what disposition shall be made of the country's armed forces.

In conclusion, we wish to emphasize that the Trades and Labour Congress have always vigorously opposed the use of force or violence in any trade dispute and stand to-day, as always, for the full enforcement of law and order and the upholding of constitutional government authority by all reasonable means.

REPLY OF THE PRIME MINISTER

On July 11, the Prime Minister replied as follows to the letter from the Trades and Labour Congress:—

I have received this morning the communication of yesterday from Mr. Draper and yourself, on behalf of the executive of the Trades and Labour Congress, with respect to the military forces requisitioned in aid of the civil power by the local authorities in Cape Breton, in which you suggest that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the circumstances incidental to the calling out and presence of the military forces in Cape Breton, or that a session of Parliament be called under section 71 of the Militia Act, with a view to effecting an immediate recall of the troops should it not be possible to effect this end by other means.

I am advised that the section of the Militia Act to which you refer has reference to the placing of the militia on active service for the defence of Canada in an emergency, but does not relate to the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power, as set forth in sections 80 and 90 of the Act, under which authority it is that requisition has been made for the military forces in the present case.

I shall be pleased to discuss with my colleagues the suggestion of the appointment of a Royal Commission, as requested in your letter, but I think I should say at once that the circumstances and conditions connected with and leading up to the calling out of the military forces and their presence in Cape Breton at this time do not appear to be in any way matters requiring investigation such as a Royal Commission might be intended to serve. All the essential facts are, I think, only too apparent and a return of the correspondence relative thereto, such as Parliament will no doubt desire to have, should disclose every step in the procedure.

In no particular, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has any provision of the existing law, with respect to the calling out or maintenance of the troops in aid of the civil power, been violated. On the other hand, I do not hesitate to say that the presence of troops in Cape Breton to the numbers there at the present time, and under circumstances which appear to render it most doubtful that the expense incidental thereto will be borne, as the law clearly contemplated, by the municipalities concerned, renders it apparent that there is need for revision of the statute respecting the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power. This, however, is a matter with which Parliament alone can deal, as only the body which has enacted the law has the right or power to alter or amend it.

Perhaps I should add that some days ago I took steps to make it known to His Honour Judge Finlayson, to the officer commanding the district, and to the Premier of Nova Scotia that our Government viewed with some concern the numbers of troops which had been requisitioned in aid of the civil power in Cape Breton, and made it quite clear that we were most anxious that the military forces should be withdrawn just as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

SECOND LETTER OF TRADES CONGRESS

To the reply of the Prime Minister the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress on July 12 sent the following letter:—

We desire to extend our appreciation for the immediate attention which you have given to our letter of July 10th relative to the unsatisfactory conditions at present existing in the Cape Breton coal and steel areas.

Answering our request for the appointment of a Royal Commission, you state,—

'That the circumstances and conditions connected with and leading up to the calling out of the military forces and their presence in Cape Breton at this time do not appear to be in any way matters requiring investigation such as a Royal Commission might be intended to serve. All the essential facts are, I think, only too apparent, and a return of the correspondence relative thereto, such as Parliament will no doubt desire to have, should disclose every step in the procedure.'

It would seem from this statement that we had not made our request for a commission quite clear to you. It was never the intention of the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress that any investigation held should be so narrow in scope as to deal only with the official correspondence connected with the request for and calling out of the troops on this particular occasion.

As you will know, troops were called into that area last year without justification, according to the declarations of the mayors of the municipalities concerned, and also according to the statements of many members of parliament during last session, when that subject came up for discussion. More recently the provincial government organized a strong protective force and had them stationed in the area for some time prior to the development of the present situation. The workers of this country are convinced that there is a widespread conspiracy against labour, and its legitimate rights to organize, by the British Empire Steel Company, and that by some means they are in a position to secure, on demand, the assistance of armed forces to carry out their plans.

Our request to you was couched in the widest possible terms in order that a commission should be appointed with adequate powers to investigate all and every condition which directly or indirectly has led up to the present situation, thereby uncovering all the essential facts, many of which we believe are not apparent, and through the force of public opinion bring about industrial peace in that part of the country.

We are pleased to learn you agree with us that there is need for a revision of the statute respecting the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power, and in this respect you say,—

'This, however, is a matter with which Parliament alone can deal, as only the body which has enacted the law has the right or power to alter or amend it.'

With the above quotation we entirely agree, and it was with that in mind that the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress requested you to call a special session of Parliament in order that the right to judge of the necessity of the presence of troops in any area in Canada, and consequently the responsibility of their being kept there, at such an enormous cost to the country, should be restored by Parliament to the Government of Canada, as it must be apparent that the maintenance of troops in the Cape Breton district cannot be left indefinitely to the judgment of one man.

The need for prompt action is again emphasized by the published statement of Mayor Morrison, of Glace Bay, wherein he says,—

'Do not consider militia necessary in Glace Bay. No disturbance of any kind. Local authorities are able to cope with conditions. Towns will repudiate expense incurred by militia. Urge that you order withdrawal of troops, as their presence here is aggravating the situation.'

We, therefore, again strongly reiterate the requests contained in our previous letter for the appointment of a Royal Commission, and for the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the Cape Breton area, and that you, as Prime Minister, will convene a special session of Parliament if this cannot be brought about by any other means.

PRESIDENT LEWIS DENOUNCED

At a mass meeting of miners held in Glace Bay on the evening of July 18, among the speakers at which was J. B. McLachlan, the deposed secretary-treasurer, President Lewis was denounced for his actions and the miners refused to return to work on the instructions of the provisional officers. The following is a copy of the resolution adopted:—

Whereas, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America has lined up with the Provincial and Federal Governments and the British Empire Steel Corporation in an attempt to smash the miners' union in Nova Scotia and has deposed the officers of the district and instructed the local unions to return to work under threat of expulsion from the International Union, and

Whereas, John L. Lewis in his foul attack on the miners of Nova Scotia has appointed one Silby Barrett as so-called president of the organization and demands that the miners take orders from this man who has forfeited the confidence of the rank and file as was demonstrated when he was removed from office in the last district election, and

Whereas, this attack of Lewis is for the purpose of handing the miners of this province over bound hand and foot to the corporation, therefore

Be it resolved, that this mass meeting of miners held in Glace Bay on Wednesday July 18th, 1923, condemns the action of Lewis and declares that his action is a violation of the autonomy of this district, and instructs the district officers to carry on the work of the district until such time as they are removed from office by vote of the membership of this district, and be it further

Resolved, that we will not return to work on the instructions of the men appointed by John L. Lewis, but will only return when that decision is arrived at by all the men involved in this strike of protest against the use of armed force against the workers, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to John L. Lewis, the British Empire Steel Corporation, to every local union in the district, and to the labour press of this country.

Another mass meeting was held at Dominion on July 19, at which the resolution adopted the previous evening at Glace Bay was endorsed.

The local branch unions of the U.M.W. in Pictou county, all of which are under the jurisdiction of District 26, went on strike as a protest against the sending of troops to the strike area, but the strike was of short duration. Springhill branch, under the jurisdiction of District 26, however, refused by a vote of 187 to 27 to order a strike. Three miners' unions at Drumheller, under the jurisdiction of District 18, also went on strike in sympathy with the miners in District 26, but owing to lack of support from the other miners' unions in District 18, returned to work after a few days' idleness.

In various localities throughout the Dominion trades and labour councils and local branch unions adopted resolutions condemning the use of troops in connection with the strike of steel workers in the employ of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and demanded their withdrawal.

MCLACHLAN APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Under date of July 14, 1923, Mr. J. B. McLachlan, secretary-treasurer of District 26, made an appeal to the trade unions of the Dominion for funds to support the strike. The following is a copy of the circular letter sent out:—

The miners of Nova Scotia are on strike as a protest against the use of armed force in industrial disputes. The steel workers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation made a demand of 20 per cent increase in their wage rates which means an increase from 32 cents per hour to 38½ cents per hour. After carrying on negotiations during all of this year they went out on strike some three weeks ago and both the Federal and Provincial Governments rushed armed troops. The miners are on strike protesting against this brutal method on the part of the Government in their interference in industrial disputes.

The District treasury is empty. The miners, who in time of peace, deal in "company stores," have been shut off and have no credit elsewhere. Can your organization give us financial help to carry on this struggle? The miners have sworn to stick the thing out to the last ditch. If organized labour throughout the country will give them enough to secure fighting rations, we can win. Will you bring this cry for help before your union? Will you do what you can to rouse other unions to join you in giving the miners of Nova Scotia all the help they can spare? Send all help to the undersigned, Box 174, Glace Bay, who will gladly acknowledge all money received.

Following the circulation of this appeal, delegates from the miners' unions in the district met on July 29th and formed the Nova Scotia Workers' Defence Committee for the purpose of collecting funds to defray the legal expenses of those indicted on charges arising out of the strike. Donations were received from many locals in District 26 as well as from labour bodies in other parts of the Dominion. Early in September, Forman Wayne, M.P.P., secretary of the steel workers, together with J. B. McLachlan, went on a speaking tour throughout Canada in order to secure additional financial support for this fund.

Their activities, however, were denounced by Mr. Silby Barrett, the provisional president, who, in a statement to the Canadian Press, under date of August 30, said: "The provisional executive can well look after any needy cases among the membership of the United Mine Workers in Nova Scotia, and neither McLachlan or Wayne have the authorization of the U.M.W. or the right to solicit money for the U.M.W. membership of Nova Scotia."

Up to October 31, 1923, the Nova Scotia Workers' Defence Committee reported receipts of \$8,238.92, of which \$6,091.68 had been expended for relief, legal defence and payment to J. B. McLachlan and Forman Wayne for a continental tour and to John McDonald, of Toronto, for soliciting donations, leaving a balance of \$2,147.24. On November 5 the defence committee issued a further appeal for funds, estimating that an additional \$5,000 was necessary to carry on the work which had been undertaken. Up to the close of the year 1923 it is understood that \$10,410.09 had been raised, the contributions coming from various localities in the Dominion.

Early in November, 1923, it was reported that the provisional officers of District 26, acting on instructions of President Lewis, revoked the charters of the branches located respectively at Birch Grove, near Glace Bay, and Thorburn, in Pictou county, because the two locals following the revocation of the district charter had failed to pay their per capita tax to the international office. Before the close of the year, however, both branches were again in good standing.

PRESIDENT OF TRADES CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT

Subsequent to the issuance of the above appeal and the establishment of the provisional executive board in District 26, Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, issued the following statement:—

The miners of Nova Scotia do well to remain loyal to their international union by giving their full support to the new provisional president, Silby Barrett, and thus frustrate the efforts of J. B. McLachlan and his colleagues to destroy the solidarity of their organization.

Their ill-advised strike has been of no value to the steel workers in their struggle for the establishment of proper conditions. On the contrary, it has helped to confuse the minds of the public as to the real issue and has retarded the efforts being made by organized labour to have the militia removed from the Nova Scotia strike area.

J. B. McLachlan's only objects are publicity and power. Whilst continually 'mouthing' the doctrine of a 'united front,' his past record has been one of continually seeking disruption. Upon the formation of the One Big Union (which McLachlan and other Communists now so violently denounce) he became one of its strongest advocates and frittered away thousands of dollars from the treasury of District 26 in the futile attempt to make the miners part of that organization. As an advocate of the O.B.U. he attended the Hamilton (1919) convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and failing to have that body accept his policies, returned to Nova Scotia denouncing the congress. He succeeded at that time in having some of the miners' local unions pass resolutions petitioning their international headquarters to withdraw from the Dominion body, but the international refused to comply with these requests.

Following this he circularized the labour organizations of the Dominion, asking them to form a dual organization to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, under the guise of a council of action.' Failing in these efforts to destroy the congress, he set about to dictate its policies, and using District 26 of the U. M. W. of A. as his medium, circularized every local union in Canada, asking them to commit their delegates to the Montreal (1922) convention of the congress to a resolution demanding the change in the method of constitutional government in Canada to one based on Soviet principles, and asked them to have the congress petition the Canadian government to loan \$10,000,000 to Soviet Russia. As was to be expected, the trade unions of this Dominion, almost without exception, ignored these foolish requests.

McLachlan then turned for support to Moscow, and since then has carried on a continuous campaign to have the policy of Communism, as advocated through the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League, replace the policies of international trade unions.

The acceptance by the miners of his advice to reject the awards of several boards and commissions established to deal with their requests has robbed them of hundreds of thousands of dollars that otherwise would have been in their pay envelopes, but instead went into the coffers of the British Empire Steel Corporation.

All his efforts to destroy the unity of the trade union movement have so far failed, and upon the miners at this time rests the responsibility of maintaining the solidarity and integrity of their organization.

Before acceding to the appeal now being sent by J. B. McLachlan to the unions throughout Canada for financial help for the miners of Nova Scotia trade unionists should make sure that the money so donated will be used to relieve any distress in the ranks of the steel workers, who are the ones primarily involved in the struggle for better conditions, and that the money they donate will not be diverted to undermine the policies and destroy the international trade union movement.

Notwithstanding the denunciation of President Lewis by certain members of the United Mine Workers in the Cape Breton district, it is interesting to note that at the annual convention of the U.M.W. held subsequent to the incidents previously related, a resolution asking for the restoration of the charter to District 26 and the reinstatement of the deposed officers was defeated, the majority of the delegates at the convention thus sustaining the action of the international president.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS WANTS MILITIA ACT AMENDED

At the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held in Vancouver in September, the executive council under the caption "Militia Act Amendments," stated that "the necessity for securing amendments to the Militia Act was made very apparent during the recent strike of the steel workers in Cape Breton." After quoting the sections of the Act pertaining to the calling out of troops to aid the civil authorities, the council said:—

It is the opinion of your executive that amendments should be sought to the Militia Act whereby the only authorities who could make requisition for the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power should be either the municipal council of the district wherein riot may occur or be anticipated, or the Government of a province, and that in either case those making the requisition should be absolutely responsible for the cost of such military aid.

We further believe that the Federal Government should be given discretionary powers as to their compliance with such a requisition even when made by a municipality or a provincial Government. In this way direct responsibility would be fixed upon those answerable to the electors for their action.

The convention approved of the suggested amendments to the statute, by concurring in the report of the executive council as submitted.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Following the revocation of the charter of District 26 by the international president and the setting up of a provisional executive to handle the affairs of the miners in that area, and notwithstanding the declaration made sometime previously that not a pound of coal would be dug by the strikers until the troops were withdrawn, the local branch unions gradually decided that their members should return to work in obedience to the instructions of the international president and the provisional president of the district. By the end of July the strike of coal miners was practically over, although all the troops had not been withdrawn. On July 30 the water main which supplied the steel works in Sydney was damaged by an explosion said to have been caused by dynamite or some other high explosive. This incident caused the removal of the troops to be immediately stopped. On August 1 a meeting of the steel workers still on strike adopted a resolution authorizing the union's officers to call off the strike. On August 14 the last of the remaining troops were withdrawn from the strike area. Trade unionists generally, who though sympathizing with the steel workers in their efforts to better their working conditions, and while deprecating the use of troops in industrial disputes, support the action of President Lewis of the U.M.W. in demanding that contracts made between workmen and employers must be honourably fulfilled. In connection with the attitude of President Lewis towards the miners in District 26, it may be of interest to note that Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary

of the National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, in referring to the unauthorized dock strike in England in July, 1923, was reported to have stated that the action of the strikers in repudiating the existing agreement "ought to cause grave uneasiness in the ranks of the trade union movement. If such repudiation of trade agreements represented the intentions of any large mass of trade unionists, then not only did it seem the end of collective bargaining, but in his judgment it meant the end of trade unionism."

NOVA SCOTIA—AND DISTRICT 18

The following editorial printed in the *Alberta Labour News* of August 4, 1923, under the above caption deals caustically with the deposed executive of District 26 and points out what the International Union accomplished for the miners in District 18:—

A couple of months ago the *Labour News* expressed its regret at the situation which existed in the Nova Scotia mine fields. At that time it was seen that the policies which were being advocated by the men who controlled affairs in District 26, of the U.M.W. of A., were leading the miners of the Eastern province to a state of chaos. That state has been brought about by recent events.

The break between the International Union and the district officials in Nova Scotia was bound to come. For some considerable time the executive of the district have been carrying on an open fight against President Lewis of the International Union, *The Maritime Labour Herald*, the official organ of McLachlan and his executive, has been printing the vilest abuse, the most bitter calumny, against the heads of the International. McLachlan himself, together with his associates, has gone out of his way to endeavour to embitter the minds of the miners in Nova Scotia against their International officials. It was impossible for such a condition to continue to exist, and the action of the miners in going on strike as a protest against the troops in Cape Breton was merely the incident which brought the situation to a head. That McLachlan was determined to have his membership defy the rules of the International Union, and the orders of the International President, was apparent to any person who made a study of the Nova Scotia situation, and it was obvious that the International union sooner or later would find it necessary to either let District 26 go its own way or make an attempt to bring it in line with the International policy. President Lewis has chosen to take the latter course.

It is interesting to note the official attitude of the deposed McLachlan executive as expressed in the *Maritime Labour Herald*. Speaking of the action of President Lewis the *Herald* says: 'His aim is to smash the miners' union and leave them helpless before the attacks of the corporation. This is not the first time that he has attacked the mine workers in this manner. He did it in Kansas and in District 18, and is now attempting to do the same thing here.'

Surely no right-thinking member of organized labour will be deceived by such utter balderdash as the above. The record of Lewis and his achievements on behalf of the Mine Workers of America is sufficient answer to the charge that 'his aim is to smash the union' or that he wants to leave the miners 'helpless before the attacks of the corporation.' Such a charge is not only false, it is utterly ridiculous, and the proof of its ridiculousness lies in the reference to District 18. McLachlan's organ says: 'This is not the first time he (Lewis) has attacked the mine workers in this manner. He did it in Kansas and in District 18.'

What did Lewis do in District 18? The workers of this province will remember that following the debacle of the ill-fated O.B.U., after the leaders of that movement had brought the miners' organization of Alberta and eastern British Columbia into a state of utter chaos and absolute impotence, the International Union put a commission into the field to reorganize the district. It is not necessary to recall that the miners' union in this province had been utterly destroyed. The men were helpless to gain or enforce any kind of wages or working conditions. In short they were as badly disorganized as if no union had ever existed in the district. That was the situation when the International Commission took hold. The district was reorganized and put on its feet as an effective fighting unit of the U.M.W. of A. An agreement was obtained with the operators which provided for the closed shop and working conditions and wages that are second to none in the mining industry. After the good work had been done the District was given back its autonomy and to-day is better organized than at any time in the history of the miners' union in this province. That is what Lewis did in District 18. Does that look as if he had 'attacked the mine workers' in District 18. The *Labour News* thinks not. What Lewis did for District 18, costing the International union many thousands of dollars, has made the U.M.W. of A. what it is in this province to-day, and nothing can destroy the work except the adoption of such a policy as was adopted by District 26.

That the miners of District 26 will come to realize that the policy which the International holds out for them is the best one, the *Labour News* has no doubt. Already there has been a revulsion of feeling against the demagogues who have held sway in the district for the past months, and in many parts of the district there is a very outspoken loyalty to the International Union. This will continue to grow. In the meantime the workers of Alberta will be well advised to carefully weigh the statements that are being made by McLachlan and those who advocate his policies. Their plausible claims, made with martyr-like appeal, are designed to deceive those who do not take the trouble to think. This is a time when the organized workers should only be moved by cold realities, and they will be well advised to give little heed to the blatant heroics of the demagogues who are going up and down the land at this time.

ACTION TO RESTRAIN DEPOSED OFFICERS

With a view to preventing the deposed officials of District 26 from acting as representatives of the U.M.W. a restraining order was applied for by the provisional president, and on July 21 the court granted an interim order. On July 31 application was made for an injunction to restrain the deposed president and secretary-treasurer from interference with the funds of District 26. At the hearing of the action the defence introduced affidavits to show that some of the local branch unions by resolution had repudiated the action taken in applying for an injunction. Counsel for the deposed officers, in referring to the

restraining order, held that the action was based on the appointment by President Lewis of the provisional president, and argued that Mr. Lewis had no status either in the court in which the case was being tried or among the miners, and that he was incapable of suspending the district or setting up another. At this hearing the case was fully argued and a decision was issued on August 13 to continue the restraining order to trial, which was set for early in September. On September 8, the order was again continued until such time as the plaintiff, Mr. Silby Barrett, the provisional president, was prepared to go to trial. On October 9, the Supreme Court discharged and vacated the order, the plaintiff having a few days previously filed a notice of discontinuance of the case. Mr. Barrett is reported to have stated that the discontinuance was intended to enable the miners to have "a free and untrammelled discussion of labour conditions throughout the district".

As this report was going to press it was stated that Mr. Barrett had resigned from the position of provisional president, being succeeded by Mr. W. Hueston.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS INVESTIGATION

An interesting feature of this industrial disturbance was the independent investigation conducted by Rev. Canon Scott, of Quebec, into the industrial conditions in the Cape Breton area. The scope of Canon Scott's investigation dealt particularly with the sociological and economic aspects of the situation. In a statement issued by the Canadian Press Canon Scott is represented to have said in part:—

As regard wages, if employment is continuous the maximum earnings of the large number of the miners would be about \$3.35 a day, which would amount to \$80 a month, but owing to various conditions employment is far from continuous with the result that the men frequently fail to obtain a living wage. The steel workers are in a much similar position as regards pay.

The general atmosphere is one of gloom and a spirit of depression pervades the whole region. The men do not trust the company and the company does not trust the men.

The 'red' element is of very little importance beyond the fact that it is used to blind the eyes of the public to the real issue and bad conditions under which the people live.

Speaking of Mine No. 11 in particular, Canon Scott stated that the conditions were such that the miners "were thrown back into the habits of the cave dwellers;" also at Sydney Mines "where the conditions were even worse" with its "rows of miserable buildings in which the families were compelled to live."

Following the incidents set forth in this chapter the Dominion Government on September 22, 1923, appointed a commission under the provisions of the Enquiries Act to inquire into the industrial unrest among the steel workers, and the calling out and the retention of the militia in aid of the civil power in connection therewith. The commission was composed of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G., of Ottawa (chairman); J. J. Johnston, K.C., of Charlottetown, and Mr. Fred Bancroft, of Toronto.

EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES PLAN ESTABLISHED

One of the results of the strike was the adoption of a scheme known as the Employees' Representatives Plan, through which the workmen elect representatives to meet with representatives of the management of the British Empire Steel Corporation, Limited, in discussion of mutual interest. According to this form of Plant Council (which was adopted on August 30 when approximately 93 per cent of the workmen on the steel plant elected their representatives by secret ballot) the employees choose 36 of their number to constitute a general works committee. From this general committee, there is in turn elected 8 members to form a central works committee, the smaller committee thus formed meeting with the management committee comprised of a similar number appointed by the corporation. The precise questions to be dealt with by these committees were not definitely set forth, it being believed that as the plan progressed there would doubtless be alterations and new functions acceptable to both parties. However, in a general way, the plan provides that the questions taken up would include working conditions and working relations on the plant. The proportional basis of the employees' representatives on the general works committee is one representative for every hundred workmen, and any employee over eighteen years of age, with the exception of foremen, assistant foremen and chief clerks, is eligible to vote. Any employee over twenty-one years of age and with one year's aggregate service with the company is eligible for election to office under the plan, but foremen, assistant foremen, chief clerks and other employees in similar or higher positions are excluded.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate the industrial unrest among the steel workers, the report of which was made public just before this volume went to press, emphasized that "the absence of any recognized organized means through which representatives of the men could confer with representatives of the company prevented the development of amicable relations." However, as regards the future of this phase of the situation, the commission entertained hopes that the functioning of the employees' representatives plan would result in a satisfactory solution. The hours of labour under the two-shift system were also considered to "have been excessively long in some departments," and the commissioners further urged that the twenty-four hour change-over period be eliminated; that the seven-day week be abolished and that the three-shift plan (eight hours per shift) with a maximum of a ten-hour day for the other workmen, be adopted. Touching on the calling out of the troops, the commissioners were of the opinion that "the local police force was entirely inadequate to deal with the situation" and that "the presence of the militia was necessary and beneficial." But the report also recommended that the Militia Act should be amended so that the active militia could only be called out on the joint requisition "of a judge and the attorney-general of a province" with the institution of an inquiry, not later than one week thereafter, into the circumstances which necessitated such action.

MCLACHLAN CONVICTED

As stated earlier in this chapter, the trial of Dan. Livingstone and J. B. McLachlan was set for October, 1923. On October 15 the trial of McLachlan opened in Halifax. The counsel for the defence applied for a change of venue, but the application was refused, as was also a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that it was defective. The case was given to the jury on October 17, who after two and a half hours of deliberation returned a verdict of guilty. On October 31 McLachlan was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary. Mr. McLachlan's counsel applied for bail pending an appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal, but the court refused the request. The case of Dan Livingstone was not proceeded with, and pending his trial he is on bail.

John McDonald, of Toronto, the then chairman of the Workers' Party, on July 21 was charged with uttering seditious at Sydney Mines. The trial which took place at Sydney on October 31 resulted in the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. The trial of J. R. Blue, reporter for the *Maritime Labour Herald*, against whom a true bill was returned on the charge of unlawful assembly, was set for the next term of the Supreme Court. The other strike cases, including charges of assault, unlawful assembly, etc., were transferred to the county court. On November 10 five of the participators in strike riots were sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary and five others got forty days each in the county jail, the lighter sentences of those convicted being due to their youth.

Among the requests to the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia that J. B. McLachlan be allowed out on bail pending his appeal was one from the secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and another from the secretary of the Labour Party of Quebec. To each of these the Attorney-General replied that the question of bail had been decided by the chief justice of Nova Scotia who had refused it, and that there was no appeal. The case, he stated, was apparently closed. Application for a new trial for J. B. McLachlan was subsequently made to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, but the appeal was refused. Later the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada proposed to the Dominion Cabinet that McLachlan should be released on parole. After serving about four months of his sentence, McLachlan was given his liberty.

MOSCOW SENDS GREETINGS TO MCLACHLAN

Following the conviction of J. B. McLachlan greetings were sent to him from Moscow by the International Committee of Propaganda and Action of the Revolutionary Miners. The message, as published in *The Worker*, the official organ of the Workers' Party of Canada, under date of November 7, 1923, and which was signed by A. Kalnin, secretary, was as follows:—

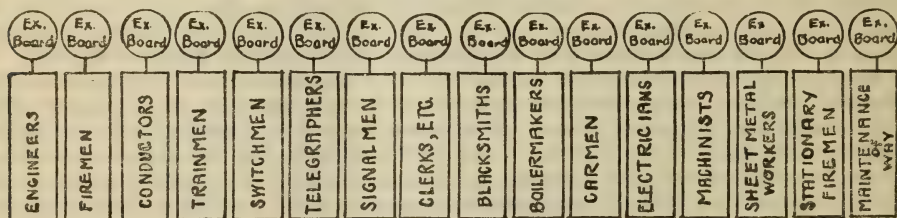
We send the champion and the leader of the colliers of Canada, Comrade McLachlan, languishing in prison, our fraternal greetings and sincere expressions of compassion. We protest against the act of violence committed by the capitalist exploiters, and against the Government of Canada that is suppressing the labour movement and arresting the proletarian leaders.

XVI. AMALGAMATION OF UNIONS

Plan Proposed for the Amalgamation of the Railway Organizations—Action of Canadian Bodies on the Proposal—Attitude of the American Federation of Labour—Norway Adopts Industrial Unionism.

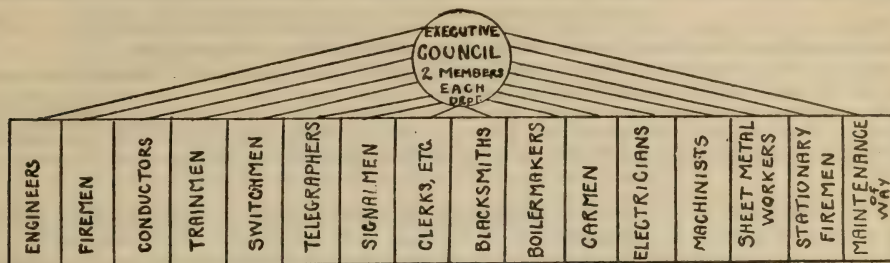
While in the past the question of closer affiliation of craft unions has been discussed, and in some instances organizations of closely allied trades have amalgamated, there has been advocacy in certain quarters during the last two years for the amalgamation of what are known as the standard railway organizations, sixteen in number, as follows: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Switchmen's Union of North America; (6) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (7) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (9) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; (10) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; (11) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; (12) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (13) International Association of Machinists; (14) Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; (15) International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, and (16) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. As far as reports have been received, only two of the above-named central bodies—the Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Maintenance-of-Way Employees—have in convention approved of the amalgamation proposal. To promote the demand for amalgamation of the railroad employees' unions there has been formed by its advocates the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry, which body has established a journal known as the Railroad Amalgamation Advocate. Through the columns of this publication and the Labour Herald, official magazine of the Trade Union Educational League, amalgamation propaganda is being carried on. While, as above stated, only two central bodies have endorsed the amalgamation scheme, members of some of the other organizations whose local branch unions are connected with state federations, trades and labour councils and district councils have adopted resolutions in favour of amalgamation, some of which, however, have been with certain reservations. The scheme of amalgamation proposed is what is known as the "Minnesota Plan," which provides for a departmentalized organization, the general union being divided into several departments, each consisting of a number of kindred trades, and each having direct representation on the general executive of the whole union.

The following chart shows the trades which are included in the sixteen standard railroad organizations, each of which has its own executive board:—

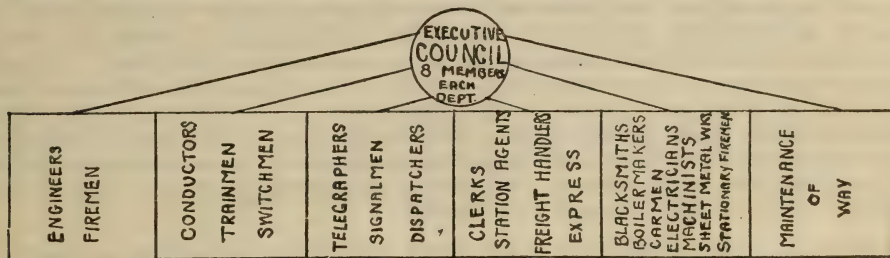


With the object of co-ordinating the activities of the railroad workers the American Federation of Labour in November, 1908, established what is known as the Railway Employees' Department. At the present time ten organizations are in affiliation with the Department, viz., (1) International Association of Machinists, (2) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, (3) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, (4) Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, (5) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (6) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, (7) Switchmen's Union of North America, (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, (9) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (10) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Many system federations and departments (delegate bodies representative of the shop crafts employed on the various railway systems) are also in affiliation.

The first step in the proposed amalgamation scheme is shown in the following chart, each trade to be a department and to have two members on the executive council:



The final stage of amalgamation provides for six departments, each having eight representatives on the executive council, the departments being made up as follows:



Not all of the members of the metal trades included in the fifth group are employed in railway shops, many thousands working in what are termed contract shops. To take care of these workers the amalgamation plan as sponsored by the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry proposes regarding the railroad and metal industries:—

First, that all the unions in these industries shall be amalgamated into two great organizations, one for the railroad industry, and one for the metal industry. Then there shall be the closest possible relationship between the two regarding the metal trades mechanics who work on the railroads. This can be accomplished by letting those mechanics pay their dues two ways, part to the metal trades union, and part to the railroad union, to correspond to their double interests in those organizations. In fact, the railroad mechanics would be members of both unions, but the total of their dues would be only the same as other members. The control of the strike power would rest in the hands of the basic union of the industry in which they work, so that complete solidarity of action could be secured. Thus, if a strike vote was taken by the railroad union the shop mechanics would vote directly in it, and if it carried the shop mechanics would strike with the rest of the railroad workers.

ACTION OF CANADIAN WORKERS

To further the sentiment in favour of amalgamation the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry at its meeting in Chicago in December, 1922, decided to form an educational campaign committee, local branches of which were to be established in every railroad centre in Canada and the United States.

On January 11, 1923, a conference of representatives of the railroad shop crafts was held in Montreal, at which the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas, during the last twelve months the railroads of the United States and Canada have attacked the standard of living of the railroad workers and the very existence of the unions themselves; and

Whereas, the existence of sixteen independent railroad unions splits the forces of the railroad workers and renders their efforts against the railroad companies ineffective, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this conference of the Montreal shop crafts workers favours the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad unions into one organization covering the entire railroad industry as outlined in the plan for amalgamation adopted by the International Railroad Amalgamation Conference held in Chicago, December 9-10, 1922, and calls upon the general officers to take the necessary steps so that a joint convention of all these organizations (or as many of them as possible) can be assembled to put this amalgamation into effect.

Whereas, This conference of Montreal railroad shop crafts workers has decided in favour of the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad unions into one industrial union covering the entire railroad industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the decisions of this conference be sent to all lodges of railroad workers in Canada and that steps be taken to call a convention of all the railroad workers in the Dominion for the purpose of discussing the question of amalgamation so far as Canada is concerned.

Another resolution endorsing the appointment of a committee to direct amalgamation activity was adopted as follows:—

Whereas, It is necessary that the idea of amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad unions into one industrial union be placed before the rank and file of the railroad workers of Canada; and

Whereas, A large part of the railroad workers of the country reside in the city of Montreal, thus making that city the logical centre of such educational activity;

Therefore, this conference of the railroad shop crafts workers of the city of Montreal proceeds to elect a committee of fifteen which will initiate and direct the aforesaid educational activity until such time as a national convention of railroad workers can be called where a committee representative of all Canada can be elected.

The convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour, held in January, 1923, adopted a resolution in favour of amalgamation of existing craft unions into industrial unions, one union for each industry, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to be urged to promote the desired consolidation.

District Lodge, No. 82 (Montreal) of the International Association of Machinists submitted a resolution to the Montreal Trades and Labour Council favouring amalgamation, and requested that the Trades and Labour Congress promote the demand for one union for each industry, and also that the American Federation of Labour be urged to call a convention of affiliated organizations to put amalgamation into effect. The amalgamation committee of the railway shop employees also requested the Montreal Trades Council to go on record in favour of the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway unions, and called on the general officers of such organizations to take steps to bring about a joint conference with a view to consummating amalgamation. As a compromise for these two resolutions the council adopted the following recommendation of the executive committee, to whom the two proposals were referred:—

Realizing that a greater amount of welfare, and working agreements more favourable to the worker, would be the result of a better understanding and of more unity and co-operation between the different crafts forming a given industry, the committee recommends:—

That in the opinion of this council it would be to the advantage of all parties interested if the different crafts forming one industry were more closely united in their efforts to obtain collective bargaining, be it through amalgamation, federation or allied trades councils, as the wish of the workers interested or the needs of a particular industry would make advisable.

The question of the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad organizations was introduced at the convention in March, 1923, of District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists (with jurisdiction over all units of the organization employed on Canadian railways), several resolutions being presented. After an all-morning discussion on the proposal the following substitute resolution was unanimously endorsed:—

Whereas, the tendency of all forms of organization is towards centralization and amalgamation, and whereas the general interests of the workers in the transportation and metal industries are closely allied, now, therefore, be it resolved, that we declare ourselves as being in favour of the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations. But, realizing that the paramount duty of this convention is to safeguard the interests of the machinists, be it further resolved, that as we see a danger of the interests of the skilled crafts being overwhelmed if we accept indiscriminate amalgamation with the semi-skilled or weaker crafts before the more highly-skilled and organized unions are ready to join hands with us, we strongly recommend that amalgamation with two of the railway brotherhoods be effected before we amalgamate with the semi-skilled crafts.

The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council in April, 1923, approved of a resolution similar to that adopted by the Alberta Federation of Labour. The resolution as presented to the council had been previously adopted by three local unions of different trades.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees at its regular convention in Calgary in September, 1923, approved of the amalgamation of existing organizations of railroad employees, provided the members in Canada were granted autonomy.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OPPOSED TO AMALGAMATION

At the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada there were presented four resolutions in favour of amalgamation of the existing craft unions into departmentalized industrial organizations, the congress to take the necessary steps to bring about conferences to arrange for the proposed consolidation. These amalgamation resolutions were submitted by (1) Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, (2) Toronto branch of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, (3) Alberta Federation of Labour, (4) Edmonton Trades and Labour Council. Another resolution presented to the convention was from Toronto lodge No. 235 of the International Association of Machinists, the

preamble of which set forth what the proposers considered to be barriers to the progress of the Canadian labour movement, and requested complete national autonomy for the organized workers in Canada, the terms of which were as follows:—

1. That to the end that the Trades and Labour Congress may be the real centre of trade union power in Canada, power be given it to increase its per capita and levy assessments.
2. That each international trade union affiliated with the Trades Congress establish Canadian departments with well-defined power and autonomy, all economic and financial activity to be co-ordinated through the international officers at the department head.
3. That each department of the American Federation of Labour (Building, Railroad, etc.) set up Canadian sections, as has been done by the Metal Trades and Railroad Departments.
4. That Canadian departments of international unions be conceded the right to strike and participate in any political activity in the interests of the Canadian working class.

For the above mentioned five resolutions the Committee on Resolutions, to which they were referred, submitted the following substitute for all of them:—

Whereas, the preamble and the platform of principles of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada clearly set forth the aims and objects for which the congress is in existence and deals with the various phases of the legislative, economic and industrial matters that vitally affect wage-earners throughout the Dominion; and whereas, the constitution of the congress was drawn with the specific object of working in co-operation with the international trade unions on the American continent, wherein autonomy in the industrial field is vested in the said international trade unions and the American Federation of Labour; and whereas, experience has demonstrated that it is only by a continuance of this policy and the maintenance of the present form of international trade unions that we can hope to successfully cope with organized capital and its ramifications; therefore be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress, assembled in annual convention in the city of Vancouver, B.C., hereby reiterates its adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions, which, in the opinion of your committee, has worked so successfully in the past and has been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent.

A protracted debate ensued, the adherents of the Workers' Party strongly opposing the substitute offered by the committee, declaring that the organized labour movement in Canada was demoralized, and that the amalgamation proposal with fuller autonomy for Canadian organized workers was necessary to maintain solidarity. The opponents of the demands of the resolution claimed that the agitation for union amalgamation was being propagated by the adherents of the Workers' Party and other disruptive organizations, whose genesis was attributed to the Communist party in Russia.

On a roll call vote the substitute resolution was adopted by 120 to 53.

A. F. OF L. AND AMALGAMATION

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour in reporting to the 1923 convention of that body, under the caption "Evolution in the Trade Union Movement," referred to the proposed amalgamation of craft unions as follows:—

During the year there has been developed a propaganda of destructive criticism of the trade union movement, the purpose of which is to bring the movement under the control of self-seekers who have their own personal or revolutionary ends to serve. We are discussing the question at this time not because there is anything to fear from the pernicious propaganda but in order that certain facts may be brought forward that may be helpful to those who do not clearly understand the character and the philosophy of the American Federation of Labour.

The propaganda to which we refer is frankly revolutionary, and has for its ultimate purpose not only the destruction of the trade union movement but the eventual over-throw of the democratic government of the United States.

Propaganda in the United States is carried on in accord with the tenets of the Red International, an organization which is completely under the domination and dictation of the Russian Communist oligarchy.

The catchword of the campaign in the United States has been 'amalgamation.'

In accordance with the programme of the Russian Communist leaders, an elaborate programme for the alleged 'amalgamation' of various international unions has been developed and secret or semi-secret organizations have been formed within the international unions for the carrying out of that programme.

That these efforts will finally prove fruitless we are sure, but confidence in their ultimate failure is not an excuse for lack of effort to prevent even moderate growth.

Our trade union movement must be maintained intact, at the highest degree of efficiency and solidarity in order most to effectively deal with the great problems with which we are confronted.

The natural amalgamation of organizations, in accordance with the proven requirements and in accordance with the desire of the organizations involved, is and has been urged and aided by the American Federation of Labour. Amalgamation or unification as a natural result of evolution is strictly in accord with the policies and philosophy of the American trade union movement.

So-called 'amalgamation' against the wishes of the organizations involved, against their interests, and in accordance with a plan evolved for the satisfaction of personal or revolutionary ends, can be regarded only with the most unrelenting hostility.

The evolutionary progress through amalgamation that has gone on within the American trade union movement is a matter of recorded history. Some of the outstanding examples are as follows:—

Allied Metal Mechanics amalgamated with Machinists; Coremakers amalgamated with Moulders; Amalgamated Wood Workers amalgamated with Carpenters; Steam Fitters amalgamated with Plumbers; Lasters amalgamated with Boot and Shoe Workers; the three leather workers' unions amalgamated; Print Cutters and Machine Printers and Colour Mixers amalgamated into United Wall Paper Crafts of North America; Amalgamated Glass Workers amalgamated with Painters; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and National Post Office Clerks amalgamated; Shingle Weavers amalgamated with Timber Workers; Compressed Air and Foundation Workers amalgamated with Hod Carriers; Cement Workers amalgamated with Plasterers; Tin Plate Workers amalgamated with Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers; Slate and Tile Roofers amalgamated with Composition Roofers; Tip Printers amalgamated with Bookbinders.

It is important to recall that in its early history the International Typographical Union had jurisdiction over and encompassed within its membership all members of the various branches of the printing trade. By mutual consent and as a result of the demonstrated requirements of the workers in the industry there were subsequently organized the following separate international unions within the printing industry:

International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.

At its last convention the International Typographical Union adopted a resolution urging that there be an amalgamation of all the unions in the printing trades. This was notwithstanding the early experience of the International Typographical Union which had led to separation of the various branches within the printing trade.

The resolution adopted by the International Typographical Union convention has now been acted upon by the various international unions in the printing trades and in each case it has been rejected, the various international unions insisting that the present organizations, individually and in co-operation with each other, protect and promote the rights and interests of all the workers in the industry to the fullest possible extent.

The trade union movement out of its experience and in accordance with the requirements of its membership will develop, as it has in the past, along evolutionary lines, achieving results surely and steadily. It will resist to the utmost the designs of self-seekers and of the advocates of revolution. It should not be forgotten that the advocates of the revolutionary programme who are seeking to bring about the destruction of the American trade union movement through their mis-called programme of 'amalgamation' are hostile to every guarantee of freedom which American labour holds fundamental. They are hostile to freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly. They advocate the destruction, the abrogation of the entire bill of rights upon which modern freedom is based. They repudiate democracy and proclaim without shame or hesitation their desire for the establishment of a dictatorship over the wage-earners.

What is contemplated is not merely the amalgamation of various organizations which now function separately. Instead, the programme is one for complete and thoroughly disastrous revolution, for the establishment of an autocracy to replace the democracy under which our present status has been achieved.

If we entertained the slightest doubt as to the conviction of the great masses of the workers of our country on this point we should be unable to express our humiliation in the face of such a portentous tragedy.

Modern democracy is not without its faults, and under its protection and because of its remaining imperfections great and inexcusable injustices have been practised. No movement has surpassed our own in warfare upon these injustices and in the effort to secure rectification of wrong. Be injustice no matter how serious, democracy does, however, leave opportunity for the application of remedy and for the achievement ultimately of every right and of every good thing.

Workers throughout the world through all recorded time struggled to overthrow autocracy and bureaucracy as the first step toward the achievement of human rights. Anything that does not contemplate the preservation of democracy and a continuance of its opportunity and guarantees must be summarily rejected and defeated at all costs. We look with apprehension upon the treacherous and tragic untruths which are agitating workers in all lands, and we feel that we can do no less than to call upon wage-earners everywhere to have faith in democracy and to repudiate all that does not rest the cornerstone of its structure upon the human freedom and the human rights which are guaranteed and made effective only through democracy. We repudiate utterly and completely every suggestion and taint of autocratic character and we proclaim our purpose to defend the democratic institutions of our labour movement and of America against all incursions no matter from whence they come.

The above reference to the amalgamation proposal was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, as were also three resolutions which requested the Portland convention to endorse the demand for industrial unionism. The committee recommended approval of the executive council's report on the amalgamation propaganda and disapproved of the three resolutions. The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM IN NORWAY

According to the press service of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the congress of Norwegian trade unions held in March, 1923, decided that the existing craft unions be transformed into industrial organizations, the actual transformation to be carried out before July 1, 1924, at the latest. Although no general agreement was reached in regard to the lines of demarcation between the new industrial unions, it was stated that no serious opposition had been taken to the decision of the congress by the affiliated bodies, and that the process of amalgamation will be carried out according to plan. The first industrial organization to be completed will probably be for the workers in the building industry.

XVII. LABOUR IN POLITICS

Trades and Labour Congress Favours Labour Political Action—Platform of the Canadian Labour Party—American Federation of Labour Against Labour Party—Labour Candidates in Parliamentary Elections—Labour Government in Great Britain—Labour Candidates in Municipal Contests.

In some localities in Canada where trade unions had developed to some extent there early arose a demand for political action on the part of labour, the local trade and labour council usually being the pivotal body. Here and there candidates were nominated as representatives of labour and some were elected. To this procedure, however, there were those who objected, the result in some instances being that the trade union movement suffered as a result of the dissension occasioned. These experiences led to an agitation for the formation of a labour political party separate and distinct from the trade union organizations. The question was brought before conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body in 1900 gave its approval of independent political action on the part of labour. At other annual meetings of the congress the question was discussed and a proposal made that as the functions of the congress were mainly devoted to legislative matters the organization should become the head of a labour political party. Strong demands for such a move were made by delegates from certain sections of the Dominion, but the suggestion was defeated. The agitation continuing, the Trades and Labour Congress in 1906, with a view to meeting the proposal, approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the establishment of labour political parties, this attitude being taken owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion, having regard to the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the position to be adopted. The action of the 1906 convention, however, did not result in the establishing of the desired political organization. The executive council of the congress, therefore, suggested to the 1917 convention that the organized workers of Canada should follow the British plan and organize a labour party on a basis which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. This proposal was adopted. Labour political parties have been formed in eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion (the exception being Prince Edward Island), the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which, except the sections of the Canadian Labour Party, individual membership is accepted. The Canadian Labour Party was formed in 1921 in response to the recommendation of the 1917 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, and is organized along similar lines to the British Labour Party. In addition to the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, which was formed previous to the establishment of the general body, there are provincial sections in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Steps are being taken to organize a provincial section for British Columbia. A similar effort in Manitoba failed owing to differences of opinion between the Dominion Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party, the latter being a seceding body from the last named political organization. The Ontario section of the C.L.P. has 37 affiliates, among which are trades and labour councils, local trade unions, labour party branches and the Hamilton Fabian Society. In Halifax there is a general council for political action, on which are represented the trades and labour council, the local branch of the Canadian Labour Party and the Workers' Party. The United Workmen's Association was originally connected with the Halifax general council for political action, but early in November, 1923, withdrew its delegates, deciding to take no part in politics as an organization. The Workers' Party, besides being identified with the Halifax general council, is also included in the affiliates of the Ontario section and the Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Labour Party.

At the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada the question of political action was introduced by the submission of two resolutions requesting (1) that the congress devote time for the discussion of plans to raise funds for political purposes, (2) that if the present federal and provincial Governments continue their attitude of apathy to the demands of the workers, the congress, through its affiliated organizations, undertake a vigorous campaign to ensure that only political candidates who espouse the cause of the workers receive support. The committee to which the resolutions were referred submitted a substitute resolution, which as amended, was adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, at the Victoria convention in 1906 a definite policy was laid down committing the congress to a recognition of the necessity for labour political organizations as a means of securing the amelioration of industrial conditions and to promote the passage of laws concerning the welfare of workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact in all walks of life, and whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and energetic enforcement of such laws can best be obtained by the presence in parliament, in the provincial legislatures, and in other elective bodies of representatives elected from the ranks of labour for the direct interest of labour; and whereas, following the decision of the Ottawa convention in 1917, the congress took steps to co-ordinate the different working class political bodies in the various provinces, which action has later resulted in the creation of a Dominion-wide labour political organization, therefore, be it resolved, that labour political autonomy be left in the hands of this established labour political party, and the congress again urges all labour organizations to affiliate, and inasmuch as the platform of principles of this congress contains the epitome of the best thought of organized labour during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for organized labour in Canada, independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to parliament, the provincial legislatures or other elective bodies of this country.

By the adoption of the above resolution the congress maintained its attitude against political entanglements and endorsed the Canadian Labour Party, which had come into existence as the result of the suggestion of the executive council made to the convention held in Ottawa in 1917.

CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

The Canadian Labour Party was formally constituted in Winnipeg in August, 1921, during the week that the Trades and Labour Congress met in the same city. The party has met each succeeding year in the same locality and at the same time that the congress was holding its annual convention. The objects and regulations of the party are as follows:—

I. *Name*.—The Canadian Labour Party.

II. *Membership*.—The Canadian Labour Party shall consist of provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party, and these provincial sections shall be constituted on a plan to be decided by a provincial convention.

III. *Party Objects*.—(a) To organize and maintain in the Federal Parliament and in the country a political labour party, and to ensure the establishment of a provincial section of the party in each province of the Dominion.

(b) To co-operate with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, or other kindred organizations, in joint political or other action in harmony with the party constitution and standing orders.

(c) To give effect, as far as may be practicable, to the principles from time to time approved by the party conventions.

(d) To unify the political powers of the workers, whether hand or brain, for the purpose of securing for themselves the full fruits of their industry; and generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people.

(e) To co-operate with the labour and socialist organizations in other countries and to assist in organizing a federation of nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation and judicial arbitration and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

IV. *Party Programme*.—Preamble.... We have in view a complete change in our present economic and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. As a means to this end, and in order to meet the present pressing needs, we recommend the following platform:—

(1) Unemployment.—State insurance against unemployment, chargeable to industry.

(2) Public ownership and democratic control of public utilities.

(3) Electoral reform.—(a) Proportional representation, (b) Names instead of election deposit, (c) Extension of voting facilities.

(4) Old age pensions, health and disability insurance.

(5) Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.

(6) International disarmament.

(7) Direct legislation.—(a) initiative, (b) referendum, (c) recall.

(8) Enactment of recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, especially the eight-hour day.

(9) Repeal of amendment to Immigration Act providing for deportation of British subjects.

(10) Removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values, and abolition of fiscal legislation which leads to class privileges.

(11) Nationalization of the banking system.

(12) Capital levy for reduction of war debt.

(a) It shall be the duty of the party convention to decide, from time to time, what special proposals of legislation, financial, or administrative reform shall receive the general support of the party, and be promoted, as occasion may present itself, by the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party; providing that no such proposal shall be made definitely part of the general programme of the party unless it has been adopted by the conference by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes recorded.

(b) It shall be the duty of the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party, prior to every general election, to define the principal issues for the election which in their judgment should be made the special party programme for that particular election campaign, which shall be issued as a manifesto by the executive to all constituencies where a labour candidate is standing.

(c) It shall be the duty of every parliamentary representative of the party to be guided by the decisions of the meetings of such parliamentary representatives, with a view of giving effect to the decisions of the party conference as to the general programme of the party.

V. *The Party Convention*.—(1) The work of the party shall be under the direction and control of the party convention, which shall itself be subject to the constitution and standing orders of the party. The party conference shall meet regularly once in each year, and also at such other times as it may be convened by the national executive.

(2) The party convention shall be constituted as follows: Provincial sections affiliated to the Canadian Labour Party shall send one delegate for the charter and one for each 500 members or majority fraction thereof on which fees are paid.

VI. *The National Executive.*—(a) There shall be a national executive of the party consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, elected at the annual convention, and one representative from each provincial section to be elected at the annual conventions of the various provincial sections, and this national executive shall, subject to the control and directions of the party conference, be the administrative authority of the party.

(b) The national executive shall be responsible for the conduct of the general work of the party, and shall take steps to ensure that the party is represented by a properly constituted organization in each province. It shall give effect to the decisions of the party conference; and it shall interpret the constitution and standing orders and rules of the party in all cases of dispute, subject to an appeal to the next regular annual convention by the organization or person concerned.

(c) The national executive shall confer with the Parliamentary Labour Party at the opening of each parliamentary session; and also at any other time when the national executive or the Parliamentary Party may desire such conference on any matters relating to the work and progress of the party, or to the efforts necessary to give effect to the general programme of the party.

VII.—*Parliamentary Candidatures.*—(a) The national executive shall co-operate with the provincial sections of the C.L.P. in any constituency with a view to nominating a labour candidate in any parliamentary general or by-election. Before any parliamentary candidate can be regarded as finally adopted for a constituency as a candidate of the Labour Party his candidature must be sanctioned by the national executive.

(b) Candidates approved by the national executive shall appear before their constituents under the designation of 'labour candidates' only. In any general election they shall include in their election addresses and give prominence in their campaigns to the issues for the election as defined by the national executive from the general party programme. If they are elected they shall act in harmony with the constitution and standing orders of the party in seeking to discharge the responsibilities established by parliamentary practice.

VIII. *Affiliation Fees.*—Provincial sections comprising the Canadian Labour Party shall pay into the party treasury a per capita tax of one cent per year on all their paid-up members.

Standing Orders.—I. Annual Conventions.—(1) The national executive shall convene the annual party convention at the time and place appointed for the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and shall convene other sessions of the party convention from time to time as may be required.

(2) In the event of it being necessary to convene the party conference upon short notice, in order to deal with some sudden emergency, the secretaries of affiliated sections shall, on receiving the summons, instantly take such action as may be necessary to enable the section to be represented, in accordance with the rules.

(3) Any session of the party convention summoned with less than ten days' notice shall confine its business strictly to that relating to the emergency which cannot without detriment to the party be postponed.

(4) Persons eligible as delegates must be paying bona fide members.

II. *Agenda.*—(1) Notice of resolutions for the annual convention shall be sent to the secretary at the office of the party not later than July 1st for inclusion in the first agenda which shall forthwith be issued to the affiliated sections.

(2) Notice of amendments to the resolutions in the first agenda shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than ten days prior to opening of convention for inclusion in the final agenda of the annual convention.

(3) No business which does not arise out of the agenda shall be considered by the party convention without two-thirds vote of the convention.

III. *Voting.*—Convention decisions shall be reached by the casting of votes on the basis of one delegate one vote, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the result, except if otherwise provided by the constitution.

IV. *National Executive.*—(1) The national executive shall be elected by the annual convention, the candidates being confined to delegates elected to attend the annual convention.

(2) The national executive shall present to the annual convention a report covering the work and progress of the party during its year of office, together with a financial statement and accounts duly audited.

(3) The consent of candidates must be secured before their nomination for office.

(4) This constitution can only be amended at the annual conventions of the party.

The officers of the Canadian Labour Party are: President, John W. Bruce, 663 Carlaw avenue, Toronto; vice-president, F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto.

The names and addresses of the secretaries of the provincial sections are as follows:—

Alberta—E. E. Owen, Labour Hall, Edmonton.

Nova Scotia—John R. Blue, Glace Bay.

Ontario—James Simpson, Labour Temple, Toronto.

Quebec—C. Morin, 179 Chapleau street, Montreal.

Saskatchewan—W. A. Watson, 256 Ominica street W., Moose Jaw.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

In 1920 the Dominion Elections' Act was amended, making it illegal for other than associations incorporated for political purposes to contribute to the expenses of parliamentary candidates. The clauses in the act are:—

(1) No unincorporated company or association and no incorporated company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone shall, directly or indirectly, contribute, loan, advance, pay or promise or offer to pay any money or its equivalent to, or for, or in aid of, any candidate at an election, or to, or for, or in aid of, any political party, committee, or association, or to, or for, or in aid of, any company incorporated for political purposes, or to, or for, or in furtherance of, any political purpose whatever, or for the indemnification or reimbursement of any person for moneys so used.

(2) Every director, shareholder, officer, attorney, or agent of any company or association violating the provisions of this section, or who aids, abets, advises, or takes part in any such violation, and every person who asks or knowingly receives any money or its equivalent in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an indictable offence against this act punishable as in this act provided.

The penalty for infractions of the law is a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both.

In order to comply with this legislation the labour political parties in Toronto—the Canadian Labour Party, the Independent Labour Party and the Workers' Party—formed early in 1923 an association, incorporated under the name of the Toronto Labour Representation Political Association. The officers of the organization are: Chairman, Thomas McGarragh; vice-chairman, Tim Buck; financial secretary, John Munro, 42 Muir avenue, Toronto; executive committee, S. J. McMaster, Joseph Knight, James Scott, Frank Morgan, Mrs. Lucy McGregor; trustees, James Simpson and John Young; auditors, J. O'Brien and William Moriarity; press committee, Andrew Glen, James Simpson and Joseph Knight.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR AGAINST LABOUR PARTY

As has been stated in previous issues of this report, the policy of the American Federation of Labour, through its non-partisan attitude in political matters, is to support the friends of labour and to oppose those who are considered its enemies, irrespective of political party affiliation. At the 1923 convention of the federation four resolutions were introduced having for their object the establishment of a distinctive independent labour political party, one of which desired the executive council of the federation to be instructed to take the necessary steps to form such a party. The committee to which the resolutions were referred reported against their adoption, pointing out the alleged danger of confusing industrial problems with political discussions, and stated that it is of primary importance that the economic organization and power of labour shall in no way be impaired through any form of a fixed party scheme. After a debate the convention adopted the report of the committee on a roll call vote of 25,066 to 1,895.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTIONS

In the Ontario general election of 1919 out of twenty labour candidates nominated eleven were elected, two of whom on the formation of the Farmer-Labour Government were taken into the Cabinet. During the intervening period two of the Labour members, viz., M. M. McBride and Geo. G. Halcrow, became dissatisfied with certain actions of the coalition Government, and while retaining their seats in the Legislature were not classed as strictly members of the Labour group. In the general election held on June 25, 1923, there were 21 candidates who were classed as Labour nominees, two of whom were the Labour members of the Cabinet in the coalition Government, three were adherents of the Workers' Party of Canada, and one (Mr. G. G. Halcrow) ran as Independent Labour candidate. There was also one Socialist candidate. Of these contestants only four were elected, one by acclamation. The following statement gives (1) the names of the constituencies which were contested, (2) the names of the candidates, those who are members of the Workers' Party, as well as the successful nominees, being indicated, (3) the number of votes received, and (4) the total vote polled for all candidates:—

Constituency	Candidate	Votes Received	Total Vote Polled
Brant South.. . . .	M. M. McBride (elected).. . . .	5,673	10,661
Cochrane.. . . .	John Vanier.. . . .	2,511	7,937
Fort William.. . . .	Hon. Harry Mills.. . . .	2,653	7,226
Hamilton East.. . . .	G. G. Halcrow.. . . .	3,894	20,090
Hamilton West.. . . .	Hon. Walter R. Rollo.. . . .	2,198	11,035
Kenora.. . . .	Peter Heenan (acclamation).. . . .	..	..
London.. . . .	Dr. H. A. Stevenson.. . . .	2,254	15,213
Niagara Falls.. . . .	C. F. Swayze.. . . .	2,404	9,045
Ottawa West.. . . .	John Cameron.. . . .	1,916	17,356
Peterborough West.. . . .	Thomas Tooms.. . . .	1,990	9,642
Port Arthur.. . . .	Harry Bryan (Socialist).. . . .	224	5,789
Rainy River.. . . .	S. Callan (elected).. . . .	1,738	4,068
St. Catharines.. . . .	Frank H. Greenlaw.. . . .	1,374	9,612
Sault Ste. Marie.. . . .	J. B. Cunningham.. . . .	1,327	6,561
Toronto, Riverdale.. . . .	Alex Lyon.. . . .	1,169	14,008
Toronto, S.W. "A".. . . .	Malcolm Bruce (Workers' Party).. . . .	2,812	14,517
Toronto, S.W. "B".. . . .	J. McDonald (Workers' Party).. . . .	2,211	14,763
Toronto, S.E. "A".. . . .	J. G. O'Donoghue.. . . .	711	9,478
Toronto, S.E. "B".. . . .	J. T. Gunn.. . . .	910	9,356
Waterloo North.. . . .	G. Lockhart (Workers' Party).. . . .	309	10,665
Waterloo South.. . . .	Karl K. Homuth (elected).. . . .	5,006	9,997
Windsor.. . . .	A. W. Strong.. . . .	1,202	10,179

The following gives the number of votes received and the majorities in the 1919 election of the Labour candidates who sought re-election in 1923: Hon. H. Mills, 3,745—1,513; Hon. W. R. Rollo, 8,722—4,643; Geo. G. Halcrow, 16,012—7,588; Peter Heenan, 1,870—975; Dr. H. A. Stevenson, 13,008—1,901; C. F. Swayze, 4,057—368; Thos. Tooms, 4,732—685; Frank H. Greenlaw, 6,313—1,891; Jos. B. Cunningham, 4,444—1,370; Karl K. Homuth, 8,074—4,238; M. M. McBride, 6,408—2,377.

The election of Karl K. Homuth, who had received only a majority of fifteen votes in the June, 1923, contest, was protested on the ground of irregularities. Just before this report went to press, it was learned that the court had declared his election void, though no corrupt intent was established. The Labour representation in the Ontario Legislature is thereby reduced to three.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN DOMINION BYE-ELECTIONS

In the bye-election for the House of Commons for the constituency of Cape Breton North and Victoria, held on July 31, 1923, the Independent Labour Party nominated Mr. Daniel D. MacDonald. In a three-cornered contest the successful candidate received 4,905 and the Labour candidate 1,555 votes, and the total vote was 10,509. The Labour nominee lost his deposit, not having secured one-half the number of votes polled by the successful candidate. It was reported that Mr. J. B. McLachlan, the deposed secretary of District 26, was also nominated at the convention of the Independent Labour Party in Sydney Mines at which Mr. MacDonald was selected as Labour candidate, but he only received four votes out of 33 cast.

In the bye-election in North Winnipeg on October 24, 1923, occasioned by the elevation to the Dominion Cabinet of Hon. E. J. McMurray as Solicitor-General, the Independent Labour Party placed Ald. A. A. Heaps in nomination. An independent candidate and a Labour candidate without affiliation also entered the election, but lost their deposits, their respective votes being 201 and 49. The Hon. Mr. McMurray received 5,625 votes and Ald. Heaps 2,843.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY OF ONTARIO

The sixth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario was held at Brantford, on March 30, 1923, twelve local branches being represented by nineteen delegates. The first resolution adopted was that the Ontario Government be strongly urged to give effect to the policy of the United Farmers and the Labour Party by providing for the proportional representation system of voting in elections, or as an alternative that the principle be immediately applied to one urban, one rural and one mixed constituency; and further that in any event the principle of the alternative vote be enacted. In this connection the convention went on record as in favour of the principles of proportional representation being taught in the schools. It was also decided that the platform of the party be revised and that a statement of policy for the forthcoming election for the Provincial Legislature be prepared, the executive board to co-operate with the executive of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party for the purpose of co-ordinating the work of organization for the said election. The question of the establishment of a weekly paper under the auspices of the Independent Labour Party was referred to the executive committee. Another resolution introduced asked that the Ontario Government be requested to declare its intentions as to a continuance of the alliance between the Farmer and Labour groups during and after the ensuing provincial election, and that, in the event of the same not being renewed, the Labour members of the Government be requested to resign in order to leave themselves free from official duties and obligations to advocate the cause of the Labour Party. This resolution created considerable discussion, a motion being finally adopted in favour of a continuance of the alliance with the United Farmers of Ontario. Other resolutions adopted were (1) In favour of the Dominion Government being requested to make Canada self-supporting in regard to fuel, (2) In favour of the international cancellation of war debts, (3) In favour of a capital levy on wealth, this decision to be communicated to the two Labour members in the House of Commons, and (4) Requesting the Labour group in the Ontario Legislature to support legislation preventing worthless stock selling propositions.

The officers of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario, all of whom were re-elected, are: President, A. C. Stewart, Port Dover; vice-presidents, Miss Mary McNab, Hamilton; Dr. J. E. Hett, Kitchener; A. W. Mance, Toronto; Arthur Mould, London; E. C. Smith, Fort William; Ex-Controller John Cameron, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, Bert Furey, Box 241, Hamilton.

PLATFORM OF INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY OF ONTARIO

On April 28, 1923, the executive of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario, in accordance with the decision of the convention held the previous month made a revision of the platform. Two new sections were added, one dealing with the tariff and the other with freedom of speech. The full declaration of principles is as follows:—

The public ownership of all public utilities and natural sources of wealth.
 Nationalization of banking and credit systems.
 Direct legislation through the initiative, referendum and recall.
 Gradual elimination of unearned increment through a tax on land values.
 Equal pay for equal work.
 Abolition of all election deposits.
 Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
 No court to be legally competent to declare as unconstitutional any act of the Parliament of Canada.
 Amending the British North America Act in order that decisions of the higher court of appeal in Canada shall be final in all matters civil and political.
 That adequate, equal pensions be granted to all disabled soldiers, whether officers or men, and to the widows and dependents of deceased soldiers.
 Pensions for mothers with dependent children.
 Old age pensions.
 No further alienation of national reserves of coal and timber.
 Government control of cold storage.
 National health and unemployment insurance.
 Maternity benefits and free hospital service.
 Equality of opportunity for men and women, politically, socially and industrially.
 For all public officers, municipal, provincial or federal, we stand for one adult one vote.
 The eight-hour work day.
 The democratic control of industry.
 Abolition of the Canadian Senate.
 The gradual elimination of import duties on all necessities of life, such as food, clothing and the tools and machinery used in production, the revenue derived from these sources to be raised by a taxation of land values and luxuries.
 The freedom of speech and expression by the individual citizen and the public press and the right of lawful assembly.
 Free and compulsory education, including text books. Free education in all institutions controlled by the government, every child to be guaranteed from its birth until it becomes a self-supporting member of society the material necessities of life, medical supervision, and an unlimited education.
 We believe that performance is better than promise, and we rest our claim for the support of the workers on the general declaration that we stand for industrial freedom of those who toil and the political liberation of those who for so long have been denied justice.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY OF NOVA SCOTIA

The fifth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Nova Scotia was held at Sydney Mines on Saturday, November 24, 1923, with thirty delegates present.

One of the chief decisions of the convention was its endorsement of the action of the executive in affiliating the organization with the Canadian Labour Party, and thus becoming a provincial section of the Party.

Among other resolutions passed by the convention were: (1) urging a "united front" of farmers and industrial workers; (2) a demand for the release of J. B. McLachlan, former secretary of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, and other prisoners in Dorchester penitentiary sentenced on charges arising out of the strikes of the steel workers and miners; (3) demanding the abolition of the "so-called Educational Council" of the Provincial Legislature and the establishment of a provincial Department of Education "in which the organized workers shall be represented"; (4) demanding the Provincial Legislature to enact eight-hour-day legislation, and (5) urging the organization of the fishermen of Nova Scotia and the ore miners of Wabana, Newfoundland.

It was decided that the functioning of the provincial section of the C.L.P. would be through the medium of central councils composed of delegates from every affiliated working-class organization in the province, and to secure such affiliation the executive was authorized to institute an intensive campaign. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. B. McLachlan; vice-president, Forman Waye, M.P.P.; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Wallace; executive committee, John A. McDonald, New Aberdeen; John McDonald, Sydney Mines; Michael F. McNeil, Dominion; P. G. Muise and Michael McNeil, New Waterford; Tom Bell, Glace Bay, and one member to be appointed from each of the three counties of Cumberland, Inverness and Pictou.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE QUEBEC SECTION OF CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

The seventh annual convention of the Quebec section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Montreal on November 10 and 11, 1923, there being present 88 delegates representing 27 different organizations.

The convention protested "against the interpretation of article 501 of the Criminal Code as being opposed to peaceful picketing during strikes" and went on record "as demanding an amendment restoring the right of peaceful picketing during labour disputes". Another adopted resolution was that calling upon the Dominion Government to appoint a Royal Commission, "fully representative of all classes, including organized labour" to investigate the causes leading to the failure of the Home Bank, the said commission to be empowered to make recommendations as to the best methods for securing to depositors the full amount of their deposits, and that the commission also be empowered "to investigate the conditions under which all other banks in Canada are operating".

Among the other resolutions adopted by the convention were: (1) in favour of the amalgamation of all craft organizations into industrial unions; (2) the recognition of the Government of Soviet Russia by the Governments of Great Britain and Canada; (3) opposition to the issuance of "injunctions during labour disputes without having given the party against whom the injunction is issued a jury trial"; (4) favouring the release on bail of J. B. McLachlan, ex-secretary of District 26, pending the result of the appeal of his case, and also asking the Ontario provincial authorities for the release of Bernard Markson, sentenced to two and a half months' imprisonment on a charge of spreading false information regarding working conditions in Peterborough; (5) expressing admiration "for the German working class in its great struggle against the terrible living conditions brought on by the German exploiters and the Imperialist powers"; (6) urging an immigration policy that would safe-guard the interests of the Canadian people; (7) advocating that the Federal Government devise a method whereby the cost of education would be borne "by our means of production" so that education might be free and opportunity afforded for specialization and higher learning.

The chief officers are: President, M. E. Alarie, 104 Dante street, Montreal; general secretary, C. Miron, 179 Chapleau street, Montreal.

LEADER OF LABOUR GROUP RESIGNS

Mr. F. J. Dixon, leader of the Labour group of six members in the Manitoba Legislature, in July, 1923, resigned his seat in the House, owing, it was stated, to being unable to devote the necessary time for efficient public service. In three successive elections Mr. Dixon headed the poll in Winnipeg, where members are elected on the proportional representation system of voting.

According to report Mr. W. D. Bayley, member of the Manitoba Legislature for Assiniboia, has withdrawn from the Independent Labour Party group and will sit as an independent. This action was not taken because of anything in the platform of the party, but because of the attitude taken by the party which he considered as interference with his freedom of judgment in matters of legislation affecting his constituency.

ERSTWHILE COLLEAGUES DENOUNCE FARMER-LABOUR MEMBER

With reports of a threatened strike of steel workers early in April, 1923, the Nova Scotia Government sent provincial police into the district as a precautionary measure. Because A. R. Richardson, M.L.A., who was elected for one of the Cape Breton seats on the Farmer-Labour ticket in the general provincial election in July, 1920, supported the Government in its action, Sydney branches Nos. 1 and 6 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers adopted a resolution declaring Mr. Richardson a traitor to the workers and demanding his resignation from the Legislature. (At the same general election Forman Wayne and Joseph Steele were elected on the Labour ticket.)

To the demand for his resignation Mr. Richardson offered to resign upon three conditions, viz.:—

- (1) That either Mr. Way or Mr. Steele would resign;
- (2) That their partner would be one of the following: W. V. Cotton, the then editor of the *Maritime Labour Herald*; J. B. McLachlan, the then secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers; or A. J. McDonald, ex-alderman of the city of Sydney;
- (3) That both teams give a sworn statement of what they stood for.

Mr. A. R. Richardson was to pick a running mate, the two teams to contest the two vacancies thus created. The challenge of Mr. Richardson, however, was not accepted, and he has continued to act as one of Cape Breton's representatives in the Nova Scotia Legislature. The provincial police force was established first during the coal strike in August, 1922, being disbanded at the end of the dispute. The force was remobilized in April, 1923, on report of a threatened strike of steel workers, and announcement was made towards the end of May that the police had been withdrawn from Sydney and gradually dismissed. The force, however, was subsequently re-established when the strike actually occurred.

ACTION OF UNION OFFICIALS LEAD TO RESIGNATIONS

As illustrative of the manner in which labour political parties or sympathetic bodies endeavour to control the conduct of their officers in elections it may be of interest to relate an incident which occurred in London. The London section of the Canadian Labour Party nominated a candidate for the Ontario Legislature in the general election held in June, 1923. During the campaign the recording secretary and the treasurer of the Trades and Labour Council, which, however, is separate from the Canadian Labour Party, gave interviews to the newspapers, intimating that they intended to vote for one of the opposing candidates. Exception was taken to their attitude by different members of the Trades and Labour Council (which body has a clause in its by-laws prohibiting the officers from appearing on the platforms of the old political parties) on the ground that their statements might affect the labour vote. After a number of meetings of the trades council, at which the matter was discussed at considerable length, the two officials resigned, and the incident was closed.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British Labour Party placed 410 candidates in the field in the general election for the House of Commons held on November 15, 1922, of which 142 were elected. The party also subsequently won two bye-elections, making 144 labour representatives in the House at the time of dissolution in 1923. In the general election held on December 6, 1923, the Labour Party had 412 nominees, and succeeded in electing 191 to a House composed of 615 members, a gain of 47 over the number elected to the previous Parliament. The popular vote of the Labourites was 4,348,379. The Conservatives, out of 529 candidates, elected 258, their total vote being 5,359,680. The Liberals nominated 456 candidates and elected 157, with a popular vote of 4,251,573. There were also 22 other candidates who were outside of the three main groups, of whom nine were elected, with a total vote of 226,796. Among the nominees were five Communists, one of whom sat in the previous Parliament, but all were defeated. The Labour Party, as in 1922, elected the second largest group, and, therefore, remained as the official opposition, with Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald as leader. One of the successful Labour candidates was Miss Margaret Bondfield, who is the presiding officer of the British Trades Union Congress. Following the assembling of Parliament the Baldwin Government was defeated by a majority of 72 on a want of confidence motion. Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald was called upon to form a ministry and the first Labour Government in Great Britain was established. Among the well-known members of organized labour, according to press reports, who were selected by Premier MacDonald for preferment were: Mr. John R. Clynes as Lord Privy Seal; Mr. J. H. Thomas as Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. Wm. Adamson as Secretary for Scotland; Mr. Thomas Shaw as Minister of Labour; Mr. Harry Gosling as Minister of Transport; Mr. Frank Hodges as Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. F. O. Roberts as Minister of Pensions; Miss Margaret Bondfield as Under-Secretary for Labour; Mr. W. R. Smith as Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. W. Lunn as Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department; Mr. E. Shinwell as Parliamentary Secretary, Mines Department; Mr. J. J. Lawson as Financial Secretary to War Office. In addition to Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald, who is filling the position of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is Secretary for Home Affairs, others prominent in the British Labour Party who occupy Cabinet positions are: Mr. Philip Snowden, as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. F. W. Jowett, as Commissioner of Works, and Mr. John Wheatley as Minister of Health. The following members of the Labour Party were named as Parliamentary Secretaries: Mr. C. G. Ammon (Admiralty); Mr. A. W. Alexander (Board of Trade); Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Health); Mr. Morgan Jones (Education); Mr. Ben. Spoor (Treasury); Mr. Wm. Graham (Financial Secretary to the Treasury); Mr. C. R. Attlee (War); Mr. R. J. Davies (Home Office); Mr. J. Stewart (Health for Scotland); Mr. W. Leach (Air).

PROPOSED EMPIRE LABOUR CONFERENCE

As an outcome of a demand by the New Zealand Labour Party for a conference of labour representatives of the British possessions, it is proposed to hold such a gathering in London, England, in 1924, sometime during the period of the British Empire Exhibition. The arrangements are in the hands of the British Labour Party, by whom invitations to the proposed conference have been sent to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. It is understood that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Labour Party have signified their intention to be represented. The Labour Party of the province of Quebec, which is affiliated with the C.L.P., at its annual meeting in November, 1923, also accepted the invitation of the British Labour Party to be represented at the proposed conference.

POLITICAL INTERNATIONALS UNITE

In May, 1923, there was formed in Hamburg, Germany, the Socialist Workers' International, organization being effected by the absorption of the Second (Socialist) International and the International Working Union of Socialists Parties (Vienna), commonly known as the Second-and-One-Half International. At the conference at which the new body was formed thirty countries, including Great Britain and the United States, were represented by 462 delegates from 43 groups or parties. In April, 1922, representatives of the Third (Communist) International met in conference with delegates from the Second and the Second-and-One-Half Internationals for the purpose of creating a united front of labour. The Third International, however, does not appear to have participated in the 1923 conference, and as a result the new organization has met with opposition from Communist adherents, one of whom writing in *International Press Correspondence* stated:—

The decision of the Hamburg Conference to join forces with the bourgeoisie, against the proletariat, will aid the disintegration of the ranks of the working class still backing up the representatives of the reformist Internationals; it will have the effect of separating the working masses from their treacherous leaders and uniting them with the revolutionary workers.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The information received in the department indicates that there were 124 candidates nominated or endorsed by organized labour or labour political parties in 32 localities where municipal elections have been held since the issuance of this report for 1922. Of these 51 were elected to the following offices: Mayors, 5; aldermen and councillors, 36; school trustees, 10. A labour nominee was also elected as a police commissioner and another was successful as a public utilities commissioner. The names of the localities where labour representatives participated in municipal elections, proceeding from east to west, are given in the following summary of results:—

Cape Breton District.—In Sydney Mines: One Labour candidate was nominated for councillor and was elected. In New Waterford: The four Labour candidates nominated for councillors were successful, but the Labour nominee for the mayoralty was defeated. In Dominion: There was no contest, the Labour council of last year being returned by acclamation. In Glace Bay: There were three candidates for one seat in the council, two of whom were nominated as labour representatives. An argument arose as to which of these two was the real Labour candidate, the result being that the electors defeated both. In Sydney: Three Labour candidates were nominated for municipal office, two of whom were elected.

Stellarton.—The only Labour candidate in the field was nominated for mayor, but was defeated in the contest.

Westville.—Labour nominees in the municipal elections included a mayoralty candidate (who was elected for his fourth consecutive term) and three candidates for council, two of whom were successful.

Moncton.—Organized Labour entered a candidate in the mayoralty contest and five in the aldermanic field. The mayoralty candidate was defeated, and only one on the aldermanic slate was elected.

Charlottetown.—One Labour candidate was nominated for the office of councillor, but was not successful.

Three Rivers.—The only Labour candidate in the municipal election in August, 1923, was elected to the council.

Kingston.—There were no Labour candidates actually nominated for the civic elections, though two candidates who have been Labour nominees in previous years were elected by acclamation.

Belleville.—The only aldermanic Labour candidate in the field for one of twelve vacancies was successful, being elected in eleventh place.

Timmins.—Labour candidates in the civic elections numbered six, but none were elected.

Toronto.—The Trades and Labour Council did not endorse any candidates in the municipal elections, but a body known as the Labour Representation Committee sponsored four candidates for alderman and three for the Board of Education. None of these candidates were elected. Among the candidates contesting for the Board of Education was Tim Buck, Canadian representative of the Trade Union Educational League, and among the contestants for aldermanic positions was Jack MacDonald, national secretary of the Workers' Party of Canada.

Niagara Falls.—The only Labour candidate in the civic elections succeeded in being elected as alderman.

Hamilton.—Labour entered two candidates for the Board of Control and four aldermanic candidates. Of these, the two controller candidates were defeated while two of the four aldermanic candidates were elected. Labour had five aldermen in the council of 1923.

Scarboro Township.—On a recount, a Labour candidate was elected a member of the Public Utilities Commission.

Guelph.—The Labour slate included a mayoralty candidate, who was elected, and four aldermanic candidates, two of whom were successful, and two representatives for school trustees, one of whom was elected by acclamation for the seventh time; the second candidate was defeated. Among the successful aldermanic candidates was Lorne Cunningham, who represented the Guelph branch at the first convention of the Workers' Party of Canada.

Brantford.—One candidate was endorsed by the Labour Party for street railway commissioner, but he retired from the contest because it was alleged there were two other labour men (neither of whom had the endorsement of the Labour Party) running in opposition to him.

Galt.—Although no Labour candidates were entered in the municipal contest, still the Trades and Labour Council supported the plebiscite to supply free text books and supplies to the public school pupils. The plebiscite was defeated by a majority of 298.

London.—There were five Labour candidates nominated for alderman, and of these one was successful. There was also a Labour candidate for the Public Utilities Commission, but he was defeated.

Windsor.—Of the four Labour candidates for aldermen, two were elected. The one Labour candidate for the Board of Education was defeated.

Winnipeg.—The municipal elections were conducted under the proportional representation system of voting. Nominees of the Independent Labour Party included one mayoralty candidate, who was elected; five aldermanic candidates, of whom four were elected; and four candidates for school trustees, of whom three were successful. The Workers' Party nominated eight aldermanic candidates, all of whom were defeated. Labour's representation is now seven in a council of eighteen members.

Regina.—There were two Labour nominees in the contest for aldermanic seats. In the election, which was under the proportional representation system, one of these was successful, the other being defeated by a small majority.

Saskatoon.—Two Labour candidates were nominated in the last civic elections. Both were in the contest for aldermanic honours, and one was elected at the head of the poll, the other being defeated. There were fourteen aldermanic candidates in the field and the election was conducted under the proportional representation system.

Moose Jaw.—There were two Labour candidates nominated for alderman, but neither were successful. One Labour candidate was nominated for the Public School Board and another for the Collegiate Board. Both of these candidates were successful. The municipal elections were conducted under the proportional representation system.

Prince Albert.—Labour was successful in electing its two nominees for municipal office, one as alderman and the other as public school trustee.

Lethbridge.—In the civic election, held under the proportional representation system, the two Labour nominees—one for the office of advisory commissioner and the other for public school trustee—were defeated.

Edmonton.—The Canadian Labour Party out of four candidates nominated elected two to the City Council; two out of three nominees for the School Board were also elected. The result gives Labour four members on the City Council and three on the School Board. The election was held under the proportional representation system of voting, and the term is for two years.

Calgary.—Under the proportional representation system, the Dominion Labour Party in the civic elections elected two aldermanic candidates out of their four nominees, thus giving Labour a representation of four out of twelve members comprising the City Council. The party also elected a member to the School Board.

Vancouver.—The Labour Representation Committee nominated a candidate for the mayoralty and endorsed a candidate for alderman. In a three-cornered contest the Labour nominee for the mayoralty was defeated, receiving 2,459 votes. The successful candidate received 5,670 votes and his other opponent 5,617 votes. The endorsed aldermanic candidate received only 92 votes, being at the foot of the poll. There were four other aldermanic candidates in the ward, the winner receiving 677 votes.

New Westminster.—There was only one Labour candidate nominated for office in the municipal elections, and he was elected to the council by a substantial majority.

Victoria.—Of the two Labour candidates nominated for alderman, one was elected, who, together with one Labour alderman on the City Council, gives Labour a representation of two at the City Hall. The one Labour candidate nominated for school trustee was defeated.

Prince Rupert.—Six aldermanic candidates were endorsed by the Trades and Labour Council, and one candidate for police commissioner. Two of the endorsed aldermanic candidates were elected as was the candidate for police commissioner.

XVIII. OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOUR

Right of Workers to Organize—Police and Labour Unions—B. of L. E. on Appeal Wins Case Against Former Officer—Registered Unions in Canada—Rival Unions Fail to Effect Amalgamation—May Day Celebrations in Canada—Labour Day Grant Illegal—Other Incidents.

Included in this chapter are a number of items which have a more or less important bearing on various phases of the activities of labour organizations. Perhaps the incidents of most interest are those dealing with the right of workers to organize. One of these occurred at Powell River, B.C., from whence it was reported that the members of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers were faced with a demand from the employing company to surrender their charter or be discharged. The matter was a subject for discussion in the Federal Parliament and Legislature of British Columbia. Following the discussion in the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour notified the company as to the nature of the reports which had been received and referred to the clauses of the Peace Treaty (to which Canada was a signatory) providing for the right of lawful association. The Minister also sent an officer of the department to the locality to make an investigation. The company denied that it had discharged all officials of the union, but stated that it had dispensed with the services of five men for incompetency and disloyalty. From the report of the department's officer it was ascertained that the company, while adopting an "open shop" policy, had stated that no employee would be discharged because of his union membership so long as he was competent, diligent and loyal to the company. The company also refused to recognize any committee of the union as such, but stated that it would meet any committee representative of its employees. The other case involving the right of association was that concerning the Montreal Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62. Following a one day strike in December, 1918, of the policemen and other civic employees a board of investigation adjudicated the dispute, and among its decisions, which were accepted by both parties, was a clause to the effect that policemen must not be affiliated with a labour union. On September 15, 1922, and again on March 19, 1923, the Montreal City Council expressed its opposition to unions existing among policemen, firemen, or other civic employees. The suspension of three police sergeants further precipitated the matter, and on November 29, 1923, the executive committee of the City Council finally promulgated an order that the policemen must either quit the union or quit the force. In defence, the union succeeded in obtaining from the Superior Court an interlocutory injunction restraining the city from putting the order into effect, pending the final decision of the court.

In an important decision given on September 24, 1923, the Manitoba Court of Appeals vindicated the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a legal organization, and which involved the principle that a trade union has the right to sue in a court of law to recover moneys retained by former officers. The action was first argued in the Court of King's Bench where the trial judge held that since the brotherhood was not registered under the Trade Unions Act it was an unlawful trade union and could not sue in a court of law. The Brotherhood carried the case to the Manitoba Court of Appeals and gained a complete reversal of the previous decision. According to a press report, the question will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

There are nine trade unions in Canada registered under the Trade Unions Act. This statute was enacted in 1872, the bill being introduced into Parliament by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the then premier. The act provides that upon registration trade unions are exempt from prosecution for being in restraint of trade. The statute not being compulsory, not many unions have considered it necessary to become registered.

During 1923 further consideration was given to the proposed amalgamation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (the latter organization claiming control over most of the various classes comprising the membership of the first named body). The Canadian Brotherhood at its last convention in September, 1923, favoured "an honourable amalgamation" with the international body, but stipulated complete national autonomy as the basis of such a step. The American Federation of Labour also dealt with the question at its convention in October, 1923, when the subject was introduced in the form of a resolution by delegates from the international brotherhood. The convention

adopted the resolution, which called for an organization campaign in Canada with the objective of enrolling these classes of workers (now divided into two groups though engaged in the same occupations) into the international body.

An outline of the history of May Day in its significance to certain labour groups, together with an account of the May Day celebrations in several localities in Canada, forms the subject of one of the incidents set forth in this chapter. Reference is also made to a court decision which ruled as illegal a grant made by a municipal council to a labour organization for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expenses of a Labour Day parade and sports.

The agreement for trade purposes entered into in 1914 between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, known as the plan of solidification, which was designed to remove the friction which had on occasions occurred between the members of these organizations, appears to have failed in its purpose. Reference was made in this report for 1922 to disagreements which had arisen and how the Toronto branches had severed their connection with the United Brotherhood, resolving to carry on under the original charters issued by the Amalgamated Society. Following the visit of a delegation sent by the last-named organization to investigate the conditions existing in the ranks of the organized carpenters in Canada and the United States, the executive boards of both of these districts refused to entertain a proposal that their members amalgamate with the United Brotherhood. The Canadian district subsequently submitted to the membership a suggestion that the agreement with the United Brotherhood should be no longer recognized and that the Canadian end of the Amalgamated Society should function independently. This proposal was defeated by the rank and file. Following this action the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood decided that as the plan of solidification had been violated it was no longer effective. This decision the Canadian district officers of the Amalgamated Society refuse to recognize. With the unfriendliness of the members of these rival bodies of carpenters, especially as manifested in the district of Toronto, the situation appears to be further complicated.

A conference of organizers, business agents and other Canadian officers of international labour organizations was held in Montreal on January 3, 1923, and formed an association known as the Organizers' Conference of Quebec. Among the objectives of this body is the co-ordination of the organizers' activities to the end that the unorganized workers of the province may be recruited into the international trade union movement.

Two labour men—Alex. Howat and James J. Larkin—were refused admittance to Canada by the immigration authorities on account of their prison records. The first named attempted to enter the Dominion during the latter part of April, 1923, for the purpose of a ten-day speaking tour in Nova Scotia. Since Howat had been convicted of an offence under the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law, the Canadian authorities barred his entry into the country and dismissed his appeal. Larkin endeavoured to enter Canada the month previous to Howat in order to fulfil a lecture engagement in Montreal, but he was debarred owing to having served a term in Sing Sing for criminal anarchy.

The Alberta civil servants in a referendum, submitted during March, 1923, voted decisively against affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

A bill to prevent the "check-off" system of dues collection, which would have operated against the United Mine Workers, was introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature as an amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, but was defeated at the first reading.

In addition to the banks already mentioned in previous issues of this report as having been established or controlled by labour organizations, information has been received in the department concerning the establishment during 1923 of eleven such other institutions. The combined capital of all banks reported as operating under the auspices of organized labour is \$5,035,831.

The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance was re-established during September, 1923, at a meeting in New York of representatives of five international unions of needle trades workers. Originally formed in December, 1920, this association apparently did not function to any great extent. The chief purpose of the re-habilitated alliance is the promotion of solidarity, mutual aid and co-operation among the affiliated international unions.

A somewhat unique dispute arose between the United Mine Workers and certain members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who operate a coal mine in West Virginia over the question of unionization, involving the "check-off" system of the collection of dues. The dispute was settled by arbitration, the company conceding the unionization of the mines with the inclusion of the "check-off."

Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, settled its differences with the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. In a series of court actions the Chicago union charged that the officers were using the funds of the organization for the financing of enterprises in which it was alleged the directors were personally interested. The settlement, which was effected in May, 1923, completely vindicated the international officers.

The unconstitutional strike called by the New York Web Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 25, during September, 1923, and the subsequent action on the part of the executive of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in revoking the charter of the recalcitrant local was an example of trade union discipline. The international officers negotiated a new contract with the employers, the strikers, who had to rejoin the union as individual members, subsequently returning to work.

After protracted differences with the general executive of the International Association of Machinists, Micrometer Lodge, No. 460, of New York, seceded from the parent body and formed a union known as Micrometer Lodge No. 1, Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, the books and property of the original local being appropriated by the secessionists. The adherents to the international reformed their local, and action was entered in the courts on behalf of lodge No. 460 to recover the property. The decision of the court, rendered in April, 1923, held that since the vote to secede was not unanimous, the property seized was illegally withheld and it was ordered restored.

The court case of the Coronado Coal Company against the United Mine Workers, which has attracted much attention in labour circles since July, 1914, closed another chapter of its history when the District Court of Kansas, after the Supreme Court ruled that the evidence did not show conspiracy in restraint of trade on the part of the mine workers, on October 15, 1923, dismissed the charge against the defendants. It is reported that this decision is to be appealed by the company.

The election of Miss Margaret Bondfield to the chairmanship of the British Trades Union Congress is reported to be the first occasion on which a woman has been selected as the head of such an important labour organization. Miss Bondfield was also elected as a member of the British House of Commons in December, 1923.

Among other incidents in this chapter are included references to jurisdictional disputes which involve organizations having local branch unions in Canada.

RIGHT OF THE WORKERS TO ORGANIZE

On May 18, 1923, Mr. A. W. Neill, member of the House of Commons for Comox-Alberni, brought before Parliament the question of a reported notification by the management of the Powell River Paper Company to the members of the local union of papermakers in their employ that unless they surrendered their charter by Sunday, May 20, 1923, all members of the union employed in the plant would be discharged. Mr. Neill described the conditions which obtain in the locality, which is what is known as a "company town," and stated that about a month previously every official of the papermakers' union was discharged. It was further stated that there was no strike or threatened strike, and that there was no labour trouble of any description. Mr. Neill proceeding, said:

Now, I thought the time had long gone past in this day and generation when it would be necessary for me or anybody else in this House to rise and defend the rights of ordinary labour to organize for their own protection and in a thoroughly legitimate way. But it appears that there is a reactionary sentiment which always crops up in this country and which is very much alert. Not only is it unjust, but it is a very bad policy to treat trade unionism in this way because trade unionism is the bulwark of society against Bolshevism. Certain people may not think that, but it is the case. Wherever there is a genuine trade union you will always find it opposed to any suggestion of Bolshevism. There is some kind of an international union which is affiliated with the Bolsheviks of Moscow, but that is not supported or endorsed by the genuine trade union—in fact the most bitter conflicts take place between the genuine trade unions and the Bolsheviks. Therefore, I am justified in saying that when these organizations of genuine working men get together for their own improvement or benefit they should be encouraged rather than frowned upon. They are the future bulwark, as I have said, against Bolshevism. And what do you suppose these men will become if they are compelled to surrender their charter on this occasion, or if they are thrown out of their homes and employment in consequence of this action on the part of the employers? What will be the next step in the political affiliations of these men? They will become Bolsheviks, and I would not blame them if they did.

The Hon. Mr. Murdock, Minister of Labour, in dealing with the subject referred to those principles contained in the Versailles Treaty of Peace, to which Canada was one of the signatories, wherein was enunciated the right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers. The minister also pointed out that at the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa in the fall of 1919, at which representatives of employing interests and labour organizations were present, the employers had conceded

the right of employees to organize. Mr. Murdock referred to the Order in Council passed in July, 1918, setting forth the attitude which should be adopted by employers towards employees in respect of the right to organize. In this connection he said:

In July, 1918, when the Great War was possibly at its most critical stage, it was no doubt properly regarded as the right thing to concede to labour the privilege of organizing, presumably for the purpose of maintaining that degree of satisfactory harmony and co-operation between employer and employee which was necessary to carry on the affairs of Canada and assist in winning the war. It seems to me that if this was the proper condition at that time, under the stress and strain of war, it is equally necessary that the same condition should prevail now and should be recognized as applicable to after-war conditions, when it is just as incumbent upon us to carry on the affairs of Canada with the greatest degree of satisfaction and harmony so that we may promote that agricultural, industrial and general prosperity which the Canadian people have a right to expect. I have no words sufficiently strong to express my personal view of operating officers of any particular employing company who, at this particular stage in Canada's history, yes, at this stage in the history of the world, and in view of labour organization elsewhere, take the position that they will dismiss a large number of men and turn them adrift to look for occupations in other places unless these men turn in their charter of a presumably reputable labour organization before Sunday next.

(Mr. Murdock, however, pointed out that the matter under discussion came properly within the jurisdiction of the province of British Columbia, property and civil rights under the British North America Act being conceded to the respective provinces, and stated:

The provincial remedy, I should think, ought to be available to employers of labour throughout the length and breadth of Canada, who I am sure desire a return to normal conditions in this country and that resumption of business activity which Canada is capable of. But it seems to me that these business concerns, whether at Powell River, British Columbia, or at the farthest eastern end of Canada, should realize as soon as possible that this particular method of denying red-blooded workmen the same rights that they demand for themselves is regarded, or at least it ought to be regarded, in this country, as ancient history. Employers would complain very bitterly and make endless representations to this Parliament and to the governing bodies in the provinces if they were denied the right to organize. I think if the circumstances in regard to the situation at Powell River are as indicated by the telegram read by the honourable member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill), that this House is justified in feeling at least keen regret that any employer of labour in this day and age should have taken or should maintain the position that has apparently existed in connection with these workmen.

Among other members of the House who took part in the debate were Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. Fred Stork, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Mr. J. J. Hughes, Mr. Thos. Vien, Mr. T. G. McBride, Mr. W. C. Good, Mr. L. W. Humphrey and the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who spoke as follows:

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the circumstances that all we have before us in the present discussion is a communication which my honourable friend from Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) has read. We do not know the particular organization to which reference is made; indeed, we do not know any of the facts other than as represented in this message. It is somewhat difficult for the Government to make a pronouncement that will cover what may be a hypothetical situation. I do not hesitate for one moment to say that if the facts are as represented in this message, and I have no reason to believe that they are other than as represented, it should be intimated to the company, and it will be intimated to them, that this parliament in the name of Canada has given its adherence to the articles of the Treaty of Versailles and the labour convention attached to it, and that one of the terms of the latter is the right of association for all lawful purposes—by the employee as well as the employer—to preserve this right is something to which we are committed and bound by that treaty. I think it will be sufficient if the attention of the company is drawn to that particular article, and to the debate which has taken place here, to focus public opinion and public sentiment upon any course of behaviour on the part of this company which may be counter to that particular article of the treaty. If that is not sufficient I shall be very much surprised if the Parliament of Canada cannot find some means of satisfactorily dealing further with the situation.

Following the above discussion in the House of Commons the Minister of Labour called the attention of the Powell River Paper Company to the allegations which had been made, and pointed out the attitude of the Canadian Parliament on the right of association as contained in the Treaty of Peace and in the Order in Council of July, 1918.

Under date of May 21, 1923, the Minister of Labour received the following reply from the Powell River Paper Company:

Your wire received. Your informant is incorrect in stating that we have discharged all officials of paper-makers' union. We discharged five men for incompetency and disloyalty. So far as we know, only one of these was a union official. Have filled vacancies caused thereby, and as a result our production is increased ten per cent, and quality greatly improved. Our mill manager personally notified meeting of papermakers last evening that so far as we are concerned no man will be discharged if diligent, capable and loyal.

To investigate the situation at Powell River the Minister of Labour sent an officer of the department to the locality. From the report received the following was elicited: The union to which the discharged employees belonged, and the only one in Powell River, is local branch No. 142 of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, which was formed on September 8, 1912. It was learned that during the years 1920 and 1921 the Powell River Paper Company had an agreement with not only the papermakers' union but with the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. (The local branch of the last-

named organization passed out of existence early in 1922.) Since the expiry of the agreement in 1921 the Powell River Paper Company has refused to conduct negotiations with the papermakers' union. The company, while determined to operate its plant on the "open shop" plan, confirmed the telegram to the Minister of Labour that no man would be discharged by reason of his union connection so long as he is competent, diligent and loyal to the company. The company refused to reinstate the employees whose discharge had been brought to the attention of the House of Commons by Mr. Neill, but stated that any committee consisting of employees of the company would be received to discuss matters affecting the employees, making it clear, however, that no committee representative of the papermakers' union as such would be recognized. The company further stated that it reserves the right to discharge any employee who by coercion, threats or other methods interferes with any employee to the detriment of the company's business.

The subject of the attitude of the Powell River Paper Company towards its employees was also brought up in the British Columbia Legislature. As a result the Hon. A. M. Manson, Provincial Attorney General and Minister of Labour, made some inquiries as to the facts. The following is a copy of the Hon. Mr. Manson's letter on the subject to the Hon. Mr. Murdock, which was forwarded under date of October 20, 1923:

HON. JAMES MURDOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

DEAR SIR:

Re Powell River Paper Co.

Some question arose in the House last spring as to the attitude of this company towards its union employees, and I made some inquiries as to the facts. The manager, Mr. McMaster, I have known for a number of years. He is an exceptionally fair minded and able man who is very kindly disposed towards his men. As a matter of fact his company has gone a long way in the matter of caring for its employees in a fashion calculated to make them contented. The plant is running to full capacity and I am advised that since the paper-makers who were erroneously referred to as "all union officials" were discharged, the company is producing about ten per cent more paper per day, the paper has improved in quality, and the cost of production has gone down. I understand that harmony prevails at the company's plant. I am satisfied that Mr. McMaster will do everything in his power to maintain happy relations with his employees.

The head office of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, in giving the standing of the organization in Canada at the close of 1923, reported that Powell River branch, No. 142, had recently surrendered its charter.

POLICE AND LABOUR UNIONS

Acting on the recommendation of its executive committee, the Montreal city council, on March 19, 1923, reaffirmed its decision of September 15, 1922, expressing its opposition to municipal employees belonging to trade unions. It appears that three police sergeants (all members of Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62, which body is under charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada) were suspended; two on account of declarations made in the local newspapers against the constituted authority of the City Council and against the superior officers of the police department, and one following a dispute which he had with a police captain in regard to the union. The policemen's union regarded all three suspensions, one of which occurred on June 7, 1922, and the others on February 27, 1923, as resulting "from the animosity of the executive committee to the union." At a meeting of the union a resolution was adopted calling upon the City Council to initiate an investigation into the causes that brought about the suspensions. In its demand, the union received the support of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council. The agitation for a civic enquiry had the effect of reopening the entire question as to whether or not civic authority should countenance the functioning of a union of civic employees, or to what extent, if any, such employees had the right to organize. This question had arisen on several previous occasions, notably in December, 1918, when a dispute, bordering on a strike, occurred between the city and the unions of policemen, firemen and the aqueduct workers. At that time a board of investigation appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act adjudicated the dispute. The decision of the board was accepted by both parties, the first clause of which was in part as follows

Policemen may have their society or association for the consideration of their own affairs, but must not be affiliated with any other association, society or a union.

The City Council at its meeting on March 19, 1923, by a vote of 24 to 8, reaffirmed its decision as embodied in the text of the executive committee's report of September 15, 1922. This report was as follows:—

Your committee is opposed to the police union as it now exists; your committee is of the opinion that no federation of municipal employees should exist as regards the members of the police force, the firemen, and the employees of the aqueduct; the committee, however, has no objection to the existence of the police benevolent association and that of the firemen, or of any other similar organization in the aqueduct department.

As an outcome of the action of the City Council, the executive committee, after consultation with the chief of police, issued an order requiring that all new members of the city police force sign an affidavit that they "would not belong to any union." It was reported that certain captains of the police force had started a movement to create division between the police and detective officers on the one hand and the constables on the other, the former to be induced to quit the union. Officials of the union, which is still in existence, claim that this separatist movement did not meet with success. Of the three sergeants suspended one was discharged, and one resigned; the third, who was involved in the dispute over union affairs, was reinstated fifteen days after suspension.

The controversy between the executive committee of the City Council and the union was resumed on November 29, 1923, when the executive committee, according to press reports, promulgated an order, through the chief of police, to the effect that the policemen must resign from their union or leave the force. The union then made application for an injunction, and on December 11, Mr. Justice Coderre granted the union's petition for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the city from putting its order into effect, pending the decision of the court proceedings taken to quash the order. The move to secure this injunction was made in conjunction with an application asking that the court declare as *ultra vires* the resolutions of the civic administration opposing the union. As on a previous occasion, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council again supported the union, and by a unanimous vote on December 6, it protested against the attitude of the City Council towards the policemen's organization. On December 7, the City Council passed a resolution (by a vote of 21 to 12) instructing a committee of investigation to inquire "into all grievances which might effect the good understanding that should prevail between the administrators of the city and the members of the police force." This special aldermanic committee decided (by a vote of 8 to 5 at a meeting on December 26) not to recognize the policemen's union, this attitude being based on the decision of the board of investigation established in 1918. In so doing, the committee was sustained by the City Council on December 28, 1923, by a vote of 22 to 10. Subsequently, argument was commenced in the Superior Court on the double action taken against the city by the union in which the court was asked to annul the resolutions of the administrative bodies (referred to above) and also to make permanent the temporary injunction. The result of this action had not been reported when this volume went to press.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ON APPEAL WINS CASE AGAINST FORMER OFFICER

An important decision affecting the legal status of labour organizations was that given on September 24, 1923, in the Manitoba Court of Appeal when that body reversed the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Gault in the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba on March 10, 1923, wherein he declared the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers an "illegal organization operating in restraint of trade" and as such barred from going to the courts to obtain redress. (A detailed account of this action both in the lower court and before the appeal court was given in the issues of the *Labour Gazette*, official monthly publication of the Department of Labour, for April and October, 1923.)

Briefly, the action was brought by Howard B. Chase and Wilmot H. Nash, general chairman and secretary-treasurer respectively of the General Adjustment Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Canadian National Railways, Western lines, against Samuel Starr, former secretary-treasurer of the same organization, to compel him to give an accounting of the funds in his possession when he was relieved from office at the triennial convention, held at Cleveland in May, 1921. (At the time action was taken against him, Starr was secretary of the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, an association formed in opposition to the parent body). When the case was argued in the Court of King's Bench the trial judge ruled that the plaintiffs were "in distinct restraint of trade" and were "an unlawful trade union to the extent of preventing them enforcing rights in a court of law." Consequently, and also upon the premise that the brotherhood was not registered in Canada under the Trade Unions Act, the plaintiffs were non-suited.

The brotherhood carried the action to the Manitoba Court of Appeal, which tribunal reversed the decision of the trial judge, and held that on the evidence placed before the court it should not be held in the present condition of the law that this union is "an organization so tainted with illegality that the court will not lend its assistance to recover trust monies of the union, unjustifiably held by its late treasurer." Judgment was entered against the

defendant for the sum of \$3,743.63, the amount found due by the master, and also the plaintiffs were awarded costs in both courts. On November 21, 1923, Mr. Justice Fullerton, of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, allowed the security for costs, amounting to \$500, put up by the counsel for the defence, thus permitting of the case being carried to the Supreme Court of Canada, which, according to press reports, is likely to be done.

REGISTERED UNIONS IN CANADA

In 1872 the Parliament of Canada enacted the Trade Unions Act. Sir John Madonald, the then Prime Minister, in asking for leave to introduce the bill, explained "that the law relating to trade unions, with the civil and the criminal side, was not the same in Canada as in England, and that the English mechanic who came to this country, as well as the Canadian mechanic, was subject to penalties imposed by statutes that had been repealed in England, as opposed to the spirit of the liberty of the individual. He proposed a law, the same in principle as the law of England, so that operatives from the Mother Country would have the same freedom of action, and the same right to combine for the accomplishment of lawful objects as they had in England." The third reading was given to the bill on June 12, 1872. Under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, the short title of the statute, unions have the privilege of registering, a proceeding which exempts them from liability for prosecution for being in restraint of trade. Clause 32 of the act covering this point is as follows:—

The purpose of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust.

The statute not being compulsory, not many labour bodies in Canada have seen fit to become registered, there having been only 31 registrations since the passage of the law, and of these twenty-one have either dissolved or amalgamated with unregistered labour unions. In the list following of registered unions are included three central organizing bodies, viz.: the Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen. The list also includes two local branches of international organizations (registered titles and the union names being indicated) as well as a similar number of national and Catholic unions and one independent body. The names of the existing unions at present registered under the Trade Unions Act, with the date of registration, are as follows:—

L'Union Ouvriere Saint Andre, June 24, 1917.

L'Union Nationale des Ouvriers de la Rive Sud, March 29, 1918.

Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, April 27, 1918.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, October 1, 1918.

Syndicate National et Catholique des Employes de Magasins, December 10, 1919.

The Musicians' Protective Association of Montreal (Local No. 406, American Federation of Musicians), February 16, 1920.

Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, May 9, 1922.

Cement Finishers Association of Canada (Local No. 578, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association), May 13, 1922.

Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, March 1, 1923.

RIVAL UNIONS FAIL TO EFFECT AMALGAMATION

In previous issues of this report reference has been made to proposals for the amalgamation of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (an international organization claiming control over most of the various classes making up the membership of the Canadian Brotherhood). Owing to the failure of the Canadian Brotherhood to amalgamate with the international body, the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on December 17, 1920, cancelled the charter which had been issued to the Canadian organization. Thereupon the Canadian body succeeded in obtaining from the Ontario Supreme Court an injunction restraining the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress from carrying out its decision on the ground that the executive council had no constitutional power to do so. Subsequently, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, held in Winnipeg in August, 1921, officially revoked the charter, the basis for such action being that recognition of the Canadian Brotherhood was tantamount to recognition of a dual organization, which is contrary to the

policy of the congress. Since that time further efforts toward amalgamation have been made by the executives of both organizations but without success. The latest action on the part of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees occurred at its twelfth regular convention, held in Calgary during September, 1923, when that body went on record in support of a recommendation "that steps be continued to bring about an honourable amalgamation with the other organization" (the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks), the sentiment being expressed that any amalgamation to be approved would have to provide complete national autonomy in conducting the activities of the organization in Canada. This matter was also brought before the convention of the American Federation of Labour in Portland, Ore., in October, 1923, in a resolution calling for the amalgamation of the two organizations above mentioned. The resolution, which was introduced by delegates from the international body, after detailing the previous history of the amalgamation proposal and how it had failed in achieving its objective, urged that a membership campaign be pursued in Canada whereby these classes of workers would be organized into the international brotherhood. The question was finally referred to the executive council of the federation for favourable consideration and action in bringing about one organization of the craft, provided the funds will permit.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CANADA

For many years in European countries May Day has been observed as a holiday by the organized workers, the celebrations usually consisting of parades and speech-making, at the conclusion of which resolutions setting forth the aims of organized labour have been adopted. In some instances, however, the resolutions adopted have been more of a political than an industrial character. On the North American continent the first Monday in September is generally recognized as labour's holiday, being legally known as Labour Day, and is observed not only by the organized workers but by the general public as well. In the building trades, however, the Canadian unions in negotiating working agreements with employers usually make the first of May the date on which such agreements become effective, owing largely to building operations usually opening up about that season of the year. The observance of May Day as the European labour holiday originated on May 1, 1889, on which date there was convened in Paris an international assemblage of labour representatives who met to re-establish some form of international labour organization. Previously there had been a workers' international in existence, but with the overthrow of the Paris Commune in May, 1871, this organization lapsed until May 1, 1889, when the international convention of workers assembled. It was resolved that from that date on to commemorate May first as an international labour holiday.

During recent years advocates of revolutionary labour bodies have endeavoured to introduce into Canadian trade unionism May Day celebrations similar to those in Europe. On the first of May, 1923, demonstrations were held in a number of localities in Canada, but in only two of these, viz., Glace Bay and Springhill, N.S., was there a general cessation of work for the day. There were street parades in Montreal and Winnipeg. In the former city, according to reports, the parade numbered about three hundred, chiefly foreigners, who displayed banners calling for the destruction of the present economic and social system and the substitution of Communism. Four Red flags were taken away from the paraders by the police, but there was no disorder. In Winnipeg the May Day celebration was held in the evening, the Union Jack being carried at the head of the parade, followed by a Red flag and a band, with about 1,000 marchers. The parade terminated at a park where the paraders were addressed by representatives of various labour bodies, the speakers being John Queen, M.L.A.; S. Rose, of the one Big Union; W. Spence, of the Manitoba Unemployed Association; E. Breese, of the Socialist Party of Canada, and R. E. Bray, of the Workers' Party.

The May Day demonstration in Toronto took the form of an assembly at Queen's Park in the afternoon, those present being addressed by Capt. Paxton Hibben, of New York city, and several local labour men. The only union members laying off work for the day were those of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who held a mass meeting in one of the local theatres.

On the evening of May Day or on the Sunday previous celebrations were held in Vancouver, Blairmore, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. It was reported from the last named locality that owing to alleged radical speeches made during the course of the demonstration the Saskatoon local of the International Typographical Union threatened to sever its identity with the Trades and Labour Council unless that body repudiated any officers of alleged "Red" tendencies.

It was at Glace Bay particularly where May Day was celebrated most enthusiastically. There, for the first time in the history of the province, the Red flag was hoisted. This standard, which was exceptionally large, was carried conspicuously at the head of the parade. In the centre of this huge banner was inscribed the Communist emblem, the hammer and sickle. Among other inscriptions on the banner was "Hail to Communism." The paraders, after traversing the principal streets, assembled in the skating rink to listen to speeches, the chief speakers being Dan Livingstone, Alex. S. MacIntyre and J. B. McLachlan, all of whom at that time were members of the executive board of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. Steve Fourlet addressed the gathering in Ukrainian. The singing of the "Internationale" and "The Red Flag" was also a part of the proceedings. As to the number participating in the parade and demonstration, it was stated that J. B. McLachlan declared that "four thousand workers, clear-eyed and triumphant, marched with flag and banner in that parade." Another report stated that "there were by actual count 1,372 in the parade." It was also reported that at Sydney "between 50 and 60 per cent of the normal working force of the British Empire Steel Corporation refused to celebrate May Day" and remained at work instead of going to Glace Bay for the event. Alex. Howat, ex-president of the Kansas district of the U.M.W., and Malcolm Bruce, of Toronto, editor of *The Worker*, were both scheduled as the feature speakers, but the former was detained at the border and the latter was unable to arrive in time. At the Glace Bay celebration several resolutions were adopted. The first of these promised "drastic action" unless Alex. Howat was admitted to Canada within twenty-four hours. Other resolutions expressed "unalterable hostility to capitalism" and also to Samuel Gompers and to John L. Lewis on the ground that these leaders had become reactionary. Fraternal greetings were ordered to be forwarded to the Red International of Labour Unions, and the invasion of the Rhur was denounced.

The May Day celebration at Springhill was of an entirely different character to that at Glace Bay. In the afternoon, following a parade of school children and members of the Springhill branch of the U.M.W., there was a public meeting in the drill hall, where D. G. McKenzie, leader of the opposition in the Provincial Legislature, and three clergymen addressed the assemblage. In the evening another well-attended meeting was held, the principal speakers being Van A. Bittner and Silby Barrett, international representative and organizer, respectively, of the United Mine Workers, both speakers paying tribute to that organization.

In recent years the celebration of May Day has become so general among the workers in Mexico, according to the press service of the International Federation of Trade Unions, that a bill is to be introduced in Mexico to make May 1 a national holiday.

LABOUR DAY GRANT ILLEGAL

A decision of some interest to organized labour was that given in connection with a grant by a municipal council for a Labour Day celebration. In many localities it has been the custom almost since Labour Day was made a statutory holiday in 1894 for Trades and Labour Councils to hold some sort of a celebration, the various municipal councils in many instances contributing a sum of money to assist in defraying the expenses incurred, the surplus if any going to the councils under whose auspices the festivals were held. In August 1921, the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association applied to the City Council for a grant of \$400 for the usual Labour Day parade and sports, the council, as in the past, approving of the appropriation. An interim injunction to restrain the payment of the money was applied for by a ratepayer of the city on the ground that under the Municipal Act the City Council had no authority to vote the money. The order was granted by the county judge, who subsequently made the injunction permanent. The City Council applied to the Second Divisional Court at Toronto to have the restraining order removed. This tribunal in April, 1923, dismissed the application, thus confirming the decision of the lower court.

RIVAL CARPENTERS' ORGANIZATIONS STILL AT VARIANCE

In this report for 1922 was recorded a detailed account of the disagreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in the United States, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, over the operation of the plan of solidification—a plan in which provision was made for the continued functioning of both official bodies, the branches on this continent of the Amalgamated Society becoming, for trade purposes, local unions of the United Brotherhood, while still retaining their connection with the Amalgamated for benefit rights. Latterly this arrange-

ment has not proven satisfactory, one of the chief points of contention being whether or not members of the Amalgamated Society had the right under the plan of solidification to hold the office of secretary or treasurer in district councils. In Toronto this question came to such an impasse that the affiliation of the Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society with the United Brotherhood was terminated on November 1, 1922, and these branches have since carried on under the original charters issued by the head office of the Amalgamated in Manchester, England. On June 1, 1922, the General Council of the Amalgamated Society instructed a colonial deputation consisting of John Chew (its chairman), Thomas Barron (chairman of the executive council), and A. G. Cameron (general secretary), to meet with the executive boards in the districts in Canada, the United States, New Zealand and Australia. The business on which this body was deputed was "to discuss and, if possible, agree on the basis of a satisfactory arrangement to maintain the connection between the parent society and our overseas members". In the report of this deputation submitted in March, 1923, it was stated that during the conferences in New York with the United States Executive Board of the Amalgamated the suggestion was made by the delegation that the membership of the society in the United States should amalgamate with the United Brotherhood, basing this suggestion on the premise that the society could not consistently advocate amalgamation at home if it was not prepared to encourage it outside of the British Isles. As an alternative to considering such an amalgamation it was proposed to the United States members of the society that "they would require to become self-supporting, as in the face of the heavy demands being made upon our general funds, and the wages our British members received in comparison to wages received by members in the United States, it would be unreasonable to expect the membership in Great Britain to continue sending money to finance the branches in the United States district". The Executive Board of the United States district was emphatic in its opposition to amalgamation, and expressed its unanimous decision in the following resolution:—

That we cannot entertain on behalf of the membership of the tenth district the proposal of amalgamation with the United Brotherhood as submitted, but have reason to believe the suggested alternative of re-organizing with local autonomy will meet with more general approval, subject to provision being made to protect the interests of members now in receipt of, or who may become immediately entitled to, superannuation benefit.

When the deputation met with the Canadian Executive Board in Toronto the same opposition, on the part of the society membership, to amalgamation and the plan of solidification was again encountered. The representatives of the Amalgamated Society informed the visiting delegation that while the United Brotherhood had not organized the non-union carpenters in Canada, the last-named body claimed that, under the plan of solidification, the Amalgamated had not the right to organize new branches; and the delegation was further informed that the Canadian members of the Amalgamated were in favour of withdrawing from the plan and taking independent action. The Canadian Executive eventually adopted a somewhat similar resolution to that of the United States Executive, as follows:—

That we cannot entertain on behalf of the membership of the eleventh district the proposal of amalgamation with the United Brotherhood as suggested, but have reason to believe the alternative of re-organizing with local autonomy will meet with more general approval, subject to provisions being made by the A.S. of Great Britain, or other body which may take its place, to protect the interests of members now in receipt of, or who may become entitled to, superannuation benefit, and who have paid at least two-thirds of the years' qualifying period in Great Britain.

Since both districts were similarly affected, it was considered necessary in the interests of the combined membership to hold a joint conference of the Canadian and the United States Executive Boards for the purpose of discussing any change to be effected. In a table, prepared by the British deputation, it was shown that the American section of the Amalgamated Society paid in during its fifty years' existence a total of £21,354 and drew out £33,800, having therefore benefited from the connection to the amount of £12,446. The Canadian section had contributed £5,280 and received £6,000, a larger sum by £720 than had been paid to headquarters.

Following the report of the delegation from Great Britain another conference of the Canadian and United States executives of the Amalgamated Society was held in Toronto, at which the opinion was expressed that the local unions of the Amalgamated Society should function independently of the brotherhood. In furtherance of this proposal it was decided to submit to a vote of their constituents the question of refusing to longer recognize the agreement made in 1914 with the United Brotherhood. The vote resulted in a majority being opposed to this proposal. Subsequent to this action on the part of the executives

of the Amalgamated Society the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, under date of September 12, 1923, decided that as the plan of solidification had been violated and abrogated it was no longer operative or effective. This decision the district officers of the Amalgamated refuse to recognize. The antipathy of the United Brotherhood, particularly in Toronto, towards the Amalgamated Society was indicated in a letter under date of June 18, 1923, from the general representative of the first-named body to the Toronto Builders' Exchange in which notification was given that the members of the United Brotherhood would not work on jobs with carpenters who are not members or who refuse to become members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. As a result of this decision the United Brotherhood did take their members off some jobs, and members of the Amalgamated filled their places. On the other hand, members of the United Brotherhood filled the places of Amalgamated men where employers had dispensed with their services in order to retain the carpenters who were connected with the Brotherhood. The six Toronto branches, as well as nine others of the thirty branches of the Amalgamated Society in Canada, located respectively at Galt, Hamilton, Oakville, Preston, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver (two branches) and Whitby, are operating independently of the United Brotherhood, the lodges in Toronto having their own delegate body, known as the Management Committee.

ORGANIZERS' CONFERENCE OF QUEBEC

With a view to facilitating the organization of workers in the province of Quebec, a body known as the Organizers' Conference of Quebec was formed in Montreal on January 3, 1923. The membership of the conference is composed of business agents of labour unions, organizers and Canadian officers of international labour organizations. Monthly meetings of the conference are held at which notes on organizing efforts in the various localities in the province are exchanged and plans laid for future activities. It is contemplated that through the co-ordination of the work of the members of the conference that the unorganized workers of the province of Quebec will be brought into the international trade union movement and that existing unions will be strengthened.

EX-OFFICIAL OF MINERS REFUSED ADMISSION TO CANADA

In this report for 1921 reference was made to the conviction of Alex. Howat, president of the Kansas District of the United Mine Workers of America, for contempt of court in calling a strike contrary to the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law. Details were also given of Howat's subsequent expulsion from the United Mine Workers by the executive board, which body averred that the strike in question had been called in violation of an agreement between the executive board of the U.M.W. and the mine operators. On January 13, 1923, Howat and five of his associates were paroled after having served nine months of their sentences. Since his liberation Howat had addressed meetings of miners in different parts of the United States soliciting support for reinstatement of himself and other Kansas miners who had been expelled from the United Mine Workers in connection with the unauthorized strike above mentioned. Howat spoke in District 5 in Pennsylvania in the latter part of April, 1923. From thence he started for the Cape Breton coal district in Canada, where he had arranged to address a May Day meeting in the town of Glace Bay and to make a ten-day speaking tour in other Nova Scotia localities. Howat, however, was detained at McAdam Junction, N.B., a point near the United States border, by the Canadian immigration authorities on the ground that he had been convicted of an offence in Kansas. Mr. Howat appealed against the action of the immigration officials debarring him from entering Canada. The appeal, however, was dismissed on the ground that Howat was likely to become a public charge. The question of Howat's non-admission to Canada was brought before the House of Commons on May 28, 1923, by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., who criticised the acting Minister of Immigration for his denial of Howat's appeal. The acting Minister of Immigration in reply stated that Howat was not admitted simply for the reason that it was feared he might become a public charge in Canada as he was in Kansas.

Mass meetings held in Glace Bay and Sydney Mines on Sunday, April 29, adopted resolutions protesting against Howat's detention at the border. At the May Day celebration in Glace Bay, where Howat was to have been the principal speaker, the following resolution was passed by the assemblage:—

Therefore, be it resolved that this mass meeting of steel workers and miners give the Government twenty-four hours to release Howat so that he can fulfil his engagement with us, failing which, this mass meeting pledges itself to take drastic action against the profits of Besco. The record of the Federal Government in Cape Breton is such as to preclude us from asking and certainly not expecting any favours. We invite them to do their worst. The responsibility for trouble here rests with Mackenzie King and his Cabinet.

Local Union No. 1926 of the United Mine Workers, located in the Kansas district, also passed a resolution protesting against Howat being denied entry into Canada.

Admittance into Canada was also refused James J. Larkin, the well-known Irish labour leader, because of his prison record. Larkin was released on January 17, 1923, from the New York State prison at Sing Sing where he was serving a five-year sentence after conviction on April 27, 1920, on a charge of criminal anarchy. After serving two years he was unconditionally pardoned by Governor Smith of New York State. On March 13, 1923, Larkin attempted to enter Canada in order to fulfil a lecture engagement in Montreal, but was rejected at the border. Larkin appealed his rejection, but without avail.

ALBERTA CIVIL SERVANTS VOTE AGAINST LABOUR AFFILIATION

The 1922 convention of the Civil Service Association of Alberta, a body whose name is given in the chapter devoted to "Non-Trade Union Organizations," decided to submit to the membership the question of affiliating with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the chief labour organization in the Dominion. In order to make affiliation effective it was further decided that a two-thirds majority vote in favour would be necessary. The referendum was submitted in March, 1923, the membership of the association at that time being 840, thus requiring 560 favourable votes to carry the proposal. The result of the referendum showed 750 votes cast, 316 of which were in favour of becoming identified with organized labour, 426 against, and eight spoiled ballots.

DEFEAT OF BILL TO PREVENT "CHECK-OFF"

The Coal Mines Regulation Act of Nova Scotia contains the following section:—

Any such employer may without any order retain out of the wages or salary of such employee any sums due by such employee in respect to powder, coal, oil, rent, check weigher's fees, doctor's fees, or church or society dues.

Under this clause in the act the union dues of the coal miners are collected by the companies where the "check-off" system is in effect, and paid over to the union officers. In April, 1923, an amendment to the Mines Act was introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature, the amendment seeking to strike out the words "or society." The bill, however, did not get beyond the first reading stage. Had the proposed measure been adopted there is no doubt that it would have seriously interfered with the operations of the United Mine Workers, with which the bulk of the Nova Scotia coal miners are connected.

DEDICATION AND UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL TABLET

On May 31, 1923, the new three-story labour temple in Hamilton was dedicated to the labour movement of the city by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. On the same occasion a bronze tablet to the memory of the late Allan Studholme was unveiled by Mr. Moore. The tablet, which bears the crest of the Trades and Labour Congress, and which is to be permanently located in the temple, is inscribed as follows: "To the memory of Allan Studholme, M.L.A., true exponent of trades unionism, only labour representative in the Ontario Legislative Assembly; serving from December, 1906, to July, 1919. Born 8th December, 1846; died 28th July, 1919. Erected by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, May, 1923."

BANKS CONTROLLED BY ORGANIZED LABOUR

In previous issues of this report reference has been made to banks which have been established under trade union auspices. Information received in the department indicates that the following additional banks have been formed in the localities named by a particular trade union organization or by local branches of such bodies:—

Federation Bank, New York city, by the Central Trades and Labour Council and the New York State Federation of Labour; capital, \$1,000,000.

Federated Bank and Trust Co., Birmingham, Ala., by the State Federation of Labour and local branches of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; capital, \$500,000.

Brotherhood Co-Operative National Bank, Spokane, Wash., by railroad employees' unions; capital, \$200,000.

Transportation Brotherhoods' National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn., by railroad employees' unions; capital, \$200,000.

Amalgamated Bank of New York, New York city, by Amalgamated Clothing Workers; capital, \$200,000.

Producers and Consumers' Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., by the members of Central Labour Union; capital, \$155,831.

Brotherhood Savings and Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., by labour officials; capital, \$125,000.

Co-Operative Bank and Trust Co., Tucson, Ariz., by various groups; capital, \$70,000.

People's Co-Operative State Bank, Hammond, Ill., by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; capital, \$50,000.

First National Bank, Three Forks, Mont., by various labour groups; capital, \$25,000.

International Union Bank, New York, N.Y., by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; capital, \$250,000 and a surplus of an equal amount.

The banks mentioned in previous issues of this report as having been established by labour organizations include the following:—

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-Operative National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, capital, \$1,000,000. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is also interested in a number of other banks, the total resources of the brotherhood financial institutions being understood to be in the neighbourhood of \$25,000,000.

Mount Vernon Savings Bank, Washington, D.C., by the International Association of Machinists; capital, \$160,000.

Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Illinois, by Chicago members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; capital, \$200,000.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; capital, \$200,000.

Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$500,000.

Brotherhood Trust and Savings Bank, San Bernardino, Cal., by railroad employees; capital, \$200,000.

The combined capital of all of the banks enumerated above is \$5,035,831. In addition seven other banks to be conducted under the auspices of organized labour are projected, included in which is the Indiana Labour Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' ALLIANCE

In December, 1920, through the initiative of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, it was decided to establish the Needles Trades Workers' Alliance, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Fur Workers' Union and the Journeymen Tailors' Union, in addition to the two organizations first mentioned being parties to the alliance. In 1921 a resolution was submitted to the convention of the Journeymen Tailors' Union seeking amalgamation of the tailors with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The convention adopted a substitute resolution in favour of opening negotiations with the other international unions of clothing workers with a view to amalgamating the clothing workers on a department plan. The alliance above mentioned, which was designed to act in an advisory capacity in regard to strikes and lockouts and general organization and trade matters, does not appear to have functioned; neither did the amalgamation proposal of the Journeymen Tailors' Union have any definite result. However, the agitation for closer co-operation in the clothing trades continued, as an outcome of which representatives of the five international unions of needle trades workers mentioned above met in New York on September 7 and 8, 1923, and re-established the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance. The objects and organization plan of the Alliance was adopted as follows:—

(1) The name of the organization shall be the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America.

(2) The purpose of this alliance shall be to promote solidarity, mutual aid and co-operation among the affiliated international unions; (a) to establish an organization department in order to carry out joint organization work for two or more affiliated international unions, in such localities and at such times as conditions may warrant; (b) to give the affiliated international unions moral and financial assistance in organization work, in trade matters, as well as in strikes and lockouts.

(3) The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America shall consist of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the International Fur Workers' Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, and such other unions as may become affiliated with it.

(4) Any labour union of the needle trades is eligible for affiliation. The admission of such organization shall be decided upon by a majority vote of the executive council.

(5) The Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America shall hold conferences annually. Each affiliated organization shall be entitled to send five delegates to the annual conference. This annual conference shall be the legislative body and supreme authority of the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance of America. The place and date for the annual conference shall be determined by the executive council and the call for such convention shall be issued at least 60 days before the date of the conference.

(6) The Executive Council shall consist of one representative from each affiliated international union. The executive council shall meet at least once in three months.

(7) The executive council shall fix a budget not to exceed \$20,000 per year. The funds for this budget shall be raised by an assessment upon the affiliated organizations; this assessment not to exceed one cent a month per member.

(8) Expenses connected with the joint organization work shall be paid by the organizations affected on the basis agreed upon by executive council; funds for assistants to these organizations with the advice of the organizers shall be raised in a way to be determined upon in each individual case by the executive council.

(9) The alliance shall be represented by fraternal delegates at the conventions of the affiliated international unions, such delegates to be elected by the executive council.

The officers of the Alliance are: President, M. Sigman (of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union); secretary-treasurer, M. Zaritsky (of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers); executive council, S. Hillman (of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers); T. Sweeney (of the Journeymen Tailors' Union); M. Kaufman (of the International Fur Workers' Union), and the president and secretary-treasurer. The contributions to the alliance were fixed as follows: Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers, 35 per cent each; the unions of fur workers, journeymen tailors and the cloth hat and cap makers, 10 per cent each.

All of the organizations which are parties to the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance have branches in Canada. The Canadian membership of the respective bodies is therefore directly interested in its operations.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE INVOLVING TWO LABOUR BODIES

An incident of some interest was that in which two important labour organizations were involved over the question of the unionization of a coal mining property in Boone county, West Va., operated by the Coal River Collieries Company, the majority of whose shareholders are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who also operate mines in Eastern Kentucky. The Boone county mines are located in District 17 of the United Mine Workers, by which body permits had been issued to the miners allowing them to work in the mines on condition that when the mines were in full operation an organization would be effected. Two men being summarily dismissed, and the management refusing to recognize the union committee which was sent to protest the discharge of the two employees, a dispute arose which involved union recognition with the inclusion of the "check-off" system of payment of dues. In speaking for the company, Mr. Warren S. Stone, the president of the brotherhood, and also the chairman of the colliery directorate, stated: "At our West Virginia mines we pay the union scale, and we ask no man whether he belongs to the union or not. Our mines in Eastern Kentucky are in non-union territory. There has not been a union there for twenty years. Our men can organize there if they desire, but we are not going to compel them to join a union." Negotiations for the settlement of the dispute led to the appointment of the president of the Iowa Federation of Labour as umpire. The controversy was settled by the company conceding the unionization of the mines, together with the complete application of the "check-off." These terms of settlement are to apply to any other mines which the company might operate in the future within the jurisdiction of the district.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRESSMEN

In this report for 1921 reference was made to the court actions of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, against the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to restrain the general officers of the organization from using the funds of the union for the financing of concerns in which it was alleged they were personally interested. The controversy, which had been before the court for more

than two years, was settled in May, 1923, the outcome being a vindication of the officers of the international organization. The litigation attracted much attention in the ranks of organized labour, two injunctions having been secured against the board of directors by Chicago union, No. 3, the decision in one of which was a partial victory for the complaining union. This decision, however, was appealed by the international body on the demand of the American Federation of Labour, and was at the time of the settlement before the United States Court of Appeals. The agreement reached, which was promptly put into effect, provided as follows: (1) That the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, withdraw all litigation of whatsoever character from the courts; (2) that Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, reaffiliate with the international union; (3) that the sum of \$45,000 be paid as first payment upon its indebtedness, the remaining payments to be determined by the records dealing specifically with new members; and (4) that the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, agrees to co-operate and join with the international union in organizing Chicago.

PRESSMEN LOSE CHARTER FOR STRIKING CONTRARY TO UNION LAWS

As another instance showing the determination of the executives of the international labour organizations to compel local branches to honour trade agreements may be recorded the action of the executive of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in regard to the strike called on September 17, 1923, by one of its affiliates, the New York Web Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 25. The strike was without the approval of the board of directors of the parent body, and was in violation of an existing agreement and contrary to both the international and local laws. In a statement concerning the stoppage of work, Mr. Geo. L. Berry, international president, stated:—

In the midst of the negotiations as between the publishers (of New York city) and the board of directors, less than 300 members out of 2,200 at a meeting on Monday night, September 17, took a strike vote by show of hands and the 300 members (approximately 175 of whom were juniors) voted the 2,200 men out of their positions without notice or authority and in violation of every principle of trade unionism and justice.

Immediately upon the announcement of the strike, the president of the International Union appeared before a meeting of the strikers, advising them of the illegality of their action, and directed them to return to their employment so that negotiations with the publishers might continue to a successful conclusion. However, the strike continued for about two weeks, and for several days practically all of the large daily papers in New York city suspended publication, being forced to amalgamate into one greatly curtailed issue a day. President Berry attempted to break the strike by calling on members of the international union in other cities to take situations in the New York press-rooms. This move was declared to be a failure by the spokesmen for the strikers, and as having attained more or less success on the word of President Berry. Ultimately, the International Board of Directors resumed negotiations, and closed a contract which was claimed to be "the best contract that has ever been executed in New York city." After ten days of strike, the pressmen by vote of twelve to one, decided to return to their employment under the new contract. The local union lost its charter, and the strikers had to re-join the international as individual members. In the general reinstatement to membership, the president of the striking local was not included, and he claimed that this factor was operating against his obtaining employment. Consequently, this ex-officer applied for, and was successful in obtaining, an order requiring President Berry and others to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling the union to take him back as a bona fide member. In the argument the counsel for Mr. Berry told the court that the international union was a voluntary unincorporated association, and therefore contended that a mandamus could not be issued against such an organization. Counsel also called attention to the fact that the bylaws of the international union authorized the expulsion of a subordinate local and the cancellation of membership cards for violation of the laws of the body, and that only a convention could set aside the decision of the union directorate. In his application the president of the local stated that he was the only member of the local who had not yet received his membership card, and he believed that the reason for his non-reinstatement was that he was spokesman for the local during the strike. Counsel for the international union asked for more time to reply to the charges against the application for the writ. According to a press report, the action will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Commenting on the subsequent nomination of the members of the present administration of the International Pressmen's Union, who were returned without opposition, President Berry stated, in part, as follows:—

There can be no other conclusion drawn from the action of the several hundred subordinate unions of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America than a complete and unreserved endorsement of the action of my colleagues and myself in upholding the integrity of contracts, as demonstrated in the New York newspaper situation. . . .

TYPOS RELINQUISH JURISDICTION OVER NEWSWRITERS

At the 1922 convention of the International Typographical Union it was decided to submit to a referendum vote the question of surrendering jurisdiction over newswriters. The vote resulted in 28,285 in favour and 9,128 against. On May 2, 1923, the executive council of the Typographical Union wrote as follows to the American Federation of Labour officially defining the limitations of the jurisdiction surrendered:—

By referendum vote members of the International Union decided to relinquish jurisdiction over newspaper writers, and does so now with the stipulation that such jurisdiction not to apply to those employed by or connected with labour publications or official labour journals, who already hold membership in the union of their craft, nor to those who already are members of either of the recognized and affiliated international unions of the printing crafts, viz., the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Photo Engravers' Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, the International Typographical Union, while these remain in good standing in their proper union.

It will be noted that the only jurisdiction surrendered by the above is that over newspaper writers, this term being understood to mean only writers who gather news for newspapers of general circulation in the community in which published.

APPEAL GOES AGAINST TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

In this report for 1922 mention was made of the successful defence on the part of the International Typographical Union and one of its locals (No. 202 of Seattle) in the Superior Court of King county, Washington, of a suit filed against it by the Pacific Typesetting Company. On June 20, 1921, this firm filed suit for \$20,000 against the union because of alleged damages resulting from the action of the international and local No. 202 in withdrawing its members from the composing room of the company's plant on the refusal of the company to cease doing work for shops where members of the union were on strike for the 44-hour week. On February 27, 1922, the Superior Court judge sustained the action of the union and decided against the company. The case was appealed by the company and carried to the Supreme Court of the state, which in June, 1923, reversed the ruling of the lower court, and held that when persons or firms suffered damages by reason of strikes they may sue the trade unions and officers taking part in the strike. The Washington State Federation of Labour is giving its support to the International Typographical Union and the Seattle local in contesting this decision of the State court.

SECESSIONISTS CANNOT RETAIN UNION PROPERTY

The incident here related, in addition to giving the result of an action to recover union property which had been taken possession of by seceding members of a labour union, indicates the machinery provided by labour organizations for dealing with internal disputes. In August, 1915, a charter was issued by the International Association of Machinists to Micrometer lodge No. 460 of New York. In the autumn of 1919 charges were made against certain officers of this lodge for violation of the constitution of the International Association, the charges being filed in accordance with the laws governing such procedure. A trial committee was appointed by the local lodge, and the charges investigated. Of the members involved the committee found only two of them guilty and recommended that they should be reprimanded. An appeal was taken from the decision of the local lodge to the president of the International Association, who in due course made a decision reversing the decision of the local lodge in so far as it declared certain of the officers charged as not guilty. The decision of the president was subsequently taken in appeal to the general executive board of the association. This board sustained the decision of the president. Local lodge No. 460 at its meeting held on February 13, 1920, was advised of the decision of the general executive board. At this same meeting a motion was made that the lodge secede from the International Association, the motion being declared adopted by the presiding officer. The result was that the seceders formed a union known as Micrometer lodge No. 1, Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, an industrial organization made up by the amalgamation of a number of craft unions in the metal industry. The seceders forcibly and over the protest of the members of lodge No. 460 who remained loyal to the International Association seized the books and other property of the union. While the leaders of the secession movement included several officers of the original lodge, the larger number of the members remained loyal to the Inter-

national Association. The members of the parent body in due course elected officers and entered action in the courts on behalf of lodge No. 460 to recover the property which had been taken by the seceders. The decision of the court, which was made known in April, 1923, held that inasmuch as the vote to secede was not an unanimous one, the property seized, which was valued at \$1,315, had been unlawfully detained and was ordered to be restored to lodge No. 460.

THE CORONADO COAL CASE

In the previous issue of this report reference has been made to the Coronado Coal case, an action taken against the United Mine Workers by the Coronado Coal Company in July, 1914, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and which grew out of a local strike of the Arkansas miners located in District No. 21. The case was first tried in the Federal District Court, Fort Smith, Ark., in 1917. A judgment was rendered against the United Mine Workers for \$600,000 by a jury, the jury finding that the United Mine Workers had entered into a conspiracy in restraint of inter-state commerce in violation of the Sherman Act. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Mo., which tribunal affirmed the judgment of the District Court. The case was then appealed by the mine workers to the Supreme Court, which after two arguments decided that the evidence did not show that there was a conspiracy in restraint of trade; that the judge had erred in his instructions to the jury. The Supreme Court set the judgment aside which, under the United States statute, referred the case back to the District Court of Arkansas. On affidavits from counsel of the Coronado Coal Company that they had new and additional evidence to offer, the case was set for retrial in the District Court on October 15, 1923. After the evidence of both the plaintiffs and the defendants had been heard the judge instructed the jury to find for the defendants, stating that the plaintiffs had failed to show direct interference with inter-state commerce, and that therefore, the Federal Court had no jurisdiction. It is stated that counsel for the Coronado Coal Company are preparing to appeal this latest decision.

WOMAN HEADS BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

An interesting event occurring in 1923 was the election of a woman—Miss Margaret G. Bondfield—to the chairmanship of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress. This is the first time in the history of trade unionism that a woman has been elected to such a prominent position in the councils of labour. When in her teens, Miss Bondfield was apprenticed to a dry goods store in London and soon became identified with the movement for the bettering of working conditions among shop clerks. She was made assistant secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union in 1898, and since that time has held many important posts. She has played a prominent part in politics, seeking election to Parliament on three occasions, and was successful in the 1923 election. In an interview Miss Bondfield was reported to have stated that she regarded her election (to the chairmanship of the British Trades Union Congress) as "a very signal proof of the legality of the claim made by Labour that it believes in equality of opportunity for women and recognizes the capacity of women to share the burdens as well as the pleasures of office." Miss Bondfield was one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labour at its convention in Atlantic City in June, 1919, and was also present as one of the British workers' delegation at the first International Labour Conference held in Washington in October, 1919.

JURISDICTIONAL AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS

The American Federation of Labour is the recognized authority in North America to adjudicate upon what are termed jurisdictional disputes between labour organizations, except those in the building trades (controversies involving two or more organizations claiming jurisdiction over the same class of work). The building trades have set up their own tribunal, known as the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, particulars of which appeared in this report for 1919. In most instances the decisions on jurisdictional disputes rendered by the American Federation are accepted, but in some cases the recommended terms of settlement have been disregarded, and such action has resulted in the disobedient organizations being suspended from membership. This step, however, has not been taken until all possible efforts to bring about amicable settlements have been exhausted.

At the 1923 Convention of the American Federation the executive council reported on its efforts to effect settlements of disputes which had been referred to that body. As

most of the organizations concerned have local branches in Canada, a brief reference is here made to the controversies.

Difference of opinion having arisen between the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks over the interpretation of an agreement, both organizations asked the executive council to interpret its terms. Representatives of the two bodies had met with a member of the executive council, but they had been unable to effect a settlement.

In the dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union, the representatives of these unions failing to agree on an adjustment, the controversy was referred to a board of arbitration in accordance with the instructions of the 1922 convention. The award of the majority of the board was that all loading, hauling and unloading of material on and off wagons, trucks and automobiles belongs to the teamsters, but where building material is hauled to buildings under construction, and the person in charge of the erection directs that it be hoisted from the vehicles above mentioned, such hoisting shall be done by members of the bridge and structural ironworkers' organization.

The 1922 convention of the federation decided that the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers should turn over to the International Association of Fire Fighters the members of a Chicago local who are employed as fire fighters, and the matter of transferring such members was referred to the presidents of both organizations. Because the Chicago branch insisted upon retaining in membership the engineers operating fire-fighting engines, the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers withdrew the charter of the branch concerned.

Regarding the complaint of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths against the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union, which has been before previous conventions of the federation, the executive council reported, reiterating an earlier decision which gave jurisdiction over men doing blacksmithing on tunnel and subway work to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

On a question of jurisdiction over baking and bakery in hotels and elsewhere, the executive council decided that such work belonged to the members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. To this decision the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance objected and gave notice of appeal.

In an effort to settle the complaint of the International Longshoremen's Association against the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, which latter organization it was claimed was accepting into membership steamship clerks over whom the first-named body claims control, several conferences, it was reported, had been held, but no settlement reached.

To the decision of the executive council awarding jurisdiction over elevator operators and starters to the International Union of Elevator Constructors the Building Service Employees' International Union entered an appeal. The 1923 convention of the federation decided to refer the whole question to the executive council for further consideration.

In the complaint of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen accepting into membership men who are employed more than fifty per cent of their time at work coming under the jurisdiction of the electrical workers, it was decided that a conference of representatives of the two unions involved be held in February, 1924, for the purpose of effecting an adjustment of the dispute.

A resolution introduced at the 1923 convention of the American Federation stated that the International Union of Quarry Workers had disregarded the agreement made with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers by signing an agreement covering steam engineers employed in quarries. The convention decided that the quarry workers should notify the firms with whom they had signed contracts that the International Union of Steam Engineers has jurisdiction over the workmen mentioned; in the event of failure to carry out this decision by the quarry workers, the secretary of the American Federation was instructed to send such notice to the firms involved.

In June, 1916, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union entered into an agreement with the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association covering artificial stone work, the agreement among other things specifying that (1) The setting on buildings of all artificial stone, when same is not of a fibrous nature, is the work of the members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; (2) the installing or sticking of all artificial stone of a fibrous nature, also the installing or sticking of all work cast on the building, is the work of the members of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association. At the last convention of the

Bricklayers' Union the executive board reported that the Plasterers' Association had violated the agreement, among the buildings mentioned on which violations had occurred being Knox College and the Union Station in Toronto and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. It being impossible to reach an agreement with the Operative Plasterers, the executive reported that the agreement insofar as it covered the points in dispute had been abrogated, and the entire matter was to be submitted to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry. The convention approved of the action of the executive board. Subsequently the officers of the Operative Plasterers notified the Bricklayers' Union that they considered the whole agreement abrogated. Some time later Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, called a conference of the executive officers of the two organizations involved, the meeting being held in Chicago in June. As a result of the conference, report of which was made to the 1923 convention of the federation, the interchangeable card system between the two unions was restored and hostilities ceased, the members of both organizations to be permitted to work together in the localities affected, with the understanding that dues be paid to the local unions in which membership is held, the dispute in reference to the establishment of local branches by the Operative Plasterers to be taken up for adjustment at a later meeting.

During the year 1923 the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry has dealt with several questions of jurisdiction over certain classes of work in the building trades. All of the decisions, so far as information received indicates, were accepted by the organizations involved.

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA

The trade union movement in British India was founded in 1918, when the textile workers' union was organized in Madras. The first trade union congress was held in Bombay in 1920, the second at Iharia in 1921, the third in Lahore in 1922, and the fourth in Calcutta in December, 1923. There is in Bombay a standing committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, with which 97 trade unions with a membership of 1,500,000 are said to be affiliated.

HUNGARY PROPOSES TO REGULATE TRADE UNIONS

During April, 1923, the Government of Hungary introduced a bill to regulate trade unions and strikes. According to the news letter of the International Federation of Trade Unions, dated June 1, 1923: "Trade unions may only deal with purely economic matters, and they cannot publish any journals, nor give lectures on any but purely technical subjects. No contributions may be levied beyond those prescribed in the rules, and all accounts must be annually submitted to official inspection. Lists of members of the executives, and, if desired, of all members must similarly be submitted. In case of any breach of law, the trade union may be suspended; and responsible leaders are liable to heavy punishment. In many branches of industry, such as the railways and shipping, the water, gas and electric supplies, and hospitals, strikes are prohibited absolutely; in others, compulsory arbitration must precede a strike. Even passive resistance is regarded as an aggression on the freedom of labour." No further information has been received as to whether or not this proposed measure has been enacted.

CLERGYMEN ORGANIZE TO SECURE LIVING WAGE

While in Canada the minimum stipend for the Protestant clergy is set by the various synods, presbyteries and conferences, a proceeding to which the clergy in this country have offered no organized opposition, it is of interest to learn that in the Diocese of Manchester, England, there has been established by the clergymen of the Church of England the Manchester Clergy Association, an organization designed "to secure a living wage for the clergy and generally to watch the interests of parochial clergy." The association, which has a membership of 200 out of 800 clergymen in the diocese, is perhaps the only body of ministers where membership is contingent on payment of a fee, which in this case is two shillings and sixpence per annum. In December, 1922, the Manchester Clergy Association issued a circular setting forth what in its opinion should be the minimum stipend, ranging from £250 to £500 per annum, according to years of service. Pension of £200 for single and £250 for married men at 70 years of age, at which age retirement would be compulsory, was also proposed. The chairman of the Manchester Clergy Association is Rev. Arthur Dale, All Saint's Rectory, 555 Stretford Road, Manchester, Eng.

XIX. STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN CANADA

International Organizations Have a Small Loss in Following—Non-International Bodies and Independent Unions Show Increases—Grand Total of All Classes of Trade Unionists Make a Slight Gain—Reported Female Membership of Trade Unions—Figures Showing Number of Local Branches and Membership in Canada of International and Non-International Organizations—Division of Branches by Provinces—Location by Cities—Affiliation of Local Units with Federations, District Councils and Trades and Labour Councils—Membership of all Classes of Organized Workers by Localities.

The information from which the statistics as to the numerical strength of the international and non-international organizations and their affiliations have been prepared was in the main furnished early in 1924 by officials of the central bodies, the figures supplied giving the standing at the close of 1923. Application for particulars was made by the department to every known central international organization, and in most instances the information solicited was promptly supplied, very few failing to furnish any particulars. All except three of the non-international bodies supplied full information. Particulars for all of the central organizations which did not report, or only sent in partial information, have been secured from departmental records and other sources, and in such cases the figures are printed in italics.

In table 1, giving the number of local unions and membership of international organizations in Canada, the figures have been arranged to show, respectively, (1) the number of branches, and (2) the membership of each organization in Canada and elsewhere. Defining the term "elsewhere," it may be mentioned that several internationals have local branches in countries other than the United States and Canada. Among these are the following (1) The American Federation of Labour and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with branches in the Philippine Islands and Panama; (2) the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and the United Association of Plumbers all have branches in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Leather Workers' International Union, with branches in the Philippine Islands; (4) the Order of Railway Conductors, with a division in Mexico; (5) the International Seamen's Union and the Operative Plasterers' International Association, with branches in the Hawaiian Islands; (6) the International Typographical Union, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (7) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama; (8) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with branches in Panama and Newfoundland; (9) the International Association of Machinists with branches in Panama and Hawaii; (10) the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with branches in Newfoundland.

Since 1914 the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British Trade Union organization, has been omitted from the table showing the standing in Canada of international organizations because the membership of that body, under a plan of solidification for trade purposes, has been included in the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Owing, however, to the Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society being expelled by the United Brotherhood for refusal to abide by a decision of the general executive board (referred to in a previous chapter), and the decision of the said branches to continue operations under their Amalgamated charters, it is necessary to replace in the table in question the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners so that the membership of the six Toronto branches, as well as that of the other nine branches of the Amalgamated Society not recognized by the United Brotherhood may be recorded. The Amalgamated Society has branches in many countries, but the figures giving the standing of the organization elsewhere than in Canada pertain only to the United States. The beneficiary affairs of the Amalgamated Society in Canada are administered by what is termed the Canadian Executive Board.

At the close of 1923 there were 93 international craft organizations operating in Canada. Adding the Industrial Workers of the World, which has no connection with other labour bodies, but which has recently re-established branches in the Dominion, makes a total of 94, two more than the number recorded in 1922. The names of other central bodies which have re-established branches in Canada are the International Glove Workers' Union, the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers' Association, and the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees. The names of the two international organizations omitted by reason of failing to report, and the department having no knowledge of their continued existence, include the International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen and the United Association of Railway Employees of North America, each of which in 1922 had only one branch in the Dominion.

The accompanying table, which has been prepared mainly from the figures supplied by the general officers, indicate that there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,079 local branches of international organizations, a decrease of 29, as compared with the number reported in 1922. The reported membership and that secured from other reliable sources gives a total of 203,843, a decrease for the year of 2,307, a much smaller loss than that recorded for the last few years. The decreases in 1922 were 115 in branches and 16,746 in members. In 1921 there was a loss of 232 branches and a decrease in members of 44,351. The highest Canadian membership of international organizations was reached in 1920, when it stood at 267,247, comprised in 2,455 branches.

The 93 international craft organizations whose names are given in the table represent a total of 35,170 branches under their respective jurisdictions with a combined membership of 3,913,577. Giving the Industrial Workers of the World credit for the full number of branches and membership reported, which are respectively 83 and 250,000, the latter of which appears to be a very extravagant claim, the total number of branches reached is 35,253, and the combined membership 4,163,577.

In 1922 the 92 international organizations operating in Canada had between them a total of 37,114 branches with a combined membership of 4,072,245. Including the Industrial Workers of the World, there are eleven organizations operating in Canada which are not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, the total of their reported subordinate branches being 3,968, with a combined membership of 884,314, leaving 31,285 branches and 3,279,263 members belonging to the 83 organizations, including the directly chartered federal and trade unions of the American Federation, having branches in the Dominion, and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The total average paid up membership of the American Federation of Labour with its 108 affiliated organizations and directly chartered local unions was reported at the close of 1923 to be 2,926,468. To correct any misapprehension regarding the figures furnished the department for the year 1923 by the American Federation of Labour and the 82 international organizations affiliated with that body, and operating in Canada, which give a larger membership than was claimed by the federation for its entire 108 affiliations, it should be explained that the statement as to membership of the American Federation is based on the actual average membership upon which per capita has been paid by the affiliated bodies. The number of members reported to the department by the union officials no doubt in many instances included all members whose names appeared on the books, both those in good standing and those in arrears for dues, but not suspended.

The United Mine Workers, as usual, has the largest Canadian following of any of the organizations operating in the Dominion, the reports received showing 72 local branches in Canada with a combined membership of 22,800, an increase of one branch and of 300 members. The United Mine Workers is the strongest numerically of all of the labour bodies on the North American continent, having 485,159 members in the United States, which with the Canadian membership brings the total to over one-half million, the exact figures being 507,959. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is the second largest labour body on the continent, having 327,643 members, of which 7,603 are located in Canada, comprised in 112 local branches. The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union reports an increase in its Canadian membership of 729, now having 4,500, but the branches have decreased by two. Although no report as to membership was received from the International Association of Machinists, it is understood that the organization has 9,382 members in Canada, the number of branches being 86. The Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers also failed to report its membership, but the estimate published in the table places the number of Canadian members at 2,542, comprised in 36 branches. In the printing trades group the International Typographical

Union occupies first place with 4,384 members, comprised in 49 branches, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers being first in the paper making trades with 1,775 members and seventeen branches. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers stands first in the clothing trades group, reporting a Canadian membership of 7,715, comprised in fifteen branches. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen stands first of the railroad organizations in respect of Canadian membership, having 14,526, comprised in 95 lodges, the same number as in 1922, but an increase in members of 433. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees is second in this group with a membership of 13,290, comprised in 154 lodges, increases respectively of 723 and six. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen stands third with 10,853 members and 114 lodges. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which is also included in the railway employees' group, has six local and seven system divisions, with a combined membership of 6,160. The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees has the largest number of Canadian lodges, viz., 184, but as no report of membership was furnished, the figures given in the table are only estimated. Two other railroad workers' organizations with strong memberships in Canada are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the first named having 7,846 members, comprised in 102 divisions, and the latter 6,342 members, comprised in 100 divisions. In the other transportation and navigation trades group the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees stands first with a membership of 7,500 and 28 divisions. The personal service and amusement group is headed as to standing by the American Federation of Musicians, which has 46 Canadian branches, embracing 7,000 members. The International Association of Fire Fighters, whose members are employees of public authorities, has 2,400 members in Canada, comprised in nineteen branches.

In table No. 1A, in which is recorded the number of local branches and membership of organizations classed as non-international, the directly chartered membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the bulk of the affiliated membership of the congress, however, being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. At the close of the year 1923 the congress had 37 local branches under charter, a decrease of four. The remaining seventeen organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Labour, which has fifteen directly chartered branches, have between them a total of 241 branches, making in all 278 local branches which are not connected with international unions. The combined reported and estimated membership of the non-international bodies is 34,315. These figures show a gain of five branches and an increase in members of 11,342.

Besides the local branches connected with either international or non-international organizations there are 24 independent units in the Dominion, a loss of one, 22 of which reported a combined membership of 9,934, an increase of 871 members, as compared with the membership reported by nineteen units in 1922.

The membership of the National and Catholic unions, as reported by the general secretary of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, is 30,000, comprised in 106 unions, the same number as in 1922, but the membership has declined by 8,335.

According to information furnished the department and that secured from other sources, there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,487 local branch unions of all classes, divided as follows: International, 2,079; non-international, 278; independent, 24; national and Catholic, 106, with a combined membership of 278,092, apportioned between the various groups as follows: International, 203,843, a loss of 2,307; non-international, 34,315, an increase of 11,342; independent, 9,934, a gain of 871; national and Catholic, 30,000, a loss of 8,335. The computation of these figures indicate a loss in local branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion of 25, but a gain in membership of 1,471. In 1922 the loss in branches was 156, and in membership 36,699, but in 1921 the losses were much heavier, being 250 branches and 60,522 in members.

As for past issues of this report, the Department has made an effort to obtain information as to the number of female workers in trade unions. This, as pointed out in earlier reports, is difficult to secure, very few of the organizations keeping separate records of male and female members. Only 13 of the 94 international organizations with branches in Canada reported having female members in their Canadian membership, the number reported being 6,649 of the aggregate international membership of 203,843; three non-international bodies reported 246 females in their total membership of 34,315; and four national and Catholic unions gave 407 out of 30,000, making a total reported female membership in the Dominion of 7,302—1,591 less than the membership reported in 1922. Twenty-three inter-

national organizations furnished information which shows that they have outside of Canada 122,679 female members, but it is obvious that these figures fall far below the actual number of female workers who are identified with trade unions, when it is mentioned that there are 71 organizations besides those which reported, membership in some of which is open to females, but as previously stated, they do not keep separate records of male and female members. An organization, which is endorsed by the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and which is interested in the organization of female workers into trade unions, is the National Women's Trade Union League. The platform of the league embraces (1) organization of all workers into trade unions, (2) equal pay for equal work, (3) eight-hour day, and 44-hour week, (4) an American standard of living, (5) full citizenship for women, (6) the outlawry of war, and (7) closer affiliation of women workers of all countries. Mrs. Maud Swartz is the president and Miss Elizabeth Christman is secretary, their office being at 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following table shows: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere:—

TABLE No. 1

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 10	(b) 513	(b) 501	(b) 26,893
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	2	46	70	5,000
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	7	220	279	27,480
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	34	865	1,211	43,943
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	2	77	300	2,000
*Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	22	292	1,041	24,000
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	36	600	2,542	23,280
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	141	443	13,500
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	15	150	1,707	45,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	10	258	411	16,400
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	49	920	4,500	35,500
*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	10	137	408	20,855
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	2	36	35	806
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	15	46	1,857	4,511
*Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	112	2,073	7,603	320,040
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	20	1,000
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	11	389	672	26,761
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United.....	4	37	740	9,600
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	118	7,715	133,638
*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	8	29	1,900	4,000
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	37	12	2,300
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	60	23	1,831
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	30	787	4,115	114,260
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	70	24	6,000
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	279	200	30,000
*Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	.....	111	15,000
*Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	19	143	2,400	18,600
*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	1	35	25	4,000
*Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	31	900	11,100
*Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	200	700	47,402
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	7	86	1,245	21,200
*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	114	187	6,000
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	135	166	7,799
*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	2	12	.....	200
*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	146	180	9,500
*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	5	490	185	54,000
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	11	268	839	38,965
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	9	135	357	14,520
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	4	70	200	2,100
*Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	6	235	134	8,910
*Laundry Workers' International Union.....	1	74	72	5,600
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	3	60	60	3,615
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	38	387	5,660
*Longshoremen's Association, International.....	16	235	2,145	36,000
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	100	804	6,342	80,458
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	102	814	7,846	110,199

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Machinists, International Association of.....	86	956	9,382	116,760
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	184	1,500	10,000	125,000
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	2	187	91	12,000
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	5	101	200	8,025
**Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	18	494	600	31,250
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	72	4,820	22,800	485,159
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	3	106	460	31,540
**Moulders' Union of North America.....	37	389	2,200	37,800
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	757	7,000	116,000
*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	31	1,173	1,198	110,940
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	20	125	1,300	9,000
*Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(c) 14	61	397	6,785
*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	69	150	2,400
*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	66	291	6,548
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	16	21	710
*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	17	424	913	30,000
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	36	681	1,800	40,200
*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	80	34	8,403
*Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	1	8	46	1,239
*Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union, International.....	16	342	1,278	44,400
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	17	77	1,775	9,225
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	60	295	4,650
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	154	1	13,290	35
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	6	152	204	9,000
*Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	179	6,160	67,200
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	864	14,526	164,412
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	114	861	10,853	76,667
*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	47	1,274	2,000	108,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	608	4,415	54,304
*Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	28	305	7,500	120,000
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	3	334	288	12,360
*Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association United Slate, Tile and Composition.....	1	85	7	4,000
*Seaman's Union of America, International.....	2	65	1,460	18,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	12	86
*Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	36	617	1,060	20,000
*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	28	302	955	26,509
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	5	30	1,400	10,459
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	133	270	6,283
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	17	132	470	5,000
*Stove Mounters' International Union.....	3	55	75	2,250
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	9	285	316	8,937
*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	11	192	371	10,261
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	9	550	782	85,000
**Textile Workers of America, United.....	3	450	2,355	36,000
*Typographical Union, International.....	49	736	4,334	64,391
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	7	64	222	8,720
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1	.....	47	.....
Totals.....	2,076	33,094	198,243	3,715,334
Industrial Workers of the World.....	3	80	5,600	244,400
Grand totals.....	2,079	33,174	203,843	3,959,734

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Phillippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on August 31, 1923, 108 national and international unions affiliated, representing approximately 36,534 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 901 city central and 523 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,585 charters, representing a membership of 2,926,468.

(c) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

(*) Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

(**) Indicates that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

OTHER TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The most representative labour organization in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, whose membership, as previously stated, is derived mainly from the international unions, the membership of which has been already taken into account. The congress, in addition to the affiliated membership of international and Canadian bodies, has 37 directly chartered unions whose membership is recorded in the appended table, and not counted elsewhere. The number of unions in direct affiliation with the congress shows a loss of four and the membership a decrease of 1,153.

The general secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour reported a total membership of 17,500, comprised in two central organizing affiliates, viz.: the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, and twelve local unions. From records previously received in the department it was learned that one of the local unions reported by the head office had been dissolved and that there were three affiliates of the federation not included in the report of the secretary. After deducting the membership of the two central bodies, for which they are given credit in the appended table, and making adjustments in accordance with departmental records, the membership of the Canadian Federation for its fifteen directly chartered branches, as reported by the secretary, stands at 14,827, an approximate membership of 1,059 for each union. This is a very high average, much higher than that of other craft unions in the Dominion. It may be of interest to state that seven of the fifteen directly chartered unions which reported individually show a combined membership of 1,155, an average of 165. However, the figures as furnished by the secretary are printed in the attached table. In 1922 the Canadian Federation of Labour had 19 directly chartered unions with a combined membership of 3,930.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, although reporting the same number of branches as in 1922, viz.: 25, shows a falling off in members of 198, the membership standing at 1,642.

Of the group of organizations whose memberships are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association stands first as to numerical strength, having doubled its membership during 1923, the number now being 3,200, comprised in 37 local branches, an increase of one. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers stands second in the group, having 1,919 members, comprised in 43 branches, increases respectively of 196 and three. The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation added one branch, now having fourteen, with a combined membership of 1,145, a gain of 191. The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association added three branches during 1923, now having twelve, comprising 418 members, an increase of 118. The Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, an organization of Dominion Government employees, which includes in its membership some employees who are eligible for membership in the associations above mentioned, reported a gain of one branch and 264 members, the respective figures being 11 and 1,064. The Associated Federal Employees of Canada, another organization embracing Dominion civil servants, did not send in a report of its standing, but it is understood that it still retains its three branches with a combined membership of 315, a loss of 189.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen reported 20 branches, a gain of three, but the membership has fallen off by 93, now being 405.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, whose objects, as previously mentioned, are chiefly of an educational character, has 12 lodges, a loss of two, and 350 members, a decrease of 50.

The Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association has retained its four branches, but the membership has decreased by 31, being reported at 225.

The head office of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union reported a membership of 1,750, comprised in five branches, an increase in members of 550, but a loss in branches of two. Reports received direct from four of the five affiliates give a membership of 1,065, leaving 685 members for the non-reporting branch, which is located in Regina, and which in 1922 reported a membership of 50.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers still retains its six branches, but the membership has decreased by 64, now being 923.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association failed to make any report, but from other sources it was learned that there was one branch, which is also the main body, and the membership numbers 40.

The National Association of Marine Engineers reported having retained its 17 branches, comprising a membership of 988, an increase of 88.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, whose name has heretofore appeared with the "District Councils," is transferred to this group by reason of the organization issuing charters direct to local branches as well as accepting as affiliates unions of fire fighters chartered by other bodies. The figures given for this federation, viz.: thirteen branches and 329 members, cover only the directly chartered branches which have not elsewhere been computed.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers has made no progress, the number of branches remaining at three, and the membership is understood to be only 55, a decrease of 20.

TABLE NO. 1A

Name of Organization	Branches or Affiliations	Member- ship Reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 37	(a) 4,773
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 15	(b) 14,774
**Associated Federal Employees of Canada.....	3	315
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	11	1,064
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	1,642
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	20	405
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	12	350
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	225
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	5	1,750
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	6	923
**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	40
**Dominion Postal Clerk's Association.....	37	3,200
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	12	418
Dominion Railway Mail Clerk's Federation.....	14	1,145
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	43	1,919
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	17	988
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	(c) 13	(c) 329
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	55
Totals.....	278	34,315

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under charter at the close of 1923. Besides these there are in affiliation the five national organizing bodies marked (**), with 101 branches and also two provincial federations of labour and 47 trades and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 58 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 114,986, comprising 1,532 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated membership of the Congress is 122,844.

(b) Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has under charter the two central organizing bodies indicated thus (†), with 11 branches and a combined membership of 2,673, as well as two trades and labour councils.

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has five local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters in affiliation, making a total of 18 affiliates and a membership of 1,284.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The accompanying tables indicate the number of local branches of the international and non-international organizations located in the various provinces of the Dominion. For the purpose of comparison the names of the different bodies are arranged in the same order as they appear in tables Nos. 1 and 1A.

There was a decrease of 29 in the Canadian branches of international organizations, the number operating at the close of 1923 being 2,079, as compared with 2,108 in 1922. The standing of the nine provinces is as follows; Ontario, 900; Quebec, 308; British Columbia, 206; Alberta, 183; Saskatchewan, 135; Nova Scotia, 123; Manitoba, 117; New Brunswick, 102, and Prince Edward Island, 5. The only gains were two in British Columbia and one in Quebec. Ontario had a loss of 16, Nova Scotia 12, and Saskatchewan 4. The other four provinces retain the same number as recorded in 1922.

In table No. 1A, giving the standing of the non-international organizations, the name of the Trades and Labour Congress is included, the figures printed being only for the directly chartered branches, and which are not elsewhere taken into account. In addition there are 1,633 local branches of 63 affiliated central organizing bodies identified with the congress. The table also contains the name of the Canadian Federation of Labour, the number of local branches recorded being only for those under direct charters. Besides these the federation has two central organizations under charter, and between them they have 11 branches. The local branches credited to the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters include only those which are chartered direct, and which are not connected with any other organization. Ontario shows a gain of six branches of non-international organizations, now having 129. Quebec stands second with 39 branches, the same as in 1922, and Saskatchewan is third with 26, a gain of one. The remaining provinces stand as follows; Alberta, 25, no change; British Columbia, 21, a loss of 1; Manitoba, 12, a loss of 2; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 11 each, no change for the first-named, but a loss of 1 for the latter; Prince Edward Island, 4, a gain of 1.

TABLE NO. 2

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
International Organizations										
**American Federation of Labour.....	1	1	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	10
**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	7
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	...	...	...	3	19	1	2	4	5	34
**Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	...	2	...	5	8	2	...	2	3	22
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	2	...	5	17	2	4	2	3	36
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	2	2	12
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	...	1	15
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	10
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	2	3	...	3	40	2	3	4	2	49
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	1	1	10
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	3	1	...	27	61	4	3	5	8	112
**Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	1	2	11
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	15
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	8
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	1	...	6	12	2	2	2	4	30
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
*Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
*Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	...	1	...	2	6	...	2	3	5	19
*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
*Fur Workers' Union, International.....	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	6
**Garment Workers of America, United.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	10
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	7
*Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	4
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	3
*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	4
*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	5
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2	3	11
*Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	9
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	4
*Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	6
*Laundry Workers' International Union.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	7
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	7	5	...	14	38	7	10	9	10	100
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	7	6	...	13	37	8	11	9	10	102
*Machinists, International Association of.....	4	3	...	12	46	4	4	4	9	86
*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	6	12	2	30	67	14	17	16	20	184
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	5
*Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	...	1	...	2	5	1	3	3	3	18
*Mine Workers of America, United.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	3	72
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
*Moulders' Union of North America.....	4	2	...	2	25	1	...	1	2	37
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	1	1	...	3	27	2	5	3	4	46
*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	2	1	...	7	17	1	...	2	1	31
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	...	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	20
*Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	1	...	...	1	9	1	...	1	1	14
*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	5
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1
*Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	1	...	...	2	7	2	2	1	2	17
*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	1	3	...	4	16	2	3	4	3	36
*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
*Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	...	1	...	2	5	2	2	2	2	16
*Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	...	3	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	17
*Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	17	15	2	30	63	9	8	6	4	154
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	6
*Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2	...	...	4	6	1	...	...	...	13
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	7	7	...	14	35	8	8	7	9	95
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	5	5	...	16	44	8	12	12	12	114

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded*

International Organizations.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	1	5	...	7	14	4	5	5	6	47
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	3	2	...	8	31	6	8	6	8	72
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	1	1	...	2	15	1	3	2	3	28
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
*Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	...	1	...	4	18	2	4	4	3	36
**Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	...	...	...	2	17	2	...	3	4	28
Steau Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	5
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	2	1	10
**Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	...	...	...	2	8	1	2	2	2	17
**Stove Mounters' International Union.....	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	1	9
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	2	11
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	9
**Textile Workers of America, United.....	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
**Typographical Union, International.....	2	2	...	7	20	2	5	4	7	49
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	7
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals.....	123	102	5	308	900	116	135	183	203	2,076
Industrial Workers of the World.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Grand totals.....	123	102	5	308	900	117	135	183	206	2,079

TABLE No. 2A

Non-International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	1	2	...	4	2	2	3	9	7	(a) 37
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	5	...	(a) 15
**Associated Federal Employees of Canada.....	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	1	2	11
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	1	1	...	3	10	2	3	2	3	25
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	...	...	...	2	6	2	7	2	1	20
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	12
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	5
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	6
*Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	4	3	1	5	19	1	...	...	3	37
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	1	1	...	2	6	1	1	...	...	12
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	...	1	14
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	2	2	1	6	24	1	2	3	2	43
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	1	1	1	4	8	...	...	...	...	17
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	(a) 13
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Totals.....	11	11	4	39	129	12	26	25	21	278

(a) Includes only the branches directly chartered and not elsewhere taken into account.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

The following statement shows the location by cities and towns of all branches of international and non-international bodies, as well as of the national and Catholic and independent unions. The method adopted to indicate localities is to record the particulars for each province, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. International organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and those marked thus (**) have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TABLE No. 3.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
**American Federation of Labour. —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Johns. In Ontario: Belleville, Cornwall, Guelph, London. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. (These 10 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, have been given direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.)		
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto.. . . .		2
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Edmonton.. . . .		7
**Barbers. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.. . .		34
*Bill Posters and Billers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: London.. . . .		2
**Blacksmiths. —In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Revelstoke, Vancouver.. . . .		22
**Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. —In Nova Scotia: Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Carleton Place, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Midland, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (2), Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina (2), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .		36
**Bookbinders. —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .		12
**Boot and Shoe Workers. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brampton, Galt, Hamilton (4), Kitchener, London, Preston, St. Thomas, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		15
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Fernie, Victoria.. . .		10
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .		49
**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver.. . . .		10
*Broom and Whisk Makers. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Norwich.. . . .		2
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Burlington, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Niagara Falls, Oakville, Ottawa, Preston, St. Catharines, Toronto (6), Whitby. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Central Park, Vancouver (2), Victoria.. . .		30

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
**Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Drummondville, Grand Mère, Hull, Jonquière, Lachine, L'Ange Gardien, Lauzon, Montreal (9), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, St. Agathe, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Timiskaming, Three Rivers, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford (2), Bridgeburg, Brockville, Burlington, Cobalt, Cobourg, Cornwall, Dundas (2), Espanola, Fort William, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton (2), Hanover, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, London (3), Merritton, Mimico, Niagara Falls (2), Niagara-on-the-Lake, North Bay, Orillia, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Ottawa (3), Parry Sound, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Port Colborne, Preston, Renfrew, Sarnia, St. Catharines (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Toronto (5), Trenton, Walkerton, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2), Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Central Park, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria (3).		112
*Carvers' Association (Wood). —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
*Cigar Makers' International Union of America. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Stettler. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver.		11
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United. —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (2).		4
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated. —In Quebec: Montreal (7). In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (7).		15
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. —C.P.R. System, Division No. 1, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian National Telegraphs' System, Division No. 43, Secretary resides in Ottawa; Government Telegraphs of British Columbia and Yukon System, Division No. 56, Secretary resides in Smithers, B.C.; Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division, No. 21, Secretary resides in Montreal; Canadian Press System, Division No. 52, Secretary resides in Vancouver; Canadian Marconi Wireless System, Division No. 59, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian Government Telegraphs System, Division No. 67, Secretary resides in Gravelbourg, Sask.; Canadian Radio System, Division No. 65, Secretary resides in Prince Rupert, B.C.		8
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car. —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
*Coopers' International Union. —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Kenogami, Montreal (3), Quebec, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, London, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria.		30
*Eleoator Constructors, International Union of. —In Ontario: Toronto.		1
*Federal Employees, National Federation of. —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
*Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Thorold.		3
**Fire Fighters, International Association of. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, Guelph, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Point Grey, South Vancouver, Vancouver, Victoria.		19
*Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of. —In Manitoba: Winnipeg.		1
**Fur Workers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto (3).		6
**Garment Workers of America, United. —In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, London, Toronto (2), Waterloo, Windsor, Welland. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton.		10
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies. —In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Winnipeg.		7
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff.		4
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Redcliff.		3
*Glove Workers' Unions, International. —In Ontario: Toronto (2).		2
**Granite Cutters' International Association. —In Quebec: Beebe, Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		4

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
**Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto (2). In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		5
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria.		11
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Sydney (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Gananoque, Hamilton (3). In Manitoba: Selkirk. In Alberta: Redcliff.		9
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver.		4
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		6
**Laundry Workers' International Union. —In Ontario: Ottawa.		1
**Leather Workers, International Union, United. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary.		3
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		7
Locomotive Engineers. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Mimico, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, St. Thomas (3), Schrieber, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, (2), Dauphin, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops (2), Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver.		100
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton, West St. John, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (4), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria.		102
**Longshoremen's Association, International. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Chatham, McKinleyville, St. John (6). In Ontario: Amherstburg, Fort William, Midland. In British Columbia: Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.		16
**Machinists, International Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, McAdam, Moncton. In Quebec: Bienville, Joliette, Jonquiere, Lévis, Montreal (3), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Collingwood, Dundas, Espanola, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto (5), Trenton, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Trail, Vancouver (2), Victoria.		86
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Halifax, Sydney, Truro, Westville. In New Brunswick: Baker Brook, Campbellton, Chipman, Durham Bridge, Fredericton, McAdam Junction, Moncton, Nelson, Perth Centre, St. John (2), Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Alberton, Vernon River. In Quebec: Allen's Mills, Amqui, Bristol, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Huberdeau, Joliette (2), LaTuque, Limoulin, Montreal (3), Mount Johnson, O'Brien, Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Anselme (2), St. Charles de Bellechasse, St. Blaise, St. Helene de Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rose du Degele, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Three Rivers, Thurso. In Ontario: Allandale, Anten Mills, Belleville, Bluevale, Brantford,		

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Chatham, Cochrane, Coldwater, Depot Harbour, Desbarats, Essex, Fort William (2), Hagersville, Haileybury, Hamilton, Jarvis, Kingsville, Lindsay (2), London (2), Mattawa, Meadowvale, Milverton, Mine Centre, Newbury, Nipigon, North Bay, Oil City, Ottawa (3), Owen Sound, Oxdrift, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough (2), Port Arthur (2), Port Hope, Powassan, Ridgetown, St. Thomas (2), Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stoney Creek, Stratford, Tashota, Tilbury, Tillsonburg, Toronto (3), Trenton, Tweed, Waterford, Welland (2), West Lorne. In Manitoba: Boissevain, Brandon, Dauphin, Foxwarren, Kentville, Miami, Molson, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie (2), Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Estevan, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Phippen, Prince Albert, Regina, Rocanville, Saskatoon (2), Sinteluta, Unity, Vonda, Watrous (2), Weyburn. In Alberta: Airdrie, Big Valley, Calgary (2), Camrose, Eckville, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Ohaton, Smoky Lake, Vermilion, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Boulder, Duncan, Golden, Kitchener, Lucerne, Lytton, Matsqui, Mission City, Nelson, New Denver, Notch Hill, Pentiction, Prince George, Revelstoke, Salvas, Smithers, Vancouver (2), Victoria, Willow River.		184
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. —In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Victoria.		2
**Metal Polishers' International Union. —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Stratford, Toronto.		5
**Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.		18
**Mine Workers of America, United. —In Nova Scotia: Birch Grove, Caledonia Mines, Chignecto, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 4 (2), Dominion No. 6, Florence, Glace Bay (2), Inverness (2), Joggins Mines, Little Bras d'Or, Louisburg, McCreadyville, New Aberdeen (2), New Victoria, New Waterford (4), North Sydney, Port Hood, Port Morien, Reserve Mines, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney Mines (5), Sydney, Thorburn, Westville. In Alberta: Aerial, Alexo, Bankhead, Bellevue, Blackstone, Blairmore, Brule, Cadomin, Canmore, Coalhurst, Coleman, Commerce, Drumbheller, Edmonton, Foothills, Hillcrest, Lethbridge (3), Luscar, Mercoal, Midlandvale, Mountain Park, Naemine, Nordegg, Rosedale, Saunders West, Saunders, Taber, Wayne (2). In British Columbia: Corbin, Fernie, Michel.		72
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of. —In Ontario: Timmins. In British Columbia: Copper Mountain, New Denver.		3
**Moulders' Union, International. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, Sackville. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Carleton Place, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Wingham, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		37
*Musicians, American Federation of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Trail, Vancouver, Victoria.		46
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Jonquiere, Montreal (5), Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobourg, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		31
**Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, Chute Panet, East Angus, Hull (2), Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Windsor. In Ontario: Cornwall, Dryden, Espanola, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, Mille Roches, Merriton, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold (2).		20
**Pattern Makers' League. —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Victoria.		14
**Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. —In New Brunswick: Hampstead. In Quebec: Brownsburg, Granitville, Guenette. In Ontario: Gananoque.		5
**Photo Engravers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		5

TABLE No. 3—Continued

	No. of Branches
<i>*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph.. . . .	1
<i>**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	17
<i>**Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, United Association of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton (2). In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	36
<i>**Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.</i> —In Quebec: St. Johns.. . . .	1
<i>**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	16
<i>**Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa.. . . .	1
<i>**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In New Brunswick: Edmundston, Fairville, St. George. In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, Hull, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort Frances, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Merriton, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold.. . . .	17
<i>**Quarry Workers' International Union.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sweet's Corner.. . . .	1
<i>Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax (7), Joggins Mines, Mulgrave, North Sydney, Point Tupper, Pictou, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Bathurst, Campbellton, Cape Tormentine, Edmundston, Fredericton (2), Moncton (2), Napodogan, Newcastle, St. John (4), Sackville. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Port Borden. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Garneau Junction, Joliette, Lévis, Mont Joli, Montreal (16), Quebec (4); Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rosalie Junction. In Ontario: Allandale, Armstrong, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chatham, Cochrane (2), Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph (2), Haileybury, Hamilton (5), Hearst, Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Orillia, Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Redditt, Sarnia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sioux Lookout, Stratford (3), Sudbury, Toronto (7), Trenton, Welland, Windsor (2), Woodstock, Yarker. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg (6). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon (2), Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson. In British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Vancouver.. . . .	154
<i>*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.</i> —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Quebec: Montreal, St. Lambert. In Ontario: Hamilton, St. Thomas. In Manitoba: Winnipeg.. . . .	6
<i>**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.</i> —Local Divisions. In Nova Scotia: Bridgeport, Tupperville. In Quebec: Montmorency Village, Tring Junction. In Ontario: Hamilton, Latchford. System Divisions—Canadian National Railway (formerly G.T.R. system), Secretary resides in Arnprior, Ont.; C.P.R., Secretary resides in Kenora, Ont.; Canadian National Railway (lines Fort William to Halifax), Secretary resides in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.; Canadian National Railway (lines west of Fort William), Secretary resides in Dauphin, Man.; M.C.R., Secretary resides in Welland, Ont.; Pere Marquette. Secretary resides in Highgate, Ont.; Central Vermont Railway, Secretary resides at St. Andrexandre Station, Que.. . . .	13
<i>Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Aroostock Junction, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John, West St. John. In Quebec: Chaudiere Junction, Farnham, Mont Joli, Montreal (4), New Carlisle, Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (2), Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	95
<i>**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Lachine, Montreal (6), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Bridgeburg (2), Brockville, Capreol,	

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
Carleton Place, Chapeau, Cochrane, Fort William (2), Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls (2), North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Redditt, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sandwich, Sarnia, Schreiber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton, Windsor (2). In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Portal, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland, Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Rocky Mountain House, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Field, Kamloops, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Victoria..		114
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, McAdam, St. John, West St. John (2). In Quebec: Farnham, Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke (2), Three Rivers. In Ontario: Fort William, Kenora, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto (2), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, Vancouver (3), Victoria..		47
Railway Conductors, Order of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (2), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapeau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Schreiber, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Lucerne, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria..		72
**Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobalt, Cornwall, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Preston, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria..		28
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. —In Ontario: Ottawa. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Victoria..		3
*Roofers, United Slate, Tile and Composition. —In Ontario: Toronto..		1
*Seamen's Union of America, International. —In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver..		2
*Siderographers, International Association of. —In Ontario: Ottawa..		1
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Fort William, Hamilton (2), Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria..		36
**Steam and Operating Engineers. —In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Espanola, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria..		28
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. —In Ontario: Toronto (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		5
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		170
**Stonecutters' Association of North America. —In Quebec: Montreal, St. Marc des Carrières. In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Point Edward, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		17
**Stove Mounters' International Union. —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Carleton Place, London..		3
*Switchmen's Union of North America. —In Ontario: Fort William, London, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		9

TABLE NO. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
**Tailors' Union, Journeymen. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		11
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Montreal, In Ontario: Ottawa. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (3), Victoria....		9
**Textile Workers of America, United. —In New Brunswick: Milltown. In Quebec: Montreal, Valleyfield,		3
**Typographical Union, International. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (2), Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria.		49
*Upholsterers' International Union of North America. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Kitchener, Stratford, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		7
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Canso..		1
Industrial Workers of the World. —In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Vancouver (2)..		3
NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec. In Ontario: Deseronto, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (2), Ottawa, Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Selkirk. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (4), Edmonton (3), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Burnaby, Essondale, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria (2)..		37
These 37 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, charters have been issued by the T. and L. Congress.)		
Canadian Federation of Labour. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Toronto (4). In Alberta: Calgary (4), Edmonton..		15
(These 15 branches are unions which have affiliated direct, and are not connected with any other organizing body.)		
Amalgamated Civil Servants. —In Ontario: Fort William, Port Arthur. In Manitoba: Brandon, Portage la Prairie. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver..		11
**Associated Federal Employees of Canada. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa (2)..		3
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria..		25
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen. —In Quebec: Limoilou, Montreal. In Ontario: Capreol, Hornepayne, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto, Trenton. In Manitoba: Dauphin, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Humboldt, Kamsack, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Radville, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Hanna. In British Columbia: Kamloops..		20
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Stratford, Toronto, Woodstock..		12
† Canadian Electrical Trades Union. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Edmonton..		5
† Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. —In Quebec: Drummondville, Montreal (3), Quebec (2)..		6
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association. —In Ontario: Guelph (2), Peterborough, Toronto ..		4
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Vancouver, Victoria..		37

TABLE No. 3—*Concluded*

NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
<i>Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw.		12
<i>Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		14
<i>**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Lachine, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Westmount. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Victoria.		43
<i>**National Association of Marine Engineers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Champlain, Lévis, Montreal, Sorel. In Ontario: Collingwood, Fort William, Kingston, Midland, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		17
<i>Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.</i> —Directly chartered branches are located as follows: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Kingston, Kitchener, Pembroke, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock.		13
<i>Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn.		3
The non-international organizations marked with double asterisks are under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress and those marked thus (†) are in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.		
<i>National and Catholic Unions.</i> —In Quebec: Asbestos, Chicoutimi (2), Desbiens Mill, Grande Baie, Granby (3), Hull (15), Lachine (6), Lévis (2), Magog, Montreal (25), Port Alfred (2), Quebec (27), Rivière-Trois-Pistoles, Sherbrooke (3), Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, St. Hyacinthe (3), Thetford Mines, Three Rivers (8), Val Jallbert. In Ontario: Hawkesbury (2).		106
<i>Unaffiliated or Independent Bodies.</i> —The location of the unaffiliated or independent bodies in Canada and the class of labour represented are as follows:—In New Brunswick: St. John, Caulkers' Association. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Labourers' Protective Union. In Quebec: Joliette, Labour Association of the City of Joliette; Montreal, Chauffeurs' Protective Association, Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigar Makers); Quebec: Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. In Ontario: St. Catharines, Barbers' Union; Timmins, Porcupine Mine Workers' Union; Toronto, Commercial Artists' Association of Canada. In Manitoba: Winnipeg, Civic Employees' Federation, Gas Workers' Union, Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Water Works Operators. In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, Electrical Workers. In British Columbia: New Westminster, British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, Civic Employees' Association; South Vancouver, Civic Employees' Union; Steveston, Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese); Vancouver, Japanese Workers' Union, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, Water Front Freight Handlers' Association.		24

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

The accompanying table contains the name of every known federation of trade unions in Canada, together with the local branches in affiliation, with their combined membership. The figures given in this table do not in any way affect the number of branches or the total trade union membership of the Dominion, all the local branch unions having been included in the statistics dealing with the international and other labour organizations. The names of four federations appear for the first time and the Grand Trunk Railway System Federation No. 89 has changed its name to Federated Shop Trades, Central Region, C.N.R. The federations which have dissolved or are inactive, and are accordingly omitted, include the Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., one building trades council, two metal trades councils, one railway system federation and a delegate body of steam engineers and stationary firemen.

The Alberta Federation of Labour reported 170 unions in affiliation, an increase of 48, but the membership remains at 16,000, the same as in 1922. The only other provincial federation, that having jurisdiction over New Brunswick, reported 31 affiliates, a gain of eleven in affiliates and of 1,665 in membership, the latter being reported at 4,165.

Of the ten delegate bodies in the building trades the council in Montreal occupies first place as to affiliates and membership, the respective figures being 14 and 14,500, the same number of affiliations as in 1922, but the membership reported is 8,500 larger, a remarkable increase considering the number of affiliates. The Toronto Council stands second, having 17 affiliates, with a combined membership of 4,500, an increase of four in affiliations, but a loss in members of 1,000. Another Ontario Council with a good standing is that located in Hamilton, which has eleven affiliations and 2,000 members, increases respectively of three and 1,150. Winnipeg council increased its affiliations by 5, now having 13, but the membership reported is the same as in 1922, being 1,800. The Building Trades Committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council reported twelve affiliations with a membership of 2,230.

The allied printing trades council of Toronto stands first numerically in this group, reporting the same strength as in 1922, viz.: 7 affiliates and 3,000 members. The Montreal council has the same number of affiliations as the Toronto body, with a membership of 1,275, a decrease of 245. The Winnipeg council stands third with six affiliates, the same number as in 1922, and a membership of 500, a loss of 200.

The most important federation of railway employees is Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, and is composed of the organized shop mechanics and car department employees on all Canadian railway lines. The division has in affiliation all the local branch unions of nine international organizations and the several railway system federations, and has a combined membership of 35,000, the same number as reported in 1922. The strongest numerically of the railway system federations whose members are employed by a single company is that comprising the shop mechanics of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which similarly has in affiliation the local branches of nine international organizations, the reported membership being 15,000, a gain of 216. The next largest following is shown by the Federated Shop Trades, Central Region, Canadian National Railways, formerly G.T.R. System Federation No. 89, which has in affiliation the local branches of seven international organizations embracing railway shop mechanics, with 7,900 members, an increase of 1,400. The Canadian National Railway System Federation No. 11, with the local branches of six international organizations in affiliation, with a membership of 5,000, shows a loss in members of 765. The largest local delegate body of shop mechanics and freight handlers is that composed of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg and vicinity, which has eight local unions in affiliation, with 1,000 members, a loss for 1923 of 500.

The theatrical federations are composed of musicians, stage employees and moving picture machine operators. Of the four federations, each of which has three local branches in affiliation, the one located in Winnipeg has the largest following, viz.: 640, about the same as in 1922. The Calgary federation, which in 1922 reported a membership of 240, now has 400, a gain of 160.

The largest body in the group comprising employees of public authorities is the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, which with four affiliates has a membership of 7,000, an increase of 1,000. Of the five federations embracing civic employees that in Montreal stands first as to members, having 2,200, a loss of 100, comprised in four affiliations, a decrease of three. The British Columbia Federation reported six affiliations, the same as in 1922, but shows an increase of 200 in membership, now having 1,100.

For affiliation with the Labour Educational Association of Ontario the annual fee is a lump sum. Consequently no account is taken of the membership comprising its affiliates, which, as in 1922, number 500.

The appended list contains 53 federations, two less than the number reported in 1922. By groups they are as follows: Provincial federations, 2; Building and printing trades councils, 10 each; railway employees' federations, 19; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 6; of the two bodies in the miscellaneous group one is the last remaining metal trades council, which is located in Toronto, and which has six affiliates with a membership of 3,000, about the same as reported in 1922. In the statement following the federations are arranged in trade groups, and for the purpose of comparison figures for both 1922 and 1923 are given.

TABLE No. 4

	1922		1923	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS				
Alberta Provincial Federation of Labour.....	122	16,000	170	16,000
New Brunswick Federation of Labour.....	20	2,500	31	4,165
BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS				
Building Trades Council, Brantford.....	5	.....	.....	.....
“ “ Section, Calgary T. and L. Council.....	8	623	10	850
“ “ Council, Hamilton.....	8	850	11	2,000
“ “ “ Montreal.....	14	6,000	14	14,500
“ “ “ Niagara Falls.....	8	645	8	315
“ “ “ Ottawa.....	9	1,150	10	800
“ “ “ St. Catharines.....	6	800	5	400
“ “ “ Toronto.....	13	5,500	17	4,500
“ “ “ Winnipeg.....	8	1,800	13	1,800
“ “ Committee, Vancouver T. and L. Council.....	.....	.....	12	2,230
PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS				
Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.....	4	276	4	291
“ “ “ “ Edmonton.....	4	140	4	150
“ “ “ “ Hamilton.....	4	206	4	214
“ “ “ “ Montreal.....	7	1,520	7	1,275
“ “ “ “ Ottawa.....	4	600	4	525
“ “ “ “ St. John.....	.....	.....	2	115
“ “ “ “ Toronto.....	7	3,000	7	3,000
“ “ “ “ Vancouver.....	5	425	5	360
“ “ “ “ Victoria.....	3	155	3	175
“ “ “ “ Winnipeg.....	6	700	6	500
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES				
C. P. R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg.....	8	1,500	8	1,000
Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.....	(a) 9	35,000	(a) 9	35,000
Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.....	5	25	.....	40
C. P. R. System Federation.....	(a) 9	14,784	(a) 9	15,000
C. P. R. Local System Federation (Montreal).....	.....	.....	8	3,750
C. N. R. System Federation, No. 11.....	(a) 6	5,765	(a) 6	5,000
C. N. R. Local System Federation (Quebec).....	.....	.....	.....	600
Federated Shop Trades, Central Region, C.N.R.....	(a) 7	6,500	(a) 7	7,900
C. N. R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).....	5	594	5	550
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia, Alberta & Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways System Federation, No. 84.....	4	.....	4	42
Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation.....	.....	.....	4	120
Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.....	4	75	3	11
Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.....	4	40	4	36
Pere Marquette System Federation No. 9.....	.....	.....	4	170
Quebec Central Railway System Federation.....	5	300	4	100
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.....	5	300	4	100
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	5	250	5	250
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	4	150	4	125
London Federated Trades (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).....	4	741	4	690
C. P. R. Federation of Railway Unions (Calgary).....	7	560	7	800
THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES				
Theatrical Federation of Calgary.....	3	240	3	400
“ “ Ottawa and District.....	3	425	3	350
“ “ Vancouver.....	3	600	3	.....
“ “ Winnipeg.....	3	650	3	640
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES				
Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.....	4	6,000	4	7,000
Edmonton Civic Employees' Federation.....	9	800	.....	.....
Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.....	3	670	3	700
Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.....	7	2,300	4	2,200
B. C. Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.....	6	900	6	1,100
Western Federation of Civic Employees (Alberta).....	22	2,000	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
Labour Educational Association of Ontario.....	500	.....	500	.....
Metal Trades Council, Toronto.....	6	2,970	6	3,000

(a) This figure represents only the number of central organizations whose local branches are affiliated.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

The appended statement has been prepared with a view to indicating the extent to which Canadian local branch unions of particular crafts federate for conference and co-operation in trade and other matters. The Ontario Conference Board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union has in affiliation the thirty branches of the organization located in Ontario cities, the membership as reported being 2,400, the same as in 1922.

Under an agreement made in 1913 with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners the local branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, for trade purposes became branches of the first named body, but the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated was continued to conduct the beneficial features of the British Society, and with it are identified 30 branches with a combined membership of 2,510, an increase of 222 over the number reported in 1922. As a result of the division which occurred in the ranks of the carpenters in Toronto (referred to elsewhere in this report), the six local branches of the Amalgamated Society in that city in 1922 established a management committee, which for 1923 reported a membership of 1,200, an increase of 375. There are two provincial and eleven district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Ontario council is the strongest numerically, having 68 branches in affiliation, a decrease of one, with a combined membership of 5,230, a loss of 49. The Quebec council has the same number of affiliates, viz., 35, but the membership has declined by 700. The jurisdiction of the eleven district councils is in the main limited to a particular city, but sometimes extends to a number of adjacent localities. The district body with the largest following is the Montreal council, which has ten affiliates with a combined membership of 2,611, an increase of 311. Toronto council with six affiliates ranks second as to membership, reporting 1,250, a gain of 50. Winnipeg Council stands third with three branches in affiliation and a membership of 800, an increase of 100. The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance increased its affiliations by one and members by 125, the respective figures being five and 400. The only district council of painters is located in Montreal, and with five affiliations has a membership of 623, a decrease of 277, as compared with 1922.

District Council No. 30 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, which has in affiliation the 40 lodges of boilermakers employed in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a combined membership of 2,300, shows gains of one affiliate and 100 members. There is in Canada one provincial council and five district lodges of the International Association of Machinists, the first named having 40 local lodges in affiliation with a membership of 5,000, the same as reported in 1922. Of the district lodges, No. 2, which includes in its affiliations the 68 local lodges of the association whose members are employed in Canadian shops, has the largest following, the membership being 5,500, a decrease of 200. District lodge No. 82 of Montreal has the three city lodges in affiliation, with a combined membership of 2,300, and though showing a loss of 300, is the largest of the city bodies of machinists. District lodge No. 46, with jurisdiction over Toronto and vicinity, has four affiliates, a loss of one, and 1,100 members, a decrease of 100. District lodge No. 78, which has jurisdiction over Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, with the same number of affiliates as in 1922, shows an increase of 70 members, now having 400. The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union had an increase of one in affiliations, the number being 24, but no report of the membership was furnished.

Of the two joint boards of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers that in Montreal has the largest following, there being six affiliates and 4,500 members, losses respectively of one and 500. The Toronto Board of the same organization, the name of which appears for the first time, has six affiliates and 1,850 members. The Toronto Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, with three affiliations, reported a membership of 700, a gain of 100, while the Montreal board of the same body of garment workers shows a loss of two affiliates and 555 members, the respective figures for 1923 being three and 545. The Head-gear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada, a delegate body of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, whose name has not previously appeared in this report, has four affiliates and 326 members. Another body whose name appears for the first time is the Joint Board of Toronto of the International Fur Workers' Union, with which three local unions are affiliated, with a combined membership of 300.

There are two councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, one for the province of Ontario, and one for the city of Montreal, the first named having eleven affiliations, one less than the number reported in 1922, and 860 members, a loss of 90. The Montreal council

has lost one affiliate, which was absorbed by another local branch, and the membership has dropped from 1,500 to 850.

Of the delegate bodies in the printing trades group the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions reported the largest following, having nineteen affiliates with a combined membership of 3,093. The Northwestern conference has jurisdiction over the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon and the province of British Columbia, the majority of the affiliations and membership, which are respectively 25 and 1,500, being drawn from United States cities.

The only purely Canadian district council of the International Association of Longshoremen is that of St. John, N.B., which has five affiliates, a loss of one, and a membership of 3,000, an increase of 1,000. The Atlantic Coast District Council of the same association, which has jurisdiction over the entire North Atlantic Coast, including Canadian ports in the territory named, and which includes in its affiliations local branches in both Canada and the United States, reported the same standing as in 1922, viz., 108 affiliates and 40,000 members, the bulk of which are located in the last named country. The Pacific Coast District of the longshoremen, with which some of the British Columbia branches are connected, has 30 affiliations and 4,000 members, showing losses respectively of three and 3,000.

District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, comprises 34 local lodges, and a combined membership of 9,300, a loss of 200, as compared with 1922. Although the charter of District No. 26 was revoked (details of this incident will be found elsewhere in this report), the local branches of the U.M.W., of which there are 38, are operating and are presided over by district provisional officers, who reported a combined membership of 13,500.

In the personal service and amusement group the Western Canada Musicians' Association, whose name appears for the first time, reported the largest following, having twelve affiliates and a membership of 1,500. The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario increased its affiliates by two, now having seventeen, but the membership, which was reported at 1,175, shows a decrease of 425. Of the two district bodies of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 11, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, is the larger, having 22 affiliated branches, with 800 members, the same standing as in 1922. The name of District Council No. 12, of the same organization, which has jurisdiction over the provinces west of Manitoba, appears in this report for the first time, and is composed of eleven local branches with a combined membership of 281. The Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen has two districts, Nos. 6 and 7, the former with jurisdiction west of Fort William and the last mentioned covering the territory eastward. No. 7 has two branches in affiliation, the reported membership being 200, a decrease of 110; no report was received from district No. 6. The Ontario Pipe Trades Council (plumbers and steamfitters), which in 1921 had five affiliates, with a combined membership of 600, now has eight affiliates, with a membership of 825.

The district councils which are named in this group, and which are composed entirely of local branch unions of international organizations, number 49, five more than in 1922, and are divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 15; machinists, 6; clothing workers (including ladies' garment workers, fur workers and hat and cap makers), 6; printers and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, mine workers, theatre employees and steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, moulders, musicians and barbers, 1 each.

The table following gives, for comparative purposes, the affiliations and membership of the respective councils for both 1922 and 1923:—

TABLE No. 5

	1922		1923	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
BUILDING TRADES				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.....	30	2,400	30	2,400
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Canadian Executive Board.....	30	2,288	30	2,510
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Toronto District Management Committee.....	6	825	6	1,200
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec Provincial Council.....	35	4,500	35	3,800
“ “ “ Montreal District Council.....	10	2,300	10	2,611
“ “ “ Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien District Council.....				
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	69	5,279	68	5,230
“ “ “ Ottawa District Council.....	4	450	4	450
“ “ “ Hamilton District Council.....	5	500	5	500
“ “ “ Toronto District Council.....	6	1,200	6	1,250
“ “ “ Frontier District Council.....	10	525	10	450
“ “ “ London District Council.....			3	95
“ “ “ Winnipeg District Council.....	3	700	3	800
“ “ “ Edmonton District Council.....	2	150	2	150
“ “ “ Victoria District Council.....	2	105	2	150
Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council.....	2	315	2	325
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—Ontario District Council.....	4	275	5	400
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—District Council No. 5.....	5	900	5	623
METAL TRADES				
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—District Council No. 30.....	39	2,200	40	2,300
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.....	7		8	
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 78.....	4	330	4	400
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 2.....	62	5,700	68	5,500
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 46.....	5	1,200	4	1,100
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 82.....	3	2,600	3	2,300
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	40	5,000	40	5,000
International Moulders' Union—Conference Board of Ontario.....	23		24	
CLOTHING				
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	7	5,000	6	4,500
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Toronto Joint Board.....			6	1,850
International Ladies' Garment Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	5	1,100	3	545
“ “ “ Toronto Joint Board.....	3	600	3	700
Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada.....			4	326
International Fur Workers' Union—Joint Board of Toronto.....			3	300
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Montreal Joint Council, No. 17.....	3	1,500	2	850
Ontario Provincial Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.....	12	950	11	860
PRINTING				
Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.....	19	2,850	19	3,083
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.....	13	950	13	900
Northwestern Typographical Conference.....			25	1,500
LONGSHOREMEN				
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and Vicinity.....	6	2,000	5	3,000
International Longshoremen's Association—Atlantic Coast District.....	108	40,000	108	40,000
International Longshoremen's Association—Pacific Coast District.....	33	7,000	30	4,000
MINING				
United Mine Workers, District No. 18, Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia.....	34	9,500	34	9,300
United Mine Workers, Provisional District, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	37	13,000	38	13,500
PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT				
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 11.....	22	800	22	800
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 12.....			11	281
Journeyman Barbers' Federation of Ontario.....	15	1,600	17	1,175
Western Canada Musicians' Association.....			12	1,500
MISCELLANEOUS				
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 6.....	4	300		
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 7.....	2	310	2	200
Ontario Pipe Trades Council (Plumbers and Steamfitters).....	5	600	8	825

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

The functions of trades and labour councils have been explained in an earlier chapter. The statement here presented is to indicate the extent to which these bodies represent the organized workers in the localities where they have been established. The affiliations of trade and labour councils are chiefly composed of local branch unions in a particular city or town, but in a few instances the jurisdiction includes a number of adjacent localities. With the exception of the Fredericton council, an independent body, and the two councils operating under charters from the Canadian Federation of Labour, the two latter being indicated by the affix "C.F. of L.", all of those included in the statement are made up of delegates from local branches of international organizations. The remaining 47 councils are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and of these 22 are also chartered by the American Federation of Labour, a proceeding to which the Canadian body does not object.

The Halifax council, the only remaining one in the province of Nova Scotia, shows a gain in affiliates of one, but has only 12 of the 30 local branch unions in the locality in affiliation; the affiliated membership is 500, just one-half of what it was in 1922. St. John council has 20 of the 37 branches in the district in affiliation, an increase of five, the membership represented being reported at 5,000, an increase of 4,300, the same as reported in 1921. Moncton council reported 16 affiliated unions, with a membership of 3,000, increases respectively of four and 1,000, and represents all but four of the branches in its jurisdiction. Montreal council has 101 out of 152 local branch unions in affiliation, and makes the ambitious claim of representing 45,000 members, an increase over 1922 of 10,000. Quebec and Lévis council reported having as affiliates 22 unions, of which there are 43 in the district, but no number of members was given. Toronto council is the largest in Ontario, reporting 48 affiliates out of 144 unions in the locality, the membership represented being given at 15,000, a loss in affiliates of four and in members of 3,000. Ottawa council represents 40 unions out of 68, the combined membership of the affiliates being 6,000. Hamilton council lost two affiliates, now having 41 out of 67, and the membership was reported at 4,500, a decrease of 250. St. Thomas council reported the same standing as in 1922, viz., 21 affiliates and 2,500 members, and the number of unions in the locality is 28. Winnipeg council, the only one in Manitoba, reported 33 affiliated unions out of 73, a loss of seven, but claims an increase in membership of 5,500, reporting 10,000. Saskatoon council has the largest following of the three councils located in Saskatchewan, there being thirteen affiliates out of 33 unions in the locality, and the membership represented was reported at 1,000, the same as in the previous year, but the affiliates increased by one. Edmonton council represents all but three of the unions in the district, having 55 affiliated, a gain of 19, and the membership is 3,600, an increase of 1,100. Calgary council lost two affiliations, now having 35 out of 56, but no report was made as to membership. Vancouver council added one affiliate, reporting 37 affiliated unions, of which there are 75 in the council's jurisdiction, and the membership increased from 4,800 to 5,200. Victoria council has 26 of the 42 city unions in affiliation, an increase of one, but the membership has decreased by 200, now being 1,200. The names of the councils operating under dual charters are preceded by an asterisk. The reports published for both 1922 and 1923 show (1) the number of branch unions in affiliation; (2) members represented, and (3) total branch unions operating in the locality.

TABLE No. 6

Trades and Labour Councils	Reports for 1922			Reports for 1923		
	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.....	11	1,000	32	12	500	30
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Fredericton Labour Council.....	2	350	10	2	(a) 200	11
Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.....	11	2,000	22	16	3,000	20
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.....	15	700	37	20	5,000	37
<i>Quebec</i>						
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.....	98	35,000	157	101	45,000	152
Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal, (C. F. of L.).....				6	1,500	
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.....	20		37	22		43
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.....	7	325	8	5	230	12
<i>Ontario</i>						
*Belleville Trades and Labour Council.....	14	700	20	10	425	17
Brantford Trades and Labour Council.....	14		25	13		23
Brockville Trades and Labour Council.....	10	400	16	14	350	16
Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council.....	6	83	6			5
*Cornwall Central Labour Council.....			4			5
Espanola Trades and Labour Council.....	5	600	5			6
Fort William Trades and Labour Council.....	9		27	12		27
Guelph Trades and Labour Council.....	7	600	17	11	700	19
*Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.....	43	4,750	64	41	4,500	67
*Troquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.....			7			7
*Kingston Trades and Labour Council.....	12	900	22	10	1,000	22
*Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.....	15	1,000	18	11	350	20
*London Trades and Labour Council.....	31	2,000	57	28	1,600	55
Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	11	665	20	5	400	19
Orillia Trades and Labour Council.....			6			4
*Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.....	40		73	40	6,000	68
Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.....	3	68	6	3	50	6
*Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.....	11		20	10		20
Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.....				5	269	18
*St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,800	19	17		23
*St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.....	21	2,500	29	21	2,500	28
*Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.....			19	8	325	20
Sault Ste. Marie Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,000	22	8	250	21
*South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.....	20		16	12		16
*Thorold Trades and Labour Council.....	8	600	9	7	600	
*Toronto District Labour Council.....	52	18,000	148	48	15,000	144
Trenton District Trades and Labour Council.....	3	60	10			9
Welland Trades and Labour Council.....			11			11
*Windsor Trades and Labour Council.....	14	1,500	30	9	759	33
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.....	40	4,500	71	33	10,000	73
<i>Saskatchewan</i>						
Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.....	19		32	17	480	29
Regina Trades and Labour Council.....	21	500	34	14	600	35
Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,000	34	13	1,000	33
<i>Alberta</i>						
Calgary Trades and Labour Council.....	37	2,587	58	35		56
Western Subsidiary Council (C. F. of L.).....				5		
*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.....	36	2,500	55	55	3,600	58
Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,100	21	11	850	22
Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.....	5	175	14	4		13
<i>British Columbia</i>						
New Westminster Trades and Labour Council.....	5	250	14	6	250	14
Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.....	9	223	13	9	205	13
*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.....	36	4,800	76	37	5,200	75
Victoria Trades and Labour Council.....	25	1,400	41	26	1,200	42

(a) The Fredericton Labour Council also accepts individual members. 178 of whom are included in these figures.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES

In this section is given the name of every locality in the Dominion in which exist one or more branches of the various classes of trade unions operating in Canada. Two tables are presented showing (1) the localities which have local branches of international, non-international and independent units, and (2) the localities which have national and Catholic unions. Names of cities, towns, etc., are arranged alphabetically, and in order of provinces, proceeding from east to west. The statements also show the number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported.

As mentioned earlier in this chapter, there are 2,487 trade union branches of all classes in Canada, of which 2,079 are connected with international organizations, 278 are identified with non-international bodies, 24 are independent units, and 106 are termed national and Catholic unions. Information as to the membership of their own units was supplied by 1,703 of the local branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units and by 83 of the 106 national and Catholic unions. The decrease in 1922 of the number of all classes of local branch unions in Canada was 25.

The membership reported from headquarters of all organizations having affiliations in Canada, or which has been secured from other sources, aggregates 278,092, an approximate average of 111 for each branch. The membership reported by 1,786 local branches is 205,732, or an average of 115, for each reporting branch. The remaining membership of 72,360 divided among the non-reporting branches gives an average of about 103 members. The membership of the system divisions of telegraphers and a few others whose members are widely scattered cannot be recorded in any particular locality, and is therefore given under localities not specified. Taking the two groups separately, the 1,703 reporting branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units show a reported membership of 193,630, an approximate average of 114; the total membership of the 678 non-reporting branches is 54,462, an average of 80. The 83 reporting national and Catholic unions out of a total of 106 give a combined membership of 12,102, an average of 146; the remaining membership of 17,898 divided between the 23 non-reporting unions gives an average of 778, a much higher average than that of the reporting unions, and also very much higher than the averages of the reporting and non-reporting branches mentioned in the first group. Perhaps the reason that more local unions do not report as to membership is that in some instances officers are not permitted to supply any information concerning the organization without the sanction of the members, and this permission it is known has at times been refused, it being considered that the publication of such information might be prejudicial to their interests. The apathy of the local officers, however, is frequently responsible for the failure to furnish particulars.

There are 22 local branch unions in Canada which reported a membership of 1,000 or over, the same number as recorded in this class in 1922. Seventeen of these branches are affiliates of international organizations; one is a chartered union of the Trades and Labour Congress, one a national and Catholic union, and three are independent units, one of the latter, viz., Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, being the largest union in Canada, having a reported membership of 3,986. The next largest craft union in the Dominion is Toronto branch No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the number of members reported being 2,987; another large local branch of the street railway employees is that located in Montreal, No. 790, with 2,200 members; Vancouver local branch No. 101 of the same organization reported 1,010 members. Four Montreal local branch unions with large memberships include Nos. 234 and 606 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the first named having 2,300 members and the latter 1,200; local branch No. 2003 of the United Textile Workers has 2,028 members, and local lodge No. 111 of the International Association of Machinists 1,500. There are two large local branches of the International Association of Longshoremen, viz., No. 273 of St. John, and No. 38-52 of Vancouver, the respective memberships being 1,250 and 1,100. The largest reporting branch of the United Mine Workers is No. 4,520 located in Dominion No. 1, the membership of which was given at 1,150. Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 is the largest local branch embracing printers, having 1,113 members; the Toronto union known as Civic Employees No. 43 (chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress) has exactly 1,000 members. Three system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, whose members are scattered over a wide area, reported large memberships, system division No. 7, covering the C.P.R., being the largest with 2,700 members. System division No. 11, covering the Canadian National eastern lines, and No. 43, covering the lines west, have memberships respectively of 2,022 and 1,500. The International Seamen's Union embracing the deep sea fishermen of the Pacific reported a membership of 1,200. The Vancouver Lumber Workers' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World claims a membership of 3,200 and the Cranbrook branch reported 2,300. The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, whose members are not confined to a particular locality, reported a total membership of 1,000, and the independent unit known as the Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia reported 1,100. The national and Catholic union included in this group is the National Brotherhood of Machine Shoe Workers of Quebec, which reported 1,266 members.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The appended table shows the names of 31 cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, and gives (1) number of unions in each locality, (2) number of unions reporting membership, and (3) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	152	97	37,771	Moose Jaw.....	29	22	1,071
Toronto.....	144	84	20,441	St. Thomas.....	28	20	2,171
Vancouver.....	75	58	14,061	Fort William.....	27	20	830
Winnipeg.....	73	59	7,143	Brandon.....	25	21	939
Ottawa.....	68	51	5,073	Stratford.....	24	19	1,450
Hamilton.....	67	51	4,291	Brantford.....	23	14	652
Edmonton.....	58	44	3,389	St. Catharines.....	23	16	809
Calgary.....	56	42	3,726	Kingston.....	22	14	563
London.....	55	42	3,910	Lethbridge.....	22	17	1,556
Victoria.....	42	34	1,515	North Bay.....	21	15	1,231
Quebec.....	39	30	4,701	Sault Ste. Marie.....	21	10	774
St. John.....	37	26	2,731	Moncton.....	20	16	2,167
Regina.....	35	25	1,104	Kitchener.....	20	19	577
Windsor.....	33	20	1,319	Peterborough.....	20	19	615
Saskatoon.....	33	26	1,177	Sarnia.....	20	15	712
Halifax.....	30	24	2,228				
				Totals.....	1,342	970	130,697

The thirty-one cities enumerated in the above list with 1,342 branches represent approximately 56 per cent of the local branches included in the international, non-international and independent groups, and represent nearly 57 per cent of the reporting branches of these groups. They also represent about 53 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada, and contain approximately 47 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. In 1922 there were 29 cities with not less than 20 branches each, and between them they represented 52 per cent of the branches of all classes and contained about 42 per cent of all organized workers in Canada.

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES

The following table shows the number of local trade union branches of international, non-international and independent units in each province, together with the number that reported their membership and the number of members reported:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	134	93	12,954
New Brunswick.....	114	74	6,734
Prince Edward Island.....	10	5	326
Quebec.....	352	237	48,659
Ontario.....	1,032	727	61,410
Manitoba.....	133	109	10,285
Saskatchewan.....	162	124	5,357
Alberta.....	208	154	15,048
British Columbia.....	236	180	23,803
Localities not specified.....			9,054
Totals.....	2,381	1,703	193,630

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1923; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

TABLE No. 7

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				<i>Quebec</i>			
Amherst.....	5	4	61	Allen's Mills.....	1	1	125
Birch Grove.....	1	1	165	Amqui.....	1		
Bridgeport.....	1			Beebe.....	1		
Bridgetown.....	1			Bienville.....	1	1	13
Bridgewater.....	7	5	118	Bristol.....	1	1	97
Caledonia Mines.....	1	1	460	Brownsburg.....	1	1	39
Canso.....	1	1	47	Cap Magdeleine.....	3	1	45
Chignecto.....	1			Champlain.....	1	1	27
Dominion No. 1.....	1	1	1,150	Charny.....	4	3	209
Dominion No. 4.....	2	2	810	Chaudiere Junction.....	1		
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	400	Chute Panet.....	1	1	19
Florence.....	1			Coteau Junction.....	3	3	150
Glace Bay.....	6	4	219	Drummondville.....	2		
Halifax.....	30	24	2,228	East Angus.....	1	1	70
Inverness.....	2	1	650	Farnham.....	6	6	659
Joggins Mines.....	2	1	456	Garneau Junction.....	1		
Kentville.....	6	5	253	Grand Mere.....	1		
Little Bras d'Or Bridge.....	1			Graniteville.....	1	1	19
Louisburg.....	1			Guenette.....	1		
McCreadyville.....	1	1	30	Huberdeau.....	1	1	23
Mulgrave.....	1	1	75	Hull.....	6	5	320
New Aberdeen.....	2	1	361	Joliette.....	9	7	370
New Glasgow.....	3	2	102	Jonquiere.....	3	2	115
New Victoria.....	1			Kenogami.....	1		
New Waterford.....	4	1	500	L'Ange Gardien.....	1		
North Sydney.....	2	1	15	Lachine.....	3	2	49
Pictou.....	1	1	9	La Tuque.....	1	1	86
Point Tupper.....	1	1	130	Lauzon.....	1	1	12
Port Hood.....	1			Levis.....	4	4	269
Port Morien.....	1	1	200	Limoilou.....	2	1	64
Reserve Mines.....	1			Mont Joli.....	2	1	118
River Hebert.....	1	1	324	Montmorency Village.....	1	1	22
Springhill.....	1			Montreal.....	152	97	37,771
Stellarton.....	6	5	303	Mount Johnson.....	1	1	82
Sydney.....	17	10	401	New Carlisle.....	1		
Sydney Mines.....	6	4	2,054	O'Brien.....	1		
Sweet's Corners.....	1	1	295	Parent.....	4	3	181
Thorburn.....	1	1	460	Quebec.....	39	30	4,701
Truro.....	8	8	535	Richmond.....	9	6	251
Tupperville.....	1	1	67	Riviere du Loup.....	10	8	608
Westville.....	2	1	76	St. Agathe des Monts.....	1	1	20
Totals.....	134	93	12,954	St. Alexandre Station.....	1		
<i>New Brunswick</i>				St. Anselme.....	2	1	50
Aroostook Junction.....	1	1	91	St. Anne de Bellevue.....	1	1	58
Baker Brook.....	1			St. Blaise.....	1	1	53
Bathurst.....	1	1	43	St. Charles de Bellechasse.....	1	1	47
Campbellton.....	6	3	269	St. Helene de Bagot.....	1	1	60
Cape Tormentine.....	1	1	5	St. Hyacinthe.....	8	7	439
Chatham.....	1			St. Johns.....	3	1	16
Chipman.....	1	1	25	St. Lambert.....	1		
Durham Bridge.....	1	1	96	St. Marc des Carrieres.....	1	1	105
Edmundston.....	6	1	25	St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	1		
Fairville.....	1			St. Rose du Degele.....	1		
Fredericton.....	11	7	157	St. Rosalie Junction.....	1		
Hamstead.....	1	1	21	Ste. Therese de Blainville.....	1	1	80
McAdam Junction.....	6	5	201	Shawinigan Falls.....	1	1	27
McKinleyville.....	1			Sherbrooke.....	19	14	517
Milltown.....	1	1	225	Sorel.....	3	2	42
Moncton.....	20	16	2,167	Three Rivers.....	12	8	359
Napodogan.....	1			Thurso.....	1	1	72
Nelson.....	1			Timiskaming.....	1		
Newcastle.....	1			Tourville.....	1		
Perth Centre.....	1			Tring Junction.....	1	1	96
Sackville.....	5	3	84	Valleyfield.....	2	1	82
St. George.....	1			Westmount.....	1		
St. John.....	37	26	2,731	Windsor.....	1	1	22
West St. John.....	4	3	434	Totals.....	352	237	48,659
Woodstock.....	3	3	160	<i>Ontario</i>			
Totals.....	114	74	6,734	Allandale.....	7	5	419
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>				Amherstburg.....	1	1	72
Alberton.....	1			Anten Mills.....	1		
Charlottetown.....	7	4	200	Armstrong.....	1	1	2
Port Borden.....	1			Arnprior.....	1		
Vernon River.....	1	1	126	Belleville.....	17	15	977
Totals.....	10	5	326	Bluevale.....	1	1	60
				Brampton.....	1	1	14
				Brantford.....	23	14	652
				Bridgeburg.....	10	7	400

TABLE NO. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Brockville.....	16	13	512	St. Mary's.....	1		
Burlington.....	1	1	18	St. Thomas.....	28	20	2,171
Capreol.....	9	6	465	Sandwich.....	1		
Carleton Place.....	5	4	97	Sarnia.....	20	15	712
Chapleau.....	7	5	353	Sault Ste. Marie.....	21	10	774
Chatham.....	9	6	82	Schrieber.....	7	7	427
Cobalt.....	2	1	32	Sioux Lookout.....	7	4	167
Cobourg.....	2			Smith's Falls.....	15	14	1,145
Cochrane.....	9	6	272	Southampton.....	1	1	12
Coldwater.....	1	1	62	Stoney Creek.....	1	1	30
Collingwood.....	4	3	28	Stratford.....	24	19	1,450
Cornwall.....	5	2	94	Sturgeon Falls.....	5	3	345
Depot Harbour.....	3	3	220	Sudbury.....	4	3	46
Desbarats.....	1	1	59	Tashota.....	1		
Deseronto.....	1			Thorold.....	6	6	486
Dryden.....	1			Tilbury.....	1		
Dundas.....	4	3	56	Tillsonburg.....	1		
Englehart.....	2	1	181	Timmins.....	2	1	610
Espanola.....	6	6	579	Toronto.....	144	84	20,441
Essex.....	1	1	37	Trenton.....	9	6	172
Fort Frances.....	2	1	138	Tweed.....	1	1	90
Fort William.....	27	20	830	Walkerton.....	1	1	22
Galt.....	11	8	282	Wallaceburg.....	1	1	61
Gananoque.....	2	1	31	Waterford.....	1		
Grimsby.....	1	1	9	Waterloo.....	2	2	58
Guelph.....	19	16	576	Welland.....	11	6	171
Hagersville.....	1	1	24	West Lorne.....	1		
Haileybury.....	2	1	109	Whitby.....	1		
Hamilton.....	67	51	4,291	Windsor.....	33	20	1,319
Hanover.....	2	1	73	Wingham.....	1	1	27
Havelock.....	3	1	73	Woodstock.....	9	7	136
Hearst.....	1	1	3	Yarker.....	1		
Highgate.....	1						
Hornepayne.....	5	3	56	Totals.....	1,032	727	61,410
Huntsville.....	1						
Ingersoll.....	1			Manitoba.....			
Iroquois Falls.....	7	6	763	Boissevain.....	1		
Jarvis.....	1	1	43	Brandon.....	25	21	939
Kenora.....	9	7	481	Dauphin.....	9	7	449
Kingston.....	22	14	563	Foxwarren.....	1	1	60
Kingsville.....	1	1	13	Kenville.....	1	1	125
Kitchener.....	20	19	577	Miami.....	1	1	102
Latchford.....	1			Minnedosa.....	2	2	92
Lindsay.....	13	10	487	Molson.....	1	1	80
London.....	55	42	3,910	Neepawa.....	1	1	125
Mattawa.....	1	1	110	Portage la Prairie.....	4	2	489
Meadowvale.....	1			Rivers.....	1	1	9
Merritt.....	3	1	24	Selkirk.....	2	1	49
Midland.....	5	5	145	Souris.....	5	5	166
Mille Roches.....	1	1	16	Transcona.....	6	6	457
Milverton.....	1	1	34	Winnipeg.....	73	59	7,143
Mimico.....	2	1	71				
Mine Centre.....	1	1	100	Totals.....	133	109	10,285
Newbury.....	1	1	67				
Niagara Falls.....	19	15	895	Saskatchewan.....			
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1	1	13	Biggar.....	6	4	157
Nipigon.....	1	1	134	Estevan.....	1		
North Bay.....	21	15	1,231	Humboldt.....	4	2	29
Norwich.....	1			Kamsack.....	3	3	41
Oakville.....	1	1	17	Melfort.....	1	1	42
Oil City.....	1	1	21	Melville.....	7	4	431
Orillia.....	4	2	24	Moose Jaw.....	29	22	1,071
Oshawa.....	6	4	106	North Battleford.....	7	7	214
Ottawa.....	68	51	5,073	North Portal.....	1		
Owen Sound.....	6	5	131	Phippen.....	1	1	85
Oxdrift.....	1			Prince Albert.....	13	12	326
Palmerston.....	8	6	250	Radville.....	1	1	8
Parry Sound.....	4	2	60	Regina.....	35	25	1,104
Pembroke.....	3	1	19	Rocanville.....	1		
Perth.....	1	1	10	Saskatoon.....	33	26	1,177
Peterborough.....	20	19	615	Sintaluta.....	1	1	135
Point Edward.....	1	1	4	Sutherland.....	6	5	254
Port Arthur.....	18	12	918	Swift Current.....	3	3	54
Port Colborne.....	1			Unity.....	1	1	55
Port Hope.....	2	2	70	Vonda.....	1		
Powassan.....	1			Watrous.....	4	3	76
Preston.....	5	3	173	Weyburn.....	3	3	98
Rainy River.....	6	6	288				
Redditt.....	2	2	19	Totals.....	162	124	5,357
Renfrew.....	1	1	16				
Ridgetown.....	1						
St. Catharines.....	23	16	809				

TABLE No. 7—*Concluded*

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Alberta.</i>				<i>British Columbia</i>			
Aerial.....	1	1	80	Boulder.....	1	1	60
Airdrie.....	1	1	48	Burnaby.....	1	1	1
Alexo.....	1	1	1	Central Park.....	1	1	8
Bankhead.....	1	1	1	Copper Mountain.....	1	1	1
Bellevue.....	1	1	400	Corbin.....	1	1	74
Big Valley.....	5	4	178	Cranbrook.....	10	8	2,550
Blackstone.....	1	1	33	Duncan.....	1	1	48
Blairmore.....	1	1	1	Essondale.....	1	1	87
Brule.....	1	1	178	Fernie.....	2	2	765
Cadomin.....	1	1	1	Field.....	1	1	1
Calgary.....	56	42	3,726	Golden.....	1	1	50
Camrose.....	1	1	54	Kamloops.....	8	7	290
Camrose.....	1	1	240	Kitchener.....	1	1	70
Coalhurst.....	1	1	300	Lucerne.....	5	4	114
Coleman.....	1	1	864	Lytton.....	1	1	1
Commerce.....	1	1	172	Matsqui.....	1	1	110
Drumheller.....	3	3	979	Michel.....	1	1	1
Eckville.....	1	1	103	Mission City.....	1	1	60
Edmonton.....	58	44	3,389	Nanaimo.....	3	3	33
Edson.....	5	4	280	Nelson.....	11	10	303
Foothills.....	1	1	69	New Denver.....	2	2	1
Hanna.....	7	6	324	New Westminster.....	14	11	1,020
Hillcrest.....	1	1	1	Notch Hill.....	1	1	78
Lethbridge.....	22	17	1,556	Penticton.....	5	5	285
Luscar.....	1	1	1	Point Grey.....	1	1	1
Medicine Hat.....	13	8	494	Port Alberni.....	1	1	50
Mercoal.....	1	1	1	Prince George.....	5	4	110
Midlandvale.....	1	1	306	Prince Rupert.....	13	8	1,337
Mountain Park.....	1	1	302	Revelstoke.....	9	7	428
Naomine.....	1	1	1	Salvas.....	1	1	40
Nordegg.....	1	1	1	Smithers.....	6	3	90
Ohaton.....	1	1	56	South Vancouver.....	2	1	88
Redcliff.....	3	2	13	Squamish.....	1	1	16
Rocky Mountain House.....	1	1	15	Steveston.....	1	1	1
Rosedale.....	1	1	250	Trail.....	2	1	5
Saunders.....	1	1	1	Vancouver.....	75	58	14,061
Saunders West.....	1	1	60	Vernon.....	1	1	1
Smoky Lake.....	1	1	38	Victoria.....	42	34	1,515
Stettler.....	1	1	5	Willow River.....	1	1	60
Taber.....	1	1	1	Totals.....	236	180	23,803
Vermilion.....	1	1	53	Localities not specified.....			9,054
Wainwright.....	2	2	83				
Wayne.....	2	1	400				
Totals.....	208	154	15,048				

NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The following table gives the localities in which one or more national and Catholic unions were in existence at the close of the year 1923, and gives similar information as the preceding statement:—

TABLE No. 7A

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Quebec</i>				<i>Quebec</i>			
Asbestos.....	1	1	175	Riviere Trois-Pistoles.....	1	1	48
Chicoutimi.....	2	1	1	Sherbrooke.....	3	2	85
Desbien Mill.....	1	1	1	St. Genevieve de Batiscan.....	1	1	41
Grande Baie.....	1	1	1	St. Hyacinthe.....	3	2	137
Granby.....	3	2	95	Thetford Mines.....	1	1	623
Hull.....	15	14	1,471	Three Rivers.....	8	6	502
Lachine.....	6	6	630	Val Jalburt.....	1	1	176
Levis.....	2	1	687	<i>Ontario</i>			
Magog.....	1	1	1	Hawkesbury.....	2	2	250
Montreal.....	25	25	3,714	Totals.....	106	83	12,102
Port Alfred.....	2	1	225	Grand Totals.....	2,487	1,786	205,732
Quebec.....	27	17	3,243				

XX. EXPENDITURE FOR BENEFITS BY TRADE UNIONS

International Organizations Operating in Canada having Beneficial Features—Railroad Trainmen Establish Pension Department—Locomotive Engineers Provide for Pensions to Widows—Five Non-International Bodies Pay Benefits—Highest Expenditure by Internationals is for Death Benefits—International Benefits in Detail—Amount Paid by Canadian Local Branch Unions to Their Own Members.

Most of the international labour organizations operating in Canada, in addition to endeavouring to afford trade protection to their members, provide for the payment of certain monetary benefits, the disbursements on account of which reach many millions annually. The funds for the maintenance of these beneficial features are derived from a portion of the per capita tax contributed by the members, each of whom, irrespective of his location, is entitled to participate in the benefits provided. Of the 94 international organizations having members in Canada, 60 furnished reports from headquarters as to the amounts paid on account of benefits to members, the figures for the remaining two whose names are included in the list of unions operating in the Dominion having been secured from other sources, and are printed in italics. The disbursements cover a one-year period, and while in some instances are for the fiscal year of the respective organizations, are in the main for the calendar year 1923. Of the 62 organizations whose names appear in the accompanying table, death benefits were paid by 52, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 38, sick and accident by 20, and old age pensions by 5, viz., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the International Typographical Union, the other amounts recorded in the column being for other purposes. Many of the remaining 32 organizations having Canadian affiliations have benefit features, the administration of which in some instances is under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions existed independently prior to their affiliation with the international "central," and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick and other benefits, for which a fund had been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identified with the local branches, and their jurisdiction has been recognized. In some instances there is a division of control, sick benefits being administered by local branches, while the death and strike benefit funds are governed by the international body. The returns as to benefit payments sent in by the central organizations are for the whole membership, except in the case of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, which furnished figures for the Canadian membership only.

In accordance with the action of the 1922 convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that organization has established a pension system to provide a monthly income for its members who on account of advanced age or any physical or mental infirmities become totally or permanently disabled. The assessments, which went into effect on January 1, 1923, for all members of the brotherhood who participated in the pension department, are on a graded scale according to age at entry, the contributions varying from 50 cents per month for members from 18 to 30 years of age to \$4.50 per month for those from 61 to 65. The rate of pension is also on a graduated scale, the minimum being \$30 and the maximum \$70 per month, according to the number of monthly assessments paid. The payment of pensions, however, does not become effective until January 1, 1925. The management of the pension department is vested in the pension board, to which all applications for pension must be made. In the event of pension claim being disapproved by the pension board, the applicant has the right of appeal to the board of directors of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen whose decision is final. The regulations also provide that any member who shall appeal to the courts or to any other disinterested party any claim for pension without first having appealed to and received the decision of the board of directors shall be expelled and forever debarred from membership, and shall forfeit all rights and interest he may have or may have had in the pension department.

Following the instructions issued by its last triennial convention the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers put into effect on December 1, 1923, a plan whereby pensions are to be paid to widows of deceased members who were connected with the pension association of the organization. It is expected that eventually the brotherhood will be enabled to work out a scheme to pension widows of all members from the date of their widowhood. Commencing on December 1, 1923, 281 widows were placed on the pension roll and will draw a fixed amount each month.

The department has, as in the past, endeavoured to ascertain what benefits, in addition to those distributed by the central organizations, were paid to their own members from the funds under the immediate control of the various Canadian local trade union branches. Application for this information was forwarded to every known local union, and of these 662 reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total of such disbursements being given in a supplementary table.

Of the eighteen organizations classified as non-international only five made reports of disbursements for benefits, the largest sum being expended by the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, which body spent \$30,150 for death benefits. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers expended the next highest amount, \$9,000 being disbursed, also for death benefits; and for the same purpose the Canadian Electrical Trades Union paid out \$1,584 and the Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association \$100. The only non-international organization to report payments on account of sick benefits was the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, for which purpose it expended \$1,251. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees reported having disbursed \$150 for other benefits. The total of these expenditures amounted to \$42,235, a larger sum by \$1,055 than that previously paid out for benefits in any one year by the head offices of the non-international bodies.

Twenty-three of the local branches of eight non-international organizations, five independent units and 31 national and Catholic unions reported having made payments on account of benefits to their own members.

The following statement shows the total expenditures made on account of benefits by the various international organizations operating in Canada, as given in detail in a subsequence table:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$11,883,222
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	84,291
Strike benefits.. . . .	8,542,000
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,328,633
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	2,338,795
Total.. . . .	\$24,176,941

The above total shows that for 1923 the reported disbursements for benefits as paid by the central organizations operating in Canada were \$2,201,788 less than the amount expended for the same class of benefits in 1922. The expenditure for death benefits, which is higher than that made for any other class, indicates an increase for the year of \$3,368,099, while the payments on account of strike benefits were \$5,007,717 less. The disbursements for unemployed and travelling benefits were also very much lower than in 1922, the decrease being \$669,413. Sick and accident payments decreased by \$117,775, and the expenditure for old age pensions, as near as could be computed, was \$846,396, a smaller sum by \$1,171,464 than that paid out in 1922. The remaining amount recorded in the column with old age pensions, which was expended for various purposes, is \$1,492,399, an increase of \$1,396,482.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen expended for death, disability and funeral benefits the sum of \$3,790,661, which is the largest amount recorded in the "death benefits" column, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers reported the next highest payments for this class of benefit, expending \$2,809,506; the Order of Railway Conductors also disbursed a large sum for death benefits, distributing \$1,487,500. The International Typographical Union made the largest expenditure for strike benefits, in fact the largest amount distributed by any of the organizations enumerated for any one class of benefit, viz., \$4,997,462; the second highest disbursement for strike benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Operative Potters, the amount spent being \$901,349; the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees also made heavy payments for strikes, disbursing \$414,871. For unemployed and travelling benefits the largest expenditure was \$32,262, which was disbursed by the International Moulders' Union. The heaviest disbursement for sick and accident benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the payments aggregating \$319,080, the next largest expenditure for the same purpose being made by the International Moulders' Union, which spent \$216,626. The International Typographical Union, with an expenditure of \$770,504, made the largest disbursement for old age pensions; the next highest definite old age pension payments, amounting to \$68,800, being reported by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. The expenditure of \$910,424 recorded in the old age pensions and other benefits column, and which was made by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, includes general grievance and legislative expenses.

The organization which reported the largest combined expenditure for benefits was the International Typographical Union, the total disbursed being \$6,109,547; the second was the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which spent \$5,014,743; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers being third with disbursements of \$3,138,558. These three organizations disbursed between them \$14,262,848, approximately 59 per cent of the total reported expenditure.

The table following gives the expenditure made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations which have established local branches in Canada:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour			36,880		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	14,925		17,130	108,775	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	1,550			4,320	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	16,678		10,940		
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of	56,000				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	(a) 1,700			2,814	
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United			23,664		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	9,000				(a) 37,308
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	53,800				(a) 45,425
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	1,100		780		
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	587,546		71,566		
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood	3,800		1,812		136
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	270,325	20,689	8,668	193,076	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United			6,062	4,072	
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	1,600				
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	30,000				
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	3,725		387,000		
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	1,100			1,250	
Fur Workers' Union, International	1,300		1,750		
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint			1,013		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	55,736		234,318	(c) 6,250	23,100
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	33,322		37,146	44,508	20,784
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International	24,150				
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	68,500				
Jewellery Workers' Union, International	150				
Lathers, International Union Wood, Wire and Metal	3,400				
Laundry Workers' International Union	2,600				
Leather Workers' International Union, United	2,735			3,387	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	16,700	11,558	75,305	11,150	
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	2,809,506			319,080	9,972
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	853,359		91,365	51,932	(b) 250,290
Machinists, International Association of	128,151		370,502		
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	9,718				
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	12,800				
Metal Polishers' International Union	9,500	1,500	5,500		
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of		6,000	11,000		3,000
Moulders' Union of North America, International	(a) 90,326	32,262	232,417	216,626	
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of	4,125		50,865		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	3,850	993	7,350		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	9,800		175,721	28,134	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union	1,000		75	250	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	48,375				
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	23,255	9,060	901,349		
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	73,750		20,152		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of			10,376		
Railroad Signalmen, Brotherhood of			3,396		552
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	180,000				
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	(a) 3,790,661		196,087	117,571	910,424
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	5,350				
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	191,450				
Railway Conductors, Order of	1,487,500		39,032	(a) 171,446	189,500
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	500,859		414,871	17,475	68,800
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	8,600		550	9,605	
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition	7,600				
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of			4,292		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	10,500				
Stereotypers and Electrotypes' Union, International			65,735		
Stove Mounters' International Union	2,200				
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	9,350	2,229	242		
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	8,614		2,938	16,912	
Typographical Union, International	341,581		4,997,462		770,504
Upholsterers International Union			26,684		
Totals	11,883,222	84,291	8,542,000	1,328,633	2,338,795

(a) Includes disability benefits.

(b) Includes \$252,750 for disability benefits.

(c) For loss of sight.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES

Reports received from 662 local branch unions in Canada indicate that these bodies disbursed sums aggregating \$333,209 to their own members for the different classes of benefits provided for by their respective constitutions. This expenditure is \$202,241 less than the amount disbursed in 1922 by 660 local branches which reported. As in 1922, the highest amount paid was for sick and accident benefits, and totalled \$123,887, a sum of \$77,220 less than that disbursed for the same purpose in 1922. Death benefits show the next highest outlay, \$109,640 being spent, a decrease of \$11,638. The local branches expended \$44,013 for strike purposes, a smaller sum by \$79,680 than that paid out in 1922. For unemployed benefits \$22,976 was expended, a decrease of \$25,667. The expenditure for "other benefits," which represents disbursements for various purposes, including donations to other unions, amounted to \$32,693, a falling off of \$8,036, as compared with 1922. Of the total expenditure for benefits made by Canadian branch unions to their own members the 602 having international affiliation are responsible for \$291,265, a decrease of \$190,354, the disbursements for each class of benefit being: Death, \$91,435; unemployed, \$22,701; strike, \$43,380; sick and accident, \$103,301; other benefits, \$30,448. The 24 branches of non-international organizations distributed \$5,426, a decrease of \$3,997 as compared with payments made in 1922, divided as follows: Death, \$4,095; unemployed, \$275; sick and accident, \$786; other benefits, \$270. Only five of what are classed as independent bodies made payments for benefits, the total disbursed being \$20,599, apportioned as follows: Death, \$6,235; strike, \$75; sick and accident, \$13,514, of which \$12,884 was paid by the Syndicated Longshoremens of Montreal; other benefits, \$775. Of the total expenditure for benefits 31 of the national and Catholic unions reported payments amounting to \$15,919, an increase of \$1,941, the disbursements being: Death, \$7,875; strike, \$558; sick and accident, \$6,286; other benefits, \$1,200.

The following summary shows the total sum disbursed by the local branch unions in Canada for the classes of benefits mentioned:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$109,640
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	22,976
Strike benefits.. . . .	44,013
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	123,887
Other benefits.. . . .	32,693
Total.. . . .	\$333,209

As previously explained, the expenditure of the above amounts by the local branch unions among their own members is in addition to the expenditures made for benefits by the central organizations.

The arrangement of the accompanying table is similar to the preceding one giving the disbursements by the central international bodies, with the exception that the "other benefits" does not include old age pension payments, but does embrace all gratuities, etc., which are not classed in other columns.

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.. . . .	3	150			70	50
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.. . . .	2	10	60	109	6	4
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.. . . .	2		140	233	140	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.. . . .	16	1,175	104	28	2,288	1,040
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterer's International Union of America.. . . .	15	2,496			2,581	538
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.. . . .	3	2,400			480	100
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.. . . .	5		30		140	10
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.. . . .	13	2,565	370	16	235	233
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.. . . .	4	1,100			40	5
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.. . . .	6	400	65		822	105
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.. . . .	4			35	330	16
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.. . . .	18	415	4,853		1,778	3,914
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.. . . .	24	5,400	169	57	4,649	1,894
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.. . . .	7	3,895	228		5,468	530
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.. . . .	2		150	327	182	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.. . . .	2		385	450		
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.. . . .	1		25			
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.. . . .	4				911	

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fire Fighters, International Association of	3	100			7	105
Fur Workers' Union, International	2	100		1,500	325	30
Garment Workers' Union, United	3				85	80
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada	2	10				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	1	150				
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	2		20	406	105	5
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International	1	2				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	5	326		102	699	250
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	3				316	
Jewellery Workers' Union, International	1					104
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	5	500	5,247	1,382	1,440	
Longshoremen's Association, International	6	3,382		4,000	610	50
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	31	855	385	310	2,926	1,647
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	29	310	339	25	2,672	1,152
Machinists, International Association of	20	2,562	103	668	1,224	348
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	47	1,035	278	50	1,522	819
Metal Polishers' International Union	2		25		30	
Mine Workers of America, United	29	6,632	4,635	12,901	1,594	3,871
Moulders' Union of North America, International	21	1,000	51		7,904	210
Musicians, American Federation of	11	3,920	250	55	455	280
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	2	500			100	
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	4			14,561	200	30
Pattern Makers' League of North America	4		200		110	
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	1	50	60			
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	2	200	775	2,587	2,946	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	5	1,050	30		225	700
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, United Association of	14	1,100	156		1,813	175
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate	1				42	
Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union, International	2	100	25		235	150
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	5	300		1,795		460
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	24	130	110		943	312
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	43	3,400	1,479	215	2,534	1,994
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	13	108	2		401	360
Railway Conductors, Order of	18	10,280		12	1,066	17
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	18	10,803	60	177	27,047	737
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	2			75	57	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	1					50
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	41	17,524	1,384		14,814	3,218
Seamen's Union, International	2	400			100	300
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical	5	175		274	178	25
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of	5	25	45	25	399	35
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	2	1,000		600	40	25
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union	4	500		165		
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen Switchmen's Union of North America	4	1,000				
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	1	1,500			1,000	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	3	100		160	165	
Textile Workers of America, United	1				50	
Typographical Union, International	3	387	463	80	72	194
	17	213			6,730	4,276
<i>Local Branches of Non-International Organizations</i>						
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada	1				60	
Bricklayers and Masons, Canadian Federation of	2	1,550				
Canadian Federation of Labour	4	520	50		184	
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association	3	200				
Dominion Express Employees, Brotherhood of	5	25	225		299	150
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association	1	1,200				
Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of	1					80
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of	1	400				
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	4				163	40
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada	2	200			80	
National and Catholic Unions	31	7,875		558	6,286	1,200
<i>Independent Local Bodies</i>						
Japanese Workers' Union of Canada	1			75		
Labourers' Protective Union	1	75			100	
Quebec Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society	1	610			570	775
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal	1	5,450			12,844	
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers' Association	1	100				
Totals	662	109,640	22,976	44,013	123,887	32,693

XXI. NEW AND DISSOLVED LABOUR BODIES

Changes in Affiliation Which Have Occurred During 1923—Total Loss for the Year 25 Local Branches—Names of All Classes of Labour Bodies Formed and Dissolved.

In Chapter IX of this report are recorded a number of changes which occurred in labour bodies during 1923, one independent unit becoming identified with an international organization and three international branches severing their connection with the respective parent bodies and becoming independent units. Two unions of fire fighters, which were originally chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, surrendered their charters to the congress during the year and became affiliates of the International Association of Fire Fighters. Another change recorded is the transfer of the independent unit composed of employees of the Quebec Provincial Government from the trade union group to the "Non-Trade Union Organizations," where are also to be found other associations of Government employees not identified with the trade union movement. During 1923 there were 155 local branch unions of all classes formed in the Dominion, which, with the 13 branches of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, information concerning which was not received for the earlier reports, makes 168 branches whose names appear for the first time, while 196 were dissolved; with the transfer above mentioned the net decrease in local trade union bodies was 25.

The delegate bodies organized during 1923, or which appear in this report for the first time, number fourteen—four federations, seven district councils and three trades and labour councils. There were sixteen delegate organizations dissolved, six being federations, one a district council and nine trades and labour councils. As explained in a previous chapter, the formation or dissolution of these delegate bodies does not affect the trade union membership of the Dominion, their establishment being made possible only by the existence of local branch unions, which are the foundation of the whole plan of labour organization. The national and Catholic unions group established four delegate bodies—three federations and one district council.

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1923

The following statement contains the name of every federation, district council, trades and labour council and local branch union known to have been formed in Canada during the year 1923, as well as the names of some organizations of which particulars had not been received for the earlier reports. Where the locality is given for bodies covering a wide territory it designates the address of the secretary. The list of local branches is arranged in trade groups, the name of the organization from which charter was secured, the location of the branch and the total charters issued by the respective organizations being given:

	Name and Class of Organization	Locality
Federations—		
C.N.R. Local System Federation	Quebec, Que.	
C.P.R. System Federation	Montreal, Que.	
Pere Marquette Railway System Federation.. . . .	St. Thomas, Ont.	
Building Trades Committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	Vancouver, B.C.	
Building Trades Council (National and Catholic)	Montreal, Que.	
Printing Trades Council (National and Catholic).. . . .	Montreal, Que.	
District Councils—		
Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees (National and Catholic).. . . .	Quebec, Que.	
General Executive, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (National and Catholic)... . .	Montreal, Que.	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, London District Council	London, Ont.	
Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Toronto Joint Board.. . . .	Toronto, Ont.	
International Fur Workers, Toronto Joint Board	Toronto, Ont.	
Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada.. . . .	Toronto, Ont.	
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, District No. 12.. . . .	Winnipeg, Man.	
Western Canada Musicians' Association	Regina, Sask.	
Northwestern Typographical Conference	Seattle, Wash.	

Trades and Labour Councils—

Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal (C. F. of L.)	Montreal, Que.
Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council	Port Arthur, Ont.
Western Subsidiary Council, (C. F. of L.)	Calgary, Alta.

	No. of Charters Issued.
Mining and Quarrying—	
United Mine Workers of America—No. 5659, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 1687, Drumheller, Alta.; No. 5576, Taber, Alta.; No. 5680, Nacmme, Alta.; No. 123, Alexo, Alta.; No. 5691, Lethbridge, Alta.	6
Edmonton and District Miners' Federation (C. F. of L.), Beverly, Alta.	1
Building Trades—	
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—No. 499, Kenogami, Que.; No. 1118, Quebec, Que.; No. 636, Toronto, Ont.	3
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—No. 1740, North Bay, Ont.	1
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America—No. 621, Montreal, Que.; No. 781, Toronto, Ont.; No. 174, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 792, Vancouver, B.C.	4
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association—No. 43, Toronto, Ont.	1
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada—Three Rivers, Que.	1
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada—No. 578, Montreal, Que.; No. 675, Guelph, Ont.	2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America—No. 1041, Jonquiere, Que.; No. 1037, Quebec, Que.; No. 1028, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 1022, North Bay, Ont.	4
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance—No. 322, Regina Sask.	1
National and Catholic Union of Bricklayers and Masons—Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Building Labourers, Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Electricians—No. 1, Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Metal Lathers—Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Painters—Three Rivers, Que.	1
Electrical Workers (Independent)—Saskatoon, Sask.	1
Stonecutters' Union (C. F. of L.)—Montreal, Que.	1
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—	
International Association of Machinists—No. 465, Jonquiere, Que.	1
International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees—Winnipeg, Man.	1
National and Catholic Union of Metal Cable Workers—Lachine, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Shop Labourers—Lachine, Que.	1
Caulkers' Association of the City and County of St. John, N.B. (Independent).	1
Printing Trades—	
International Typographical Union—No. 672, Sherbrooke, Que.	1
Paper Making Trades—	
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers—No. 234, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 236, Chute Panet, Que.; No. 212, Cornwall, Ont.; No. 223, Dryden, Ont.; No. 228, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 71, Merriton, Ont.; No. 232, Fort William, Ont.	7
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers—No. 132, Fort William, Ont.; No. 133, Kenora, Ont.	2
National and Catholic Unions of Pulp Workers at Chicoutimi West, Que.; Desbien Mill, Que., and Hawkesbury, Ont.	3
Clothing Trades—	
United Garment Workers of America—No. 166, London, Ont.	1
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—No. 234, Toronto, Ont.	1
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America—No. 114, Windsor, Ont.	1
International Glove Workers' Union of America—two locals in Toronto, Ont.	2
United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' of North America—No. 49, Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Boot and Shoe Workers (Finishers)—Montreal, Que.	1
Textile Trades—	
United Textile Workers of America—No. 1541, Valleyfield, Que.	1
Textile Workers' Syndicate (National and Catholic)—Three Rivers, Que.	1
Steam Engineers and Firemen—	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—No. 862, Cap Magdeleine, Que.; No. 867, Espanola, Ont.; No. 865, Port Arthur, Ont.; No. 861, Lethbridge, Alta.	4
Calgary Brotherhood of Engineers (C. F. of L.), Calgary, Alta.	1
Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—	
International Union of Unit'd Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America—No. 314, Edmonton, Alta.	1
National and Catholic Union of Sugar Refinery Workers—Montreal, Que.	1
Railway Service—	
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—No. 243, Quebec, Que.; No. 343, Lachine, Que.; No. 117, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 35, East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 476, North Portal, Sask.; No. 15, Rocky Mountain, Alta.	6
Order of Railway Conductors of America—No. 289, Victoria, B.C.	1
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—No. 899, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 837, Trenton, Ont.; No. 900, Humboldt, Sask.; No. 898, Lucerne, B.C.	4

	No. of Charters Issued
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Nos. 182 and 204, St. John, N.B.; No. 181, Fredericton, N.B.; No. 203, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; No. 198, Garneau Junction, Que.; No. 98, Richmond, Que.; Nos. 62, 143, 152 and 178, Montreal, Que.; No. 87, Brockville, Ont.; No. 106, Kingston, Ont.; No. 149, Cochrane, Ont.; No. 144, Toronto, Ont.; No. 102, St. Catharines, Ont.; Nos. 73 and 101, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 180, Stratford, Ont.; No. 151, Biggar, Sask...	19
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees—Nos. 254 and 804, West St. John, N.B.; No. 696, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 743, Peterborough, Ont...	4
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers—No. 1919, Joliette, Que.; No. 2629, Quebec, Que.; No. 1943, Estevan, Sask.; No. 1948, Smoky Lake, Alta.; No. 1874, Lucerne, B. C...	5
Switchmen's Union of North America—Saskatoon, Sask...	1
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—No. 912, Ottawa, Ont...	1
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen—No. 12, Port Arthur, Ont.; No. 21, Regina, Sask.; No. 22, Radville, Sask...	3
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen—No. 167, Sackville, N.B.; No. 160, Montreal, Que.; No. 118, St. Lambert, Que.; No. 12, Winnipeg, Man...	4
National and Catholic Union of the Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway—Port Alfred, Que...	1
General Transport Trades—	
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America—Edmonton, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man...	2
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees—No. 23, Chatham, Ont...	1
International Longshoremen's Association—No. 1121, St. John, N.B...	1
Chauffeurs' Protective Association (Independent)—Montreal, Que...	1
Water Front Freight Handlers' Association (Independent)—Vancouver, B. C...	1
Industrial Workers of the World—	
Marine Transport Workers, Vancouver, B.C...	1
Personal Service and Amusement Trades—	
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—No. 621, Stratford, Ont...	1
American Federation of Musicians—No. 685, Trail, B.C...	1
Employees of Public Authorities—	
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Moose Jaw, Sask...	3
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada—Port Arthur, Ont.; Portage La Prairie, Man.; Edmonton, Alta...	3
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation—Charlottetown, P.E.I...	1
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association—Nanaimo, B.C...	1
International Association of Fire Fighters—No. 255, Calgary, Alta.; No. 256, New Westminster, B.C.; No. 259, South Vancouver, B.C.; No. 260, Point Grey, B.C.; No. 258, Victoria, B.C...	5
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters—No. 14, Kingston, Ont.; No. 22, Pembroke, Ont.; No. 15, Belleville, Ont.; No. 24, Brockville, Ont.; No. 11, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 8, Brantford, Ont.; No. 10, Woodstock, Ont.; No. 18, Galt, Ont.; No. 19, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 16, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 17, Chatham, Ont.; No. 21, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 6, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	13
Federated Association of Letter Carriers—Three Rivers, Que.; Westmount, Que.; North Bay, Ont.	3
Circle of School Teachers (National and Catholic)—Hull, Que...	1
Workers' National Corporation of St. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que. (National and Catholic)...	1
Civic Employees' Federation (Independent)—Winnipeg, Man...	1
Miscellaneous—	
Upholsterers' International Union of North America—No. 79, Stratford, Ont.; No. 42, Waterloo, Ont.; No. 49, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 26, Vancouver, B.C...	4
United Leather Workers' International Union—No. 100, Toronto, Ont...	1
American Federation of Labour—No. 17669, Guelph, Ont.; No. 17733, Winnipeg, Man...	2
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—No. 35, Mental Hospital Attendants' Association, Essondale, B.C...	1
Canadian Federation of Labour—Labourers' Union, Montreal, Que...	1
Industrial Workers of the World—Lumberworkers, Cranbrook, B.C...	1
National and Catholic Union of Bank Employees, Montreal, Que...	1
St. Michel Research Club (National and Catholic), Lachine, Que...	1

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1923

Below is printed the list of all federations, district councils, trades and labour councils and local trade union branches, which, it is understood, have been dissolved or amalgamated with other unions during the year 1923, the arrangement of the statement being similar to that giving particulars of the branches organized:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Name and Class of Organization	Locality	
Federations—		
Canadian District Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour	Montreal, Que.	
Montreal District Council of Steam and Operating Engineers and Stationary Firemen	Montreal, Que.	
Building Trades Council	Peterborough, Ont.	
Metal Trades Council	London, Ont.	
Metal Trades Council	Victoria, B.C.	
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway System Federation	Victoria, B.C.	
District Councils—		
Western Canada Conference of Pressmen's Unions	Winnipeg, Man.	
Trades and Labour Councils—		
Amherst Trades and Labour Council	Amherst, N.S.	
Sydney Trades and Labour Council	Sydney, N.S.	
Hull Trades and Labour Council	Hull, Que.	
Shawinigan Falls Trades and Labour Council	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	
St. Johns Trades and Labour Council	St. Johns, Que.	
Sturgeon Falls Trades and Labour Council	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	
Bridgeburg Trades and Labour Council	Bridgeburg, Ont.	
Midland Trades and Labour Council	Midland, Ont.	
Brandon Trades and Labour Council	Brandon, Man.	
		No. of Charters Surrendered
Mining and Quarrying—		
United Mine Workers of America—No. 2160, Ardley, Alta.; No. 646, Big Valley, Alta.; No. 2227, Coleman, Alta.; No. 1559, Nacmire, Alta.		4
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—No. 115, George's River, N.S.; No. 116, Marble Mountain, N.S.; No. 114, Point Edward, N.S.; No. 143, Thetford Mines, Que.		4
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—No. 90, Graniteville, Que.		1
Building Trades—		
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—No. 1096, Sydney, N.S.; No. 638, New Glasgow, N.S.; No. 724, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 1089, Brockville, Ont.; No. 573, Kingston, Ont.; No. 900, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 1095, Toronto, Ont.; No. 554, Welland, Ont.; No. 559, Brantford, Ont.; No. 373, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 787, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 589, Saskatoon, Sask.		12
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—No. 2189, St. Therese, Que.; No. 1775, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; No. 2254, Cape Magdeleine, Que.; No. 2279, Hudson, Que.; No. 2612, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 2630, Preston, Ont.; No. 2149, Meaford, Ont.; No. 2654, Whitby, Ont.; No. 2631, Regina, Sask.; No. 2658, Saskatoon, Sask.		10
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of North America—No. 114, Montreal, Que.		1
Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America—Kingston, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.		5
Canadian Electrical Trades Union—Brantford, Ont.; Trenton, Ont.		2
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of United States and Canada—No. 730, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 220, Trenton, Ont.; No. 731, Toronto, Ont.; No. 378, Port Arthur, Ont.		4
International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers—No. 15, Winnipeg, Man.		1
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America—No. 2, Montreal, Que.; No. 4, Nelson, B.C.		2
Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada—No. 157, Gananoque, Ont.; No. 99, Mallorytown, Ont.		2
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America—No. 725, Peterborough, Ont.; No. 1262, Guelph, Ont.; No. 1221, Walkerton, Ont.; No. 945, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 509, Regina, Sask.; No. 227, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 731, Prince Rupert, B.C.		7
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance—No. 326, Halifax, N.S.; No. 673, London, Ont.		2
Canadian Building, Construction and General Labourers' Union (Independent)—Ottawa, Ont.		1
Plasterers' Labourers' Union (Independent)—Toronto, Ont.		1
Building Trades' Association (Independent)—Nelson, B.C.		1
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—		
International Association of Machinists—No. 438, Chignecto, N.S.; No. 1339, New Glasgow, N.S.; No. 1292, St. John, N.B.; No. 1545, Belleville, Ont.; No. 1439, Orillia, Ont.; No. 1205, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 1130, Rivers, Man.; No. 924, Moose Jaw, Sask.		8
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers—No. 279, Sudbury, Ont.		1
Metal Polishers' International Union—No. 100, Belleville, Ont.; No. 96, Carleton Place, Ont.		2
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America—No. 2, Trenton, N.S.; No. 12, Toronto, Ont.		2
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America—No. 373, Sorel, Que.; No. 529, Rivers, Man.		2
International Moulders' Union of North America—No. 485, Brockville, Ont.		1

	No. of Charters Surrendered
International Jewellery Workers' Union—No. 43, Montreal, Que.; No. 47, Winnipeg, Man.	2
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—No. 304, Caughnawaga, Que.; No. 330, Quebec, Que.; No. 286, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 129, Edmonton, Alta.	4
National and Catholic Union of Moulders, District of Quebec—Quebec, Que.	1
Printing Trades—	
International Typographical Union—No. 10 (Newswriters), Montreal, Que.; No. 459, St. Thomas, Ont.	2
Printing Pressmen and Assistants—No. 1 (C. F. of L.), Toronto, Ont.	1
Papermaking Trades—	
International Brotherhood of Papermakers—No. 192, Thorold, Ont.; No. 142, Powell River, B.C.	2
National and Catholic Union of Pulp Workers at Donnacona and Cap Magdeleine, Que.	2
Clothing Trades—	
United Garment Workers of America—No. 286, St. John, N.B.; No. 160, Vancouver, B.C.	2
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America—No. 73, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—No. 136, Brantford, Ont.; No. 428, Montreal, Que.	2
National and Catholic Union of Garment Workers—Quebec, Que.	1
Textile Trades—	
National and Catholic Union of Textile Workers—No. 2, Montreal, Que.	1
Steam Engineers and Firemen—	
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers—No. 34, Belleville, Ont.; No. 39, Thorold, Ont.	2
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—No. 827, Preston, Ont.; No. 324, Windsor, Ont.	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—No. 270, London, Ont.	1
Bread and Cake Bakers (C. F. of L.)—Toronto, Ont.	1
Bakers, No. 4 (C. F. of L.)—Port Arthur, Ont.	1
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America—No. 346, Montreal, Que.; No. 71, Moose Jaw, Sask.; No. 128, Calgary, Alta.; No. 219, Medicine Hat, Alta.; No. 296, Kamloops, B.C.; No. 286, New Westminster, B.C.; No. 281, Vancouver, B.C.	7
Cigarmakers' International Union—No. 459, Saskatoon, Sask.	1
Railway Service—	
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—No. 1389, Amherst, N.S.; No. 840, North Battle- ford, Sask.	2
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—No. 141, Halifax, N.S.; No. 189, Springhill Junction, N.S.; No. 118, Harcourt, N.B.; No. 50, Tourville, Que.; No. 107, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 106, Toronto, Ont.; No. 198, London, Ont.; No. 188, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 138, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 187, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 74, Wainwright, Alta.; No. 157, Smithers, B.C.	12
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees— No. 1313, Moncton, N.B.; No. 1221, Levis, Que.; No. 927, Montreal, Que.; No. 1443, Coteau Jct., Que.; No. 1472, Chaudiere Junction, Que.; No. 1407, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 960, Stratford, Ont.; No. 1487, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 1257, Revelstoke, B.C.; No. 1236, Vancouver, B.C.	10
United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers—No. 559, St. George, N.B.; No. 119, Elm Creek, Man.; No. 2843, Shaunavon, Sask.	3
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—No. 596, Toronto, Ont.	1
Canadian Association of Railway Shopmen—Montreal, Que.; Winnipeg, Man.	2
National and Catholic Union of Railway Shop Employees—No. 2, Montreal, Que.	1
United Association of Railway Employees—No. 185, Toronto, Ont.	1
International Brotherhood of Railroad Stationmen—No. 157, Montreal, Que.	1
General Transport Trades—	
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America—Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont.	2
International Seamen's Union of America—Locals of Sailors, Firemen and Cooks at Montreal, Que.; Midland, Ont.; Port Dalhousie, Ont.; Port William, Ont.	4
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees—No. 23, Moncton, N.B.	1
International Longshoremen's Association—No. 835, St. John, N.B.; 1170, North Sydney, N.S.; No. 966, Midland, Ont.; No. 38-52 (Auxiliary), Vancouver, B.C.	4
National and Catholic Union of Coal Carters—Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Coal Handlers—Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Longshoremen—Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Longshoremen—Montreal, Que.	1
Personal Service and Amusement Trades—	
American Federation of Musicians—No. 414, Grimsby, Ont.	1
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America—No. 821, Drumheller, Alta.	1
National and Catholic Union of Journeymen Barbers—Montreal, Que.	1
Waiters, No. 157 (C. F. of L.)—Montreal, Que.	1
Bread and Cake Salesmen (C. F. of L.)—Toronto, Ont.	1

	No. of Charters Surrendered
Employees of Public Authorities—	
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada—Lethbridge, Alta...	1
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Canada—Quebec District; Ontario District; Manitoba District; Alberta District; Government Division...	5
National and Catholic Union of Civic Employees—Quebec, Que...	1
Firemen's Federal Union No. 47 (T. and L.C.)—St. Boniface, Man...	1
Policemen's Union No. 25 (T. and L. C.)—Moose Jaw, Sask...	1
Fire Fighters' Union No. 19 (T. and L. C.)—Calgary, Alta. ...	1
Firemen's Federal Labour Union No. 13 (T. and L. C.)—Victoria, B.C. ...	1
Miscellaneous—	
American Federation of Labour—No. 16715, St. John, N.B.; No. 17638, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 16561, Montreal, Que.; No. 17106, Hanover, Ont.; Nos. 16551, 16517, 17611, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 16906, Owen Sound, Ont...	8
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Insurance Agents' Union No. 65, Montreal, Que...	1
National and Catholic Union of Leather Workers—Montreal, Que...	1
Canadian Federation of Labour—Piano, Organ and Phonograph Workers, Toronto, Ont.; Federal Union No. 152, Midland, Ont., Federal Union No. 133, Orillia, Ont. ...	3
International Association of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—No. 25, Winnipeg, Man...	1
National and Catholic Union of Oil Cloth Workers—Montreal, Que...	1
National and Catholic Union of Tanners and Curriers—Montreal, Que...	1
National and Catholic Union of Workers, Matane, Que. ...	1
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union (Independent)—Edmonton, Alta. ...	1
Amherst Federation of Labour (Independent)—Amherst, N.S...	1

XXII. THE LABOUR PRESS

Official Journals of Trade Union Organizations—Method of Circulating—Canadian Editor Vice-President of International Labour Press—A. F. of L. Investigates Federated Press League—Union Journals and Labour Papers Published in Canada—List of International Labour Organizations Issuing Official Journals.

With the growth of trade unionism on the North American continent a labour press of some significance has been developed, all of the more important labour organizations having periodicals through which the activities of organized labour and official business are brought to the attention of the rank and file. These publications, which are usually issued monthly, but sometimes semi-monthly or quarterly, not only give space to matters peculiar to the respective organizations, but also discuss subjects of general interest to organized labour. The office of the editor is in some cases an elective position, but usually the secretary has charge of the editing and management. All official union journals have a regular subscription rate, but most of the organizations arrange to include the fee in the per capita tax so as to ensure the publication reaching each member, whether residing in Canada, the United States or elsewhere. The headquarters of all except one of the international labour bodies being to the south of the border, it is only natural that the offices of publication should be similarly located. The exception is the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Ottawa, Canada, where its official journal is published from its own printery.

Seven of the purely Canadian labour organizations publish their own journals, in addition to which six publications are issued by local branch unions, all of which, with the exception of some of the affiliates of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, are connected with international organizations. The latest Canadian publication to appear is the *British Columbia Musician*, published by Vancouver branch No. 145 of the American Federation of Musicians. All of these periodicals are published mainly for the purpose of dealing with trade union matters of particular interest to the respective crafts. The only Canadian official trade union journal to suspend publication during 1923, was the *Canadian Telegrapher*, the organization having passed out of existence. There are also in Canada ten of what are called labour papers, seven of which are published weekly and three monthly. These publications are designed to deal with local labour matters and to express the views of organized labour on public questions. Space is also given to important labour events in other parts of the Dominion as well as in foreign countries. One of the Canadian labour papers—*The Labour World*, of Montreal,—is published in both English and French, and is the only bi-lingual labour paper on the continent. During 1923, two labour papers, viz., *The Confederate* and the *Western Labour News*, published respectively at Brandon and Winnipeg, ceased publication, and *New Democracy*, published in Hamilton, changed its name to the *Canadian Labour World*. Official recognition of the *British Columbia Federationist* was withdrawn by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council late in 1923. The paper, however, is being continued by the firm which has latterly had control. The Trades and Labour Council is making arrangements for the publication of a paper under its own control. The name of *The Worker*, the official paper of the Workers' Party of Canada, is also given a place in the list of Canadian publications.

There are approximately 150 weekly papers published in the United States under the auspices or in the interests of the organized workers and recognized as a part of the labour press by the organized labour movement. With a view to stimulating the labour press of the continent the International Labour Press was established ten years ago, through which agency the editors of the various labour publications are brought into conference annually at the same time and in the same city as the American Federation of Labour is holding its convention, when matters relative to their work may be discussed and suggestions invited as to how the labour news service of the continent may be improved. The president of the International Labour Press is Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and the secretary R. E. Woodmansee, Box 15, Springfield, Ill.; Gustave Franck, editor of the *Labour World*, 11 St. Paul street, Montreal, is the fifth vice-president.

There is another labour news service known as the Federated Press League, in which a number of the labour organizations of the continent are financially interested, and which issues from its office in Chicago an official organ under the title of the *Federated Press Bulletin*. The president is Geo. E. Hooker, and the editor Carl Haessler, their address being 511 N. Peoria street, Chicago, Ill. It may be recalled that the 1922 convention of the American

Federation of Labour, on the strength of a resolution accusing the Federated Press League of persistently pursuing a policy of attacking and undermining the trade union movement, authorized the executive council to have an investigation made of the reportorial and news policy of the Federated Press for the purpose of making known to the labour movement the accuracy and fairness of this news service in its presentation of labour intelligence. At the 1923 convention report was made by the special investigating committee appointed by the executive council of the American Federation in which the conclusion was reached "that the Federated Press lends itself continuously to the spreading of doctrines subversive of the best interests of the American working people as expressed in the bona fide trade union movement, and that this condition is going to continue. The personnel throughout the organization makes this clear and the record of its conduct proves the case beyond any shadow of doubt."

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

The following list gives the names of the different trade union journals and labour papers published in Canada in the interests of a special craft or of the wage-earners generally, the titles indicating, as a rule, to which of the two classes the journal belongs, the issues being weekly unless otherwise stated:—

- Canadian Congress Journal*.—Published at Ottawa by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (Monthly.)
- Canadian Trade Unionist*.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Federation of Labour. (Monthly.)
- Official Journal*.—Published by National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Booster*.—Published at Toronto by Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. (Monthly.)
- The Postal Journal of Canada*.—Published at Toronto by the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, Toronto Branch. (Monthly.)
- The Organizer*.—Published at Vancouver by the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Power House*.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers of the Dominion of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Canadian Barber*.—Published at Toronto by the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario. (Monthly.)
- The Ontario Fire Fighter*.—Published at Toronto by the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters. (Monthly.)
- Trade Report*.—Published at Toronto by the Ontario Provincial Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. (Monthly.)
- Monthly Report*.—Published by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Canadian District.
- The Bulletin*.—Published at Winnipeg by District Lodge No. 2, International Association of Machinists. (Monthly.)
- British Columbia Musician*.—Published at Vancouver by local No. 145, American Federation of Musicians. (Monthly.)
- The Citizen*.—Published at Halifax, N.S.
- The Workers' Weekly*.—Published at Stellarton, N.S.
- Maritime Labour Herald*.—Published at Glace Bay, N.S.
- The Labour World*.—Published at Montreal, Que. (Bilingual.)
- The Canadian Labour Press*.—Published at Ottawa, Ont. (Monthly.)
- The Canadian Labour World*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)
- The Labour News*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)
- The Labour Leader*.—Published at Toronto, Ont.
- Alberta Labour News*.—Published at Edmonton, Alta.
- British Columbia Federationist*.—Published at Vancouver, B.C.
- The Worker*.—Published at Toronto by the Workers' Party of Canada.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS

The names of the international organizations operating on the North American continent which are known to have official journals, together with the names of the publications (those having other than monthly issues being indicated), are as follows:—

- American Federation of Labour.—*American Federationist*. (Monthly.) Also *Weekly News Letter*. Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.—*Metal Trades Department Bulletin*.
- Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—*Official Journal*. (Quarterly.)
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—*The Bakers' Journal*. (Weekly.)
- Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—*The Journeyman Barber*.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.
- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, Brotherhood of.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.
- Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—*International Bookbinder*.

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal*.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.—*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.
- Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.—*Union Clay Worker*.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.—*The Broom Maker*.
- Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—*Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—*The Carpenter*.
- Carpenters and Joiners (Woodworkers) Amalgamated Society of.—*Monthly Journal*.
- Carvers, International Wood.—*The International Wood Carver*.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal*.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.—*The Headgear Worker*.
- Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—*Advance* (in English), *Fortschritt* (in Yiddish), *Il Lavarò* (in Italian.)
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—*Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*.
- Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.—*The Sleeping Car Conductor*.
- Coopers' International Union of North America.—*The Coopers' International Journal*.
- Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Electrical Worker*. The Telephone Operators' Department.—*The Union Telephone Operator*.
- Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—*Elevator Constructor*.
- Engravers' League, Steel and Cooper Plate.—*Palette and Graver*.
- Federal Employees, National Federation of.—*The Federal Employee*.
- Fire Fighters, International Association of.—*The International Fire Fighter*.
- Fur Workers' Union, International.—*The Fur Worker*.
- Garment Workers of America, United.—*The Garment Worker*. (Weekly.)
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—*Justice*. (Weekly.)
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.—*The Bottle Maker*.
- Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—*The American Flint*.
- Glass Workers, National Window.—*The National*.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*The Granite Cutters' Journal*.
- Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—*International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine*.
- Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned.—*Hosiery Worker*.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—*The Mixer and Server*.
- Industrial Workers of the World.—*Industrial Solidarity*. (Weekly), *Industrial Pioneer* (Monthly.)
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—*Amalgamated Journal*. (Weekly.)
- Jewellery Workers' Union, International.—*Jewellery Workers' Monthly Bulletin*.
- Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.—*Lace Worker*.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*The Lather*.
- Leather Workers' International Union, United.—*Leather Workers' Journal*. (Bi-monthly.)
- Letter Carriers, National Association of.—*The Postal Record*.
- Lithographers, Amalgamated.—*Lithographers' Journal*.
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*.
- Machinists, International Association of.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Journal*.
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.—*The American Marine Engineer*.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.—*The Butcher Workman*.
- Metal Polishers' International Union.—*Our Journal*.
- Mine Workers of America, United.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.—*Miners' Magazine*.
- Moulders' Union of North America, International.—*International Moulders' Journal*.
- Musicians, American Federation of.—*International Musician*.
- Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.—*California Oil Worker*.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Painter and Decorator*.
- Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.—*Papermakers' Journal*.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.
- Paving Cutters' Union, International.—*Paving Cutters' Journal*.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.—*The American Photo Engraver*.
 Plasterers' International Association, Operative.—*The Plasterer*.
 Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.—*The Plate Printer*. (Semi-monthly.)
 Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal*.
 Postal Employees, National Federation of.—*Union Postal Clerk*.
 Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.—*Potters' Herald*.
 Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—*The American Pressman*.
 Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Journal*.
 Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.—*The Quarry Workers' Journal*.
 Railway Mail Association.—*The Railway Post Office*.
 Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Signalman's Journal*.
 Railroad Station Agents, Order of.—*The Station Agent*.
 Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—*The Railroad Telegrapher*.
 Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Railroad Trainman*.
 Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—*The Railroad Worker*.
 Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.
 Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Clerk*.
 Railway Conductors, Order of.—*The Railway Conductor*.
 Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—*The Motorman and Conductor*, and *The Union Leader*.
 Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—*Retail Clerks' International Advocate*.
 Seamen's Union, International.—*The Seamen's Journal*.
 Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.—*Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*.
 Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.—*Official Bulletin*.
 Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—*International Steam Engineer*.
 Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Union of.—*Steam Shovel and Dredge*.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.—*The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union Journal*.
 Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*The Stonecutters' Journal*.
 Stove Mounters' International Union.—*Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal*.
 Switchmen's Union of North America.—*Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America*.
 Tailors' Union, Journeymen.—*The Tailor*. (Semi-monthly.)
 Teachers, American Federation of.—*The American Teacher*. (Semi-monthly.)
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Magazine*.
 Textile Workers of America, United.—*The Textile Worker*.
 Textile Workers of America, Amalgamated.—*The New Textile Worker*.
 Tobacco Workers' International Union.—*The Tobacco Worker*.
 Typographical Union, International.—*The Typographical Journal*.
 Upholsterers' International Union.—*Upholsterers' Journal*.
 Workers' International Industrial Union.—*The Industrial Union News*.
 Women's Trade Union League of America, National.—*Life and Labor Bulletin*.

Besides the official journals of the respective international organizations above enumerated there is *Labour*, a weekly paper published in Washington, D.C., owned and controlled by the sixteen standard railroad employees' unions. The Workers' Party of America publishes its official daily paper (*The Worker*) in Chicago, and which is understood to be the first and only daily published in the English language in the interests of Communism. The Trade Union Educational League, the representative in North America of the Red International of Labour Unions, also has its official journal (the *Labour Herald*) issued from its office in Chicago.

XXIII. TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS

Fortieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress to be held in London—Fifty-three International Bodies to Meet, One of which Convenes in Toronto—List of Trade Union Organizations which will hold Conventions during the year 1924

According to information received in the department, nine Canadian labour organizations will hold conventions during the year 1924, the 40th annual meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada being held in London, Ont., in September. The Federation of Catholic Workers will convene in Port Alfred, Que., in July or August. Fifty-three international bodies will also hold conventions during 1924, one of which, the International Typographical Union, meets in Toronto in August. The American Federation of Labour, the chief labour body of the North American continent, and with which most of the international organizations operating in Canada are affiliated, will hold its 44th annual convention in El Paso, Texas, commencing November 17, the change in date of the 1924 meeting being on account of the Presidential election in the United States. The following list gives the date, place of meeting and names of the organizations which will hold conventions during 1924.

CONVENTIONS OF CANADIAN BODIES

- February 26, Ottawa, Ont., National Association of Marine Engineers.
- June —, —————, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.
- June —, Halifax, N.S., Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.
- July —, Ottawa, Ont., Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.
- August 6-8, Niagara Falls, Ont., Canadian Electrical Trades Union.
- August 13-15, Peterborough, Ont., Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.
- July —, or August —, Port Alfred, Que., Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.
- September 15, London, Ont., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.
- September 24-27, Montreal, Que., Canadian Federation of Labour.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- January 14-21, Washington, D.C., National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.
- January 14-24, New York, N.Y., International Seamen's Union of America.
- January 21, Washington, D.C., National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.
- January 22-February 5, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.
- February 4, Jacksonville, Florida, International Union of Elevator Constructors.
- February 5-12, —————, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.
- April 1-11, Pittsburgh, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.
- April —, Washington, D.C., International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions.
- May —, New York, N.Y., Amalgamated Textile Workers of America.
- May 5, Boston, Mass., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- May 5-12, Long Beach, Cal., International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers.
- May 5, Chicago, Ill., International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada.
- May —, Philadelphia, Pa., Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
- May 12-17, Colorado Springs, Col., American Federation of Musicians.
- May 12-24, Cleveland, Ohio, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 13, Cleveland, Ohio, Workers' International Industrial Union.
- May —, Denver, Col., Switchmen's Union of North America.
- May 26-31, —————, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.
- May 31, New York, N.Y., United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.
- June 2, Cleveland, Ohio, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
- June —, Philadelphia, Pa., American Federation of Textile Operatives.
- June 26-28, Passaic, N.J., National Woolsorters' Association.
- July 1-10, Atlantic City, N.J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
- July 1-12, Atlantic City, N.J., American Flint Glass Workers' Union.
- July —, —————, American Federation of Teachers.
- July 8-18, Atlantic City, N.J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

- July 14, New York, N.Y., Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.
 July 14, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
 July 15-20, Evanston, Ill., Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
 July —, Chicago, Ill., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.
 July 21-26, Atlanta, Ga., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
 July 21-27, Boston, Mass., International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.
 August 4, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.
 August 4, Denver, Col., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.
 August 11, Toronto, Ont., International Typographical Union.
 August 18-23, Los Angeles, Cal., International Photo Engravers' Union.
 August 25-30, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.
 September 8, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.
 September 8, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.
 September 8-15, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.
 September 8-12, Kansas City, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters.
 September 8-15, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.
 September 8-18, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
 September —, Florence, S.C., Association of Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen.
 September 8-18, Kansas City, Kansas, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.
 September 8-13, Detroit, Mich., International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.
 September 9-19, Indianapolis, Ind., Journeymen Barbers' International Union.
 September 15, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.
 September 15-22, ———, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.
 October 7-10, ———, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.
 November 17, Chicago, Ill., Industrial Workers of the World.
 November 17, El Paso, Texas, American Federation of Labour.
 December 6, St. Louis, Mo., International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers.

XXIV.—NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

*Group of Associations of Wage-Earners in Canada not Identified with Organized Labour—
Main Associations of School Teachers—Associations of Government Employees and
Commercial Travellers—Names and Objects of the Various Organizations, with Chief
Officers, Affiliations and Membership.*

In addition to the organizations which are identified with the labour movement of the Dominion, and whose standing and more important activities have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report, there are in Canada a number of associations which cannot be classified with trade unions. Their importance, however, would appear to warrant some reference being made to them in a report designed in part to indicate the numerical strength of organizations of wage-earners operating in the Dominion. Included in this group of non-trade union associations are organizations of school teachers, who, besides being organized locally, have their provincial federations and also a Dominion-wide body, the latter being known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. In addition to other advantages of membership in the organizations of teachers, efforts are made to secure what are considered adequate salaries for the teaching profession by the preparation of salary schedules, below the rates specified in which they are not supposed to accept a position. With a view of maintaining the salary rates, members are in some instances required to refrain from seeking a position where a vacancy has occurred through the school board refusing to pay the scheduled salary, one of the fundamental principles of organized labour.

The associations of Government employees which are identified with organized labour have been discussed in a previous chapter of this report. Those included in this chapter are not so affiliated, and embrace organizations composed of various classes of employees of Dominion civil servants, as well as associations comprising employees of Provincial Governments, the objects of all of which are chiefly to speak collectively for their respective constituents on matters which they desire to bring to the attention of the proper authorities. There is also an association for war veterans employed in the Government service, the operations of which for the present are confined to Montreal, where it was established in 1922.

Another important group of associations included in this chapter are those embracing commercial travellers, some of which have been in existence for many years, during which time numerous privileges have been secured for their members. All have beneficial features through which large sums have been disbursed. The oldest of these organizations is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which in 1922 celebrated its semi-centennial year. Besides the regular bodies of commercial travellers there is the Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, a grouping of French-Canadian Roman Catholic commercial travellers' societies, which accepts as its principle "submission to the authority of the Church and adherence to directions from the Holy See," and is designed to direct its members towards the religious and social apostolate.

An association which was formed during 1923 is the Toronto Writers' Club, which has as its aim mutual helpfulness to novelists and other writers. In the report received concerning this body it is stated: "This club is not in any sense of the word a labour organization. Few of its members earn enough money to consider themselves in the same class financially with trade union members."

The Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men, which was known as the C.N.U.X., and which was formed in Vancouver in 1921, and which sought "the overthrow of capitalism, the cause of all wars and of all social evils from which we suffer," passed out of existence during 1923. Although there are in Canada a number of associations of ex-service men, all of which in their own way are endeavouring to render assistance to returned soldiers and sailors and to foster a spirit of comradeship, the only one which it is considered appropriate to give a place in this report is the Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors. This body was formed for the purpose of giving protection to ex-service men whom it was supposed were being discriminated against by members of labour unions.

There are four women's labour leagues in Canada, and though not directly connected with organized labour, membership in them is limited to working women and mothers, wives and daughters of trade unionists. An effort was made at the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to secure endorsement of women's labour leagues,

but the proposal was defeated. One other women's association, which, however, is mainly of an educational character, is the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario.

The International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, with a branch in Montreal, though not identified with the labour movement, approximates a trade union, its members being drawn from wage-earners in one of the personal service trades. The labour organization in North America which covers the same class of workers as the Geneva Association is the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, which body also has in Montreal a branch composed of waiters.

Besides the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals, which seeks the uniformity of legislation pertaining to fire prevention work, there is the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, which through an exchange of ideas seeks the best methods of fire protection. There are also two bodies composed of fire fighters, paid and voluntary, which have somewhat similar objects.

Included in this group is the Chinese Nationalist League, whose objects are enumerated, the chapter also containing references to the following organizations, whose chief officers with their addresses are also given (1) Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries, (2) St. John Hardware Clerks' Association, (3) Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, (4) Chief Constables' Association of Canada and other police associations.

ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

There are in each province of the Dominion associations of school teachers, the local bodies having affiliation with their provincial organizations, eight of which, including the associations of the four western provinces, three Ontario bodies and the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union, being connected with a Dominion association known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The objects of this body, which was formed in Calgary in July, 1920, are as follows:—

(a) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest;

(b) To provide machinery by which the various provincial organizations could be kept in touch with one another and through which mutual assistance could be quickly and readily given;

(c) The Dominion organization shall in no way interfere with the full liberties of the provincial organizations in dealing with matters concerning their own provinces.

The chief officers of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, affiliation with which is open to other provincial associations of teachers, are: President, H. C. Newland, M.A., LL.B., 11129 61st street, Edmonton, Alta.; Secretary, Harry Charlesworth, 410 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C. Similar information for the affiliates of the Federation is as follows:—

B. C. Teachers' Federation.—Pres., G. A. Fergusson, B.A., King Edward High School, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Harry Charlesworth, 410 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., J. E. Somerville, B.Sc., Parkdale School, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. W. Barnett, 10701 University avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., W. J. Bailey, 1304 King street, Regina, Sask. Sec., J. M. Thomas, Conquest, Sask.

Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—Pres., C. W. Laidlaw, 140 Helmsdale Road, East Kildonan, Man. Sec., G. J. Elliott, B.A., 701 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—Pres., Walter Clarke, B.A., Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., S. H. Henry, M.A., 226 Evelyn avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).—Pres., Miss H. G. Roberts, 102 Sanford avenue, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss Bertha Adkins, 11 Drake street, St. Thomas, Ont.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federations.—Pres., A. E. Bryson, Silverthorn, Ont. Sec., L. J. Colling, 93 Barnesdale avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union.—Pres., Lewis Lawther, Kensington, P.E.I. Sec., Miss Jean Tait, 37 Villa avenue, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

OTHER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Besides the organizations enumerated above there are four other associations of teachers of which the department has secured information. Their names, with chief officers, are as follows:—

Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Pres., H. Y. Haines, 14 Carleton street, Halifax, N.S. Sec., M. M. Coady, Antigonish, N.S.

New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Pres., W. J. S. Myles, St. John, N.B. Sec.—Treas., C. T. Wetmore, Hampton, N.B.

Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Pres., R. E. Howe, Westmount High School, Westmount, Que. Sec., A. W. Lang, 223 Madison avenue, Montreal, Que.

Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal.—Pres., J. D. Langevin, 2611 Hutchison street, Montreal, Que. Sec., M. Turhide, 3699 St. Hubert street, Montreal, Que.

ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

While some of the organizations embracing Government employees are connected with organized labour through their affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the bulk of such bodies are not so identified, and these are given a place in this group. The names of the several bodies connected with the labour movement have been recorded in previous chapters of this report, and include the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, Associated Federal Employees of Canada and the Saskatchewan Civil Service Employees. The associations of Dominion Government employees in some instances cover definite branches of the civil service, while it is understood the provincial bodies embrace all classes in one general organization. The objects of the civil service associations are in the main to speak collectively for their respective members on matters affecting conditions of employment. For the employees of the Dominion Government there is a Civil Service Federation, with which several group associations are affiliated, and which is designed to represent all branches of the service, and although itself not connected with organized labour, does not exclude membership to those bodies which are so affiliated. Among the names of associations of Dominion Government employees is included that of the Halcyon Club. This was originally intended as a social organization, but since the passing out of existence of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Halcyon Club has also become the medium of expression of the women in the Government service at Ottawa in regard to conditions of employment or other matters. The list of associations of Government employees, together with the names and addresses of the chief officers, so far as furnished, are as follows:—

ASSOCIATIONS OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

- Civil Service Federation of Canada.—Pres., D. L. McKeand, 157 Buena Vista Road, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ryan, 74 McDonald street, Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch).—Pres., Thos. Howell, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Henry Wey, Kamloops, B.C.
- Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.—Pres., Robert Colvin, Collector of Customs, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. H. Burns, Box 253, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Postmasters' Association.—Pres., T. J. Cumberland, Pincher Creek, Alta. Sec., R. G. Hanbury, Dundalk, Ont.
- Civil Service Association of Ottawa.—Pres., A. C. Campbell, 24 Lisgar St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., V. L. Lawson, 210 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).—Pres., Miss Florence M. Burt, 353 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Kathleen Macadam, 120 Florence St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Professional Institute of Civil Service of Canada.—Pres., F. H. Peters, P.O. Box 882, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., R. K. Odell, P.O. Box 882, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.).—Pres., W. E. Ditchburn, 353 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. Calderwood, 668 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C.
- Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.—Pres., Mrs. A. Mercier, 158 Guigues Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Mrs. Julia Daley, 254 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Public Works Federation.—Pres., Thos. G. Mathison, 134 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Simon McGarry, 389 Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto.—Pres., W. Wallace, 265 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. F. Powell, 86 Muriel Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association.—Pres., E. E. Baek, 212 South Franklin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., John Barr, 126 South Norah St., Fort William, Ont.
- Civil Service Association, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec.—Pres., Wm. Power, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec, Que. Sec., F. V. Moffett, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec, Que.
- Lachine Canal Employees' Association.—Pres., J. Bremen, 51 McCord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Hanson, 1898 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- Welland Canal Employees' Association.—Pres., Daniel Elliott, 69 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Naval Clerks' Civil Service Association.—Pres., John M. Creighton, Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Sec., Thos. Rogers, 64 Agricola St., Halifax, N.S.
- Meteorological Civil Service Association.—Pres., W. N. Irwin, 167 Langford avenue, Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. G. Carroll, 41 Grace St., Toronto, Ont.

ASSOCIATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

- Civil Service Association of Alberta.—Pres., J. W. Dodds, Land Titles Office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. T. Sullivan, Court House, Edmonton, Alta.
- Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.—Pres., L. F. Williams, Land Registry Office, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn, Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B.C.
- Provincial Civil Service Association of New Brunswick.—Pres., Geo. G. Melvin, M.D., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. E. McMullen, Dept. of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

Civil Service Association of Ontario.—Pres., J. T. Burke, Dept. of Labour, Spadina House, Toronto, Ont. Sec., N. H. Crow, Treasury Dept., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.

Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec.—Pres., J. B. Dionne, Court House, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. E. Beauchamp, Box 8, Faubourg, St. Johns, Que.

VETERANS' CIVIL SERVICE GUILD

An association in which active membership is confined to war veterans in the employ of the Federal or Provincial Governments was established in Montreal on March 29, 1922, under the name of Veterans' Civil Service Guild. Associate membership is permitted to returned men in the employ of municipalities, who have the right to attend meetings of the guild or any council thereof (provision being made for the formation of local councils where seven or more apply for membership), but are not eligible for office, nor have they the right to vote. Upon an associate member becoming an employee of the Federal or Provincial Governments he is permitted to apply for active membership. The application fee is not less than \$1 and the dues not less than \$4 per annum for active and \$2 for associate members. The objects of the Veterans' Guild are in the main similar to other organized bodies of civil servants. The officers are: President, Capt. W. J. Gerrard, Pine St., St. Lambert, Que.; secretary, T. Sullivan, 406 La Salle Road, Verdun, Que.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Canada five associations of commercial travellers, with beneficial features, all of which have large memberships. The oldest organization is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was established in Toronto in 1871 and incorporated by Act of Parliament on May 26, 1874, and by an amendment thereto granted further privileges in March, 1876. The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was formed in 1875 and incorporated in 1880; the Ontario Association was formed on December 23, 1876, and incorporated in Ontario on September 13, 1880; the Northwest Association was incorporated in Manitoba on May 23, 1887, incorporation being confirmed by the Dominion Government on June 21, 1906. The names of the associations and their chief officers are as follows:—

Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—President, J. Harry Dodgson, 33 Constance St., Toronto, Ont. Secretary, John A. Rutherford, 51 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.—President, Frank Sumner, 87 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que. Secretary, D. Campbell, 211 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.—President, Frank E. Harley, 43 Gerrard St., London, Ont. Secretary, Geo. T. Hair, 41 Gerrard St., London, Ont.

Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association.—President, C. E. Patterson, Westminster Apts., Halifax, N.S. Secretary, G. E. Faulkner, 102 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.

Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—President, S. J. Godwin, c/o J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man. Secretary, Fred. J. C. Cox, Winnipeg, Man.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

In addition to the above organizations of commercial travellers, there is the Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was formed in Montreal in 1917 as a result of the amalgamation of the Montreal Catholic Commercial Travellers' Club (organized September 20, 1914) with several clubs of a similar nature in the province of Quebec. The association, membership in which is limited to Roman Catholics who speak the French language, has as its principle "submission to the authority of the Church and adherence to directions from the Holy See." Its aim is to organize the scattered forces of the commercial travellers and to direct them towards the religious and social apostolate. President, Alphonse Lauzier, 183 King St., Quebec, Que.; Secretary, E. Rochette, 307 St. Valier St., Quebec, Que.

TORONTO WRITERS' CLUB

The Toronto Writers' Club was organized on April 9, 1923. The object of the organization is "to provide a club in which members of the writing fraternity may meet together and compare notes. Its aim is mutual helpfulness to the novelists, short story and feature article writers of Toronto. It is not a press club as the average run of newspaper reporters are not admitted. Membership is limited to 50 (men only) and members must have published copyrighted material of a worth while character." President, Arthur Heming, 72 Madison avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Secretary, Alan Irwin, Suite 23, 1215 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN WORKERS' FEDERATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors was formed in Montreal in 1919, during a strike in a local shipyard. The returned men, believing they were being discriminated against by the labour unions, organized the federation to protect their interests. The objects of the federation are as follows:—

- (a) To assist those who are members to obtain employment.
- (b) To obtain for those who are members such wages and working conditions as are essential to human well-being in accordance with present day standards.
- (c) To secure promotion and advancement for members, who, by their ability, diligence and strict attention to duty, are entitled to favourable consideration.
- (d) To aid members who are returned soldiers or sailors to acquire a knowledge of trades and occupations for which members and returned soldiers are adapted, and provide and create opportunities for members who engage in industry.
- (e) To prevent and repudiate any discrimination open or covert against members of the Federation or any returned soldiers or sailors who may apply for a position as an apprentice, helper or assistant in any trade, occupation or calling.
- (f) To suggest, recommend, promote and demand, such legislation as is likely to be an advantage to members of the Federation and returned soldiers or sailors, in so far as it may tend to promote the welfare of members and returned soldiers and sailors generally.
- (g) To give members any pecuniary assistance as the circumstances of the member in person requiring same may demand.
- (h) To do any and all things that will in any way contribute to the betterment and improvement of the social and economic position of the members and of persons and institutions that are deserving of such aid and support as the Federation can give.

Proviso. Each and every one of the hereinbefore mentioned objects shall be broadly interpreted.

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors may affiliate with any organization having similar or kindred objects, but only in so far as such affiliation will better permit the Federation to carry out its objects.

President, J. C. McHaffie, 51 Sicard Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.; Secretary, W. H. Cottrell, 320 Viau Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUES

There are four regularly constituted women's labour leagues in Canada, membership in which is open to working women, mothers, wives and daughters of trade unionists. The constitution of the league in Toronto debars from membership those who belong to either of the two old political parties. In the main the objects of these leagues include (1) the protection of women workers from an inadequate wage and extreme working hours through the organization of the workers and legislation, (2) to secure representation of women on all legislative bodies, (3) to supply at all times to all women wage-earners assistance in working out their industrial difficulties, and (4) to secure accurate information concerning conditions among women and children wage-earners leading to legislative action.

The Toronto Women's Labour League, which was formed on March 5, 1917, has for its president Mrs. McGarragh, 330 Western Avenue, Toronto, Ont., and the Secretary is Mrs. Custance, 211 Bilverton Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.

The Winnipeg Women's Labour League was originally organized in 1908, reorganized eight years later, lapsed and was re-established in September, 1922. President, Mrs. Helen Armstrong, 659 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man.; Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Rose, 350 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, Man.

The Calgary Women's Labour League was organized in June, 1919, at the time of the Winnipeg general strike. The chief officers are: President, Mrs. Ada Garrad, 206 27th Ave. S.E., Calgary, Alta.; Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Petrie, 218 9th St. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

The Edmonton Women's Labour League was organized on May 14, 1923. The president of this organization is Mrs. Jos. Mellard, 10034 109th St., Edmonton, Alta.; Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Adair, 10939 101st St., Edmonton, Alta.

UNITED WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was formed in May, 1920, and includes in its objects the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests. Membership is open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the principles of the federation (published in this report for 1920) and pay a per capita tax of \$1 per annum. The officers of the federation are: President, Mrs. W. F. Singer, 137 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont. Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Fester, 41 Park Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL GENEVA ASSOCIATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

The International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees is a mutual benefit society, and its members are waiters, captains and head waiters. In addition to its social and trade features (including an employment policy), the society gives voluntary aid to its sick members and members in distress. The parent body was established at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 21, 1877. There are branches of the association throughout the world, and these maintain affiliated relations with each other and the parent body "for the benefit of members who may be compelled to travel or who choose to live in one of the countries where the various branches of the institution are situated, carrying on a policy of reciprocity with the Geneva Federation in the various branches thereof." It was reported that the association had a total membership of 35,000 comprised in 360 branches in various countries. Prior to the war there were branches in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal, but these lapsed, and the Montreal unit was the first to be re-organized since the close of the war, now having a membership of 82. The president and secretary respectively of the general administrative board are F. G. Walther and K. Englehardt, and these officers may be reached at 143 West 44th street, New York, N.Y. The regional representative for Canada is E. T. Chmelar, and may also be located at the above New York address. The officers of the Montreal branch are: President, Venice Scaramuzza, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Que.; Secretary, Andrew Grimston, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Que.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN FIRE MARSHALS

The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals was formed in Vancouver on August 9, 1922, and has for its object the development of uniformity of action and legislation and generally to promote fire prevention work. Membership is open to all fire marshals, fire commissioners, insurance superintendents, fire prevention officers and any person who holds an executive office in any organized fire prevention league. President, J. A. Thomas, provincial fire marshal, Vancouver, B.C. Secretary, G. F. Lewis, 65 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

The Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs was established in 1908, the main object of which is educational, meeting annually for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on the best means for fire protection, and the methods to be employed for fire prevention. President, Chief A. Debeau, Verdun, Que. Secretary, Chief James Armstrong, Box 56, Kingston, Ont.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

The Firemen's Association of Ontario was organized in Toronto on August 29, 1899, and was incorporated on July 23, 1910. The aims of the association are to improve not only the methods of fire fighting, but also, in more recent years, to direct efforts towards fire prevention. President, Alf. Hillmer, Oakville, Ont. Secretary, W. J. Armstrong, 282 Western avenue, West Toronto, Ont.

EASTERN ONTARIO FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Eastern Ontario Firemen's Association was organized on October 10, 1913, receiving its charter on July 29, 1916. It was organized for the purpose of an annual exchange of ideas respecting fire fighting apparatus, as well as the best methods of fighting fire, and also any other matters affecting the progress and welfare of Eastern Ontario firemen. President, J. Bennett, Carleton Place, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, M. J. Neville, Pembroke, Ont.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANTS AND SECRETARIES

The Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries was formed in St. John, N.B., on November 13, 1922. The association, which is open to qualified commercial accountants and corporate secretaries of the Maritime provinces, is designed to afford to all members educational opportunities, including a technical library, lecture classes and examinations. President, S. H. J. Hargreaves, 30 Water street, St. John, N.B. Secretary-treasurer, Geo. Higgins, 41 Clarendon street, St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN HARDWARE CLERKS' ASSOCIATION

The St. John Hardware Clerks' Association, which has been in existence for some years, is included in this report for the first time. While the association has at times concerned itself with the economic conditions of its members, it is more of a social society. President, J. A. Ramsey, c/o T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., St. John, N.B. Secretary, Thos. Owens, c/o Emerson & Fisher, Ltd., St. John, N.B.

CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Ticket Agents' Association was organized in 1887, for educational, beneficial and social purposes. Membership is open to any ticket agent in charge of a coupon ticket office in Canada. Meetings are held annually. The chief officers for 1924 are: President, C. L. Van Gunton, Blenheim, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, E. de la Hooke, London, Ont.

CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Chief Constables' Association of Canada was organized in 1905. The objects of the association are:—

(a) A closer official and personal relationship among police officers in Canada, and concerted action in the pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime, (b) the compilation of criminal statistics and records, and the collection and dissemination among its members of information regarding the movements of criminals, (c) the encouragement, in so far as the same may be practicable, of uniformity in system and method of police administration, (d) the promotion of such legislation as will best tend to the suppression of crime, and the general improvement of the police service of Canada.

President, Chris. H. Newton, Chief Constable, Winnipeg, Man. Secretary-treasurer, Wm. Wallace, Asst. Inspector of Detectives, Police Headquarters, Toronto, Ont.

POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

The Police Association of Hamilton was formed April 12, 1921, for social and co-operative purposes, and is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario. President, Alex. Roughead, Central Police Station, Hamilton, Ont. Secretary-treasurer, Clarence Preston, Central Police Station, Hamilton, Ont.

The policemen of Toronto have an independent organization known as the Toronto Police Association, which was formed in 1919, after the former union of police had dissolved in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the propriety of policemen being connected with organized labour. The association is social and beneficial, and is officered as follows: President, William J. Annis, 129 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont. Secretary, David Gordon, No. 11 Police Station, Toronto, Ont.

CHINESE NATIONALIST LEAGUE

An organization composed of Chinese, which has its headquarters in Vancouver, is known as the Chinese Nationalist League. The league has been in existence for some years, and has a membership of 8,050 in the Dominion, 50 being females. The aims and objects of the Chinese Nationalist League are as follows:—

(a) To provide means for and assist in benevolent and charitable objects for education and social reform, and to develop, secure, maintain, encourage and extend a central control and organization to assist, utilize and co-ordinate the various public or private agencies, institutions and associations now carrying on similar work or operations, or which may hereafter be established, which shall be deemed advantageous in carrying on operations throughout Canada for the welfare of the society;

(b) To promote the higher education, profitable employment and social well-being of the Chinese resident in Canada, and other races, in every possible way;

(c) To purchase, take, have, hold, possess, retain and enjoy any property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, whatsoever, and for any or every estate or interest therein whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it, or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of this corporation;

(d) From time to time acquire, accept and receive by purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer in trust or otherwise, any kind of real or personal property and to use, apply and devote in whole or part the same or the income thereof for such public or private, religious, charitable, educational, patriotic or other objects as may be deemed best, or as may be required by the terms, conditions, trusts and objects of any such purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer or otherwise, and to carry out, perform and comply with such terms, conditions, trusts and objects;

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold membership in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this corporation or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this corporation;

(f) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(g) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of this corporation;

(h) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and generally in any way to do all such things as shall be calculated directly or indirectly to promote the best interests of the Chinese and other races throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(i) To advocate and secure possible remedies and assist in the enactment of ordinances and laws required to carry out the foregoing by means of bulletins, education or any other method of propaganda that may from time to time be considered advisable.

On two occasions application for incorporation of the league has been made, but both were refused. The latest application was made in August, 1921.

The president of the league is Yuh Ching, and the secretary Wong Quen Wah, their address being 529 Gore avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

The names of 61 associations are included in the list of organizations classed as "Non-Trade Union Organizations", the aggregate membership of which, as compiled from the information received from the several bodies, or as secured from other sources, is 85,562, an increase of 4,189 over the number of members comprised in this class of associations in 1922. The membership of the four groups into which the associations are divided, together with the number of organizations in each group, are as follows: Teachers, 13 associations, 17,385 members; Government employees, 23 associations, 15,838 members; commercial travellers, 6 associations, 40,686 members; other associations, 19, with 11,653 members. The eight teachers' associations indicated thus (*) are in affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Federation, their combined membership, which constitutes the numerical strength of the federation, being 12,926; the unaffiliated teachers' organizations have between them 4,459 members. Eleven of the associations of Dominion Government employees, which make up the membership of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, are also designated by an asterisk, and comprise a membership of 6,598. The remaining eleven associations of Government employees which accept individuals as members, five of which are composed of employees of Provincial Governments, comprise 9,240 members. In the table following is recorded the reported membership of each association, together with the number of affiliations, where the organization has subordinate branches, the figures in italics being those furnished in 1922, no report for 1923 having been received.

		Reported	
		Affilia-	Member-
		tions	ship
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS			
Canadian Teachers' Federation.. . . .	8	12,926	
*British Columbia Teachers' Federation.. . . .	37	1,650	
*Alberta Teachers' Alliance.. . . .	90	2,710	
*Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.. . . .	29	1,100	
*Manitoba Teachers' Federation.. . . .	60	1,650	
*Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.. . . .	14	1,518	
*Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).. . . .	75	3,600	
*Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.. . . .	80	300	
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.. . . .		1,187	
New Brunswick Teachers' Association.. . . .		720	
*Prince Edward Island Teachers' Union.. . . .		398	
Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.. . . .	4	1,352	
Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montréal.. . . .		1,200	

*Indicates affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES			
Civil Service Federation of Canada.. . . .	11	6,598	
*Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch).. . . .		29	
*Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.. . . .	200	2,500	
Canadian Postmasters' Association.. . . .		4,000	
*Civil Service Association of Ottawa.. . . .		2,000	
Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).. . . .		300	
Professional Institute of Civil Service.. . . .		970	
Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.).. . . .		253	
*Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.. . . .		120	
*Dominion Public Works Federation.. . . .	13	1,500	
Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto.. . . .		110	
*Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association.. . . .		200	
*Civil Service Association of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec.. . . .		47	
*Lachine Canal Employees' Association.. . . .		100	
*Welland Canal Employees' Association.. . . .		45	
*Naval Clerks' Civil Service Association.. . . .		34	
*Meteorological Civil Service Association.. . . .		23	
Civil Service Association of Alberta.. . . .	6	650	
Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.. . . .		475	
Provincial Civil Service Association of New Brunswick.. . . .		70	
Civil Service Association of Ontario.. . . .		1,100	
Veterans' Civil Service Guild.. . . .		562	
Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec.. . . .		750	

*Indicates affiliation with the Civil Service Federation of Canada.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS			
Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.. . . .		16,200	
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.. . . .		12,017	
Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.. . . .		3,645	
Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association.. . . .		1,656	
Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association.. . . .		7,102	
Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.. . . .		66	

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS			
Toronto Writers' Club.. . . .		25	
Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors (Montreal).. . . .		87	
Women's Labour League (Toronto).. . . .		35	
Women's Labour League (Winnipeg).. . . .		23	
Women's Labour League (Calgary).. . . .		30	
Women's Labour League (Edmonton).. . . .		15	
United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario.. . . .			
International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees (Montreal branch).. . . .		82	
Association of Canadian Fire Marshals.. . . .		23	
Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs.. . . .		313	
Firemen's Association of Ontario.. . . .	60	1,500	
Eastern Ontario Firemen's Association.. . . .	9	225	
Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries (Maritime Provinces).. . . .		26	
St. John Hardware Clerks' Association.. . . .		250	
Canadian Ticket Agents' Association.. . . .		203	
Chief Constables' Association of Canada.. . . .		200	
Police Association of Hamilton.. . . .		66	
Toronto Police Association.. . . .		500	
Chinese Nationalist League.. . . .		8,050	

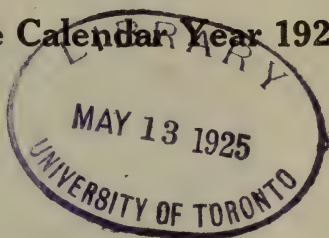
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

IN CANADA

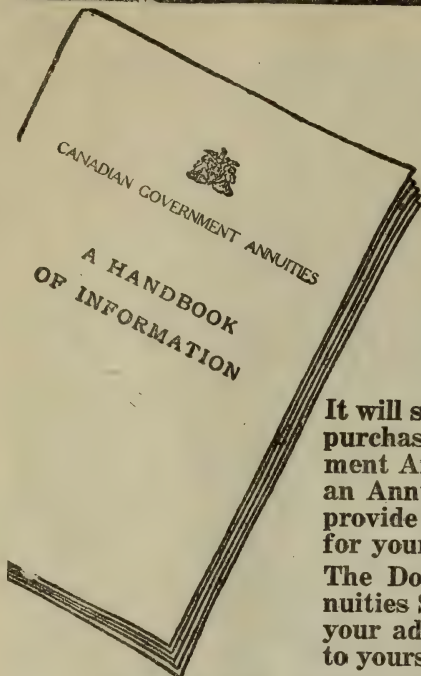
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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOUR ORGANIZATION
IN CANADA

(For the Calendar Year 1924)

Compiled and Published by the Department of Labour of Canada

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

To the Hon. JAMES MURDOCK, M.P.,

Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Fourteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1924. The report contains much information as to the nature of the labour organizations with which the Canadian workers are connected, and in addition gives complete statistics of organized labour in the Dominion. Particulars are also given concerning some of the activities of certain revolutionary organizations which are endeavouring to use the older established trade unions as the medium through which to propagate their principles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, March, 1925.

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LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Early Labour Unions Established in the Dominion of Canada—Fluctuations in Trade Union Membership—Decrease in 1924—Fourteen Years of Trade Unionism in Canada—Division by Trade Groups—Standing of Trades and Labour Congress—Membership of National and Catholic Unions—Organized Workers of the World—Passing of Samuel Gompers—Revolutionary Labour Organizations—International Federation of Trade Unions—Affairs in District 26—Labour in Politics—Trade Union Beneficiary Features—Non-Trade Union Organizations.

In a report discussing the leading aspects of labour organization in Canada during the calendar year 1924 it will not be out of place to mention briefly the beginnings of the movement in this country. According to records available, the first trade association in Canada was composed of printers, and was organized in the city of Quebec in 1827. It is not known whether this body lapsed or was absorbed by the Canadian Typographical Society, which was composed of both English and French printers and pressmen, and was an active body in the city of Quebec in 1836. This society was, however, dissolved in the following year, and was succeeded in 1855 by the Quebec Typographical Society, which continued until 1872, in which year the society was re-organized; two unions were established (No. 159 for the French-speaking printers and No. 160 for the English) under charters from the International Typographical Union. This last body, formed in 1852, in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the National Typographical Union, was in 1869 changed from a national to an international body by reason of its jurisdiction in 1865 having been extended to the provinces of Canada. With a view to a concentration of efforts, the two Quebec unions were merged in 1893, and a new charter (No. 302) was issued, under which the union is still functioning. The first union known to have been formed in Ontario was also composed of printers, and was organized in York (now Toronto) under the name of York Typographical Society, as early as 1832. This society, which lapsed in 1836, was reorganized in 1843 as the Toronto Typographical Society, and in 1866 became identified with the National Typographical Union (referred to above) as Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, and which is its present title.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization composed of metal mechanics, established a branch in Toronto in 1851, other branches being subsequently formed in Canadian localities. In 1888 the United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America was formed in Atlanta, Ga., and soon became a competitor for the organization of the craftsmen eligible for membership in the Amalgamated Society. The first Canadian lodge of the United States body was organized in Stratford, Ont. in 1890, and was granted charter No. 103. Lodge No. 111 and lodge No. 122 were formed in Montreal and Winnipeg respectively before the close of the same year. To meet the extension of its jurisdiction into Canada the United States body in 1891 changed its name and became the International Association of Machinists. Several clashes having occurred between members of the rival organizations, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1920, as a result of negotiations, withdrew its operations from Canada, and also from the United States, where local branches were also in existence, and left the whole North American continent to the International Association of Machinists. Another British labour organization which at an early date established local branches in Canada was the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers), which in 1860 chartered a branch in London, Ont., composed of members who had emigrated to Canada, twenty-one years before the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now the chief organization of woodworking mechanics in North America came into existence. After a series of conflicts between the members of these two carpenter unions, a solidification for trade purposes was effected in 1913, the members of the Amalgamated Society retaining their

connection with the parent body for its beneficial features. During later years other disagreements have occurred, the result being that in 1923 the United Brotherhood declared that the plan of solidification was no longer in effect.

In 1885 the Knights of Labour, an organization formed in the United States in 1869, membership in which was open to all classes of workers, began the establishment of local assemblies in Canada, chiefly in the cities of Quebec and Ontario, some of the assemblies having very large memberships. Mainly because of internal dissension which developed in 1893, the organization gradually lost its following, and of the seventeen Canadian assemblies which were operating in the province of Quebec in 1891 fifteen soon after this date passed out of existence. Two assemblies, both in the city of Quebec, survived for a while, and on the further disintegration of the Knights of Labour were revived as independent bodies, having no connection with a central organization, and as such, though not very strong, are still existing. A factor unfavourable to the Knights of Labour was the union of the international craft organizations under the banner of the American Federation of Labour, which was formed in 1881, and which now embraces in its membership the majority of trade unionists on the North American continent, while the Knights of Labour has only a small following located exclusively in the United States.

Thus printers may properly be termed the pioneers of trade union organization in the Dominion, a movement which, according to the figures published in 1912 in the First Report on Labour Organization in Canada, embraced at the close of 1911 a membership of 133,132, of which 119,415 members, comprised in 1,531 local branches, were identified with international trade unions, the remaining 13,717 members comprised in 191 branches, being connected with non-international bodies. At the close of 1913 the total membership of all classes of unions stood at 175,799. During the following three years the membership fluctuated, but in 1917 rose to 204,630; the highest level of membership was in 1919, when there were 378,047 organized trade unionists in Canada, comprised in 2,847 local branches, of which 260,247 were identified with international organizations having 2,309 Canadian branches. These figures show that the international following increased during 1919 by 58,815 members and 412 branches, notwithstanding the defections occasioned by the advent of the organization known as the One Big Union; the other groups, embracing (1) non-international unions, (2) national and Catholic unions, (3) One Big Union, and (4) independent units, had between them 117,800 members, comprised in 538 branches. Although the non-international bodies and independent units had losses, these were offset by the reported following of the Catholic unions and the One Big Union, the net increase for the four groups being 70,345 members and 161 branches. During the three following years trade union membership in the Dominion, as in many other countries, showed a steady decline, the standing in Canada at the close of 1922, according to information supplied, being 276,621, comprised in 2,512 branches. In 1923 there was an increase of 1,471 in members of all classes of unions, the total being 278,092, while the number of branches reported as being in existence stood at 2,487, a decline of 25.

The particulars furnished for the Fourteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization, covering the calendar year 1924, show that the slight gain in trade union membership recorded for 1923 has not been maintained, having been in fact followed by a decline. The only class of unions to show an increase was that comprising what are known as independent units, the number of which increased by nine and the reported membership being 1,967 more than in 1923. The three remaining classes of local branch unions in Canada had decreases as follows: (1) International, 45 branches and 1,862 members; (2) non-international, ten branches and 12,554 members; (3) national and Catholic, twelve unions and 5,000 members, the computation of these figures showing total losses of 58 in branches and 17,449 in members, the aggregate membership of all classes of trade unions in Canada at the close of 1924 being 260,643. The bulk of the membership decline, as noted above, was in the non-international group, the larger portion being accounted for by the decrease in the reported membership of the Canadian Federation of Labour, which sustained a loss of 10,784. The international craft organizations had a decline of 48 branches and 7,762 members, but the Industrial Workers of the World, an international industrial union body, according to returns received in the department, added three branches and increased its following by 5,900, having now 11,500 members in Canada, leaving the total international loss, as previously mentioned, at 1,862. The combined membership of all international organizations is therefore 201,981, approximately 78 per cent of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion identified with trade union bodies. The general officers of the One Big Union, which was formed in 1919, refused to supply particulars in 1923, and the requests for information for the present report being ignored, it is impossible to give any

definite particulars as to the present standing of the organization. The number of branches and the reported and estimated membership at the close of 1924 for each group of labour organizations operating in Canada are as follows:—

	Branches	Membership
International..	2,034	201,981
Non-international..	268	21,761
Independent units..	33	11,901
National and Catholic..	94	25,000
Totals..	2,429	260,643

The accompanying chart presents clearly the standing of organized labour in Canada for the past fourteen years, the period covered by these annual reports. Another chart shows the division by trade groups of the 260,643 organized workers in the Dominion. The group comprising railroad employees contains the largest number of members, having 75,130, representing 28.82 per cent of the total; the building trades comprise the second largest definite group with 26,648 members, or 10.22 per cent; public employees, personal service and amusement trades stand third, having 25,661 members, 9.85 per cent; the mining and quarrying group ranks fourth with 24,286 members, 9.32 per cent. The number of members contained in the other four definite groups, the paper-making trades in the present chart having been grouped with the printing trades, with percentages, are as follows: Other transportation and navigation trades, 21,348 members, 8.19 per cent; metal trades, 15,845 members, 6.08 per cent; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 14,290 members, 5.48 per cent; printing and paper-making trades, 13,703 members, 5.26 per cent. The group comprising all other trades and general labour embraces 43,732 members or 16.78 per cent.

SOME OF THE STRONGER INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS IN CANADA

The figures previously recorded indicate plainly that the majority of the organized workers in Canada are identified with the international organizations having jurisdiction over the North American continent. While some of the international bodies are but scantily represented in the Dominion, there are some which have a considerable following. There are thirteen out of 89 international organizations operating in Canada having each 5,000 or more members in the Dominion, most of which are identified with railroad operation or railway shop work. The names of the most numerous represented unions are given, ranking according to membership, in the following table, and between them they account for a total Canadian membership of 126,672 comprised in 1,099 local branches:—

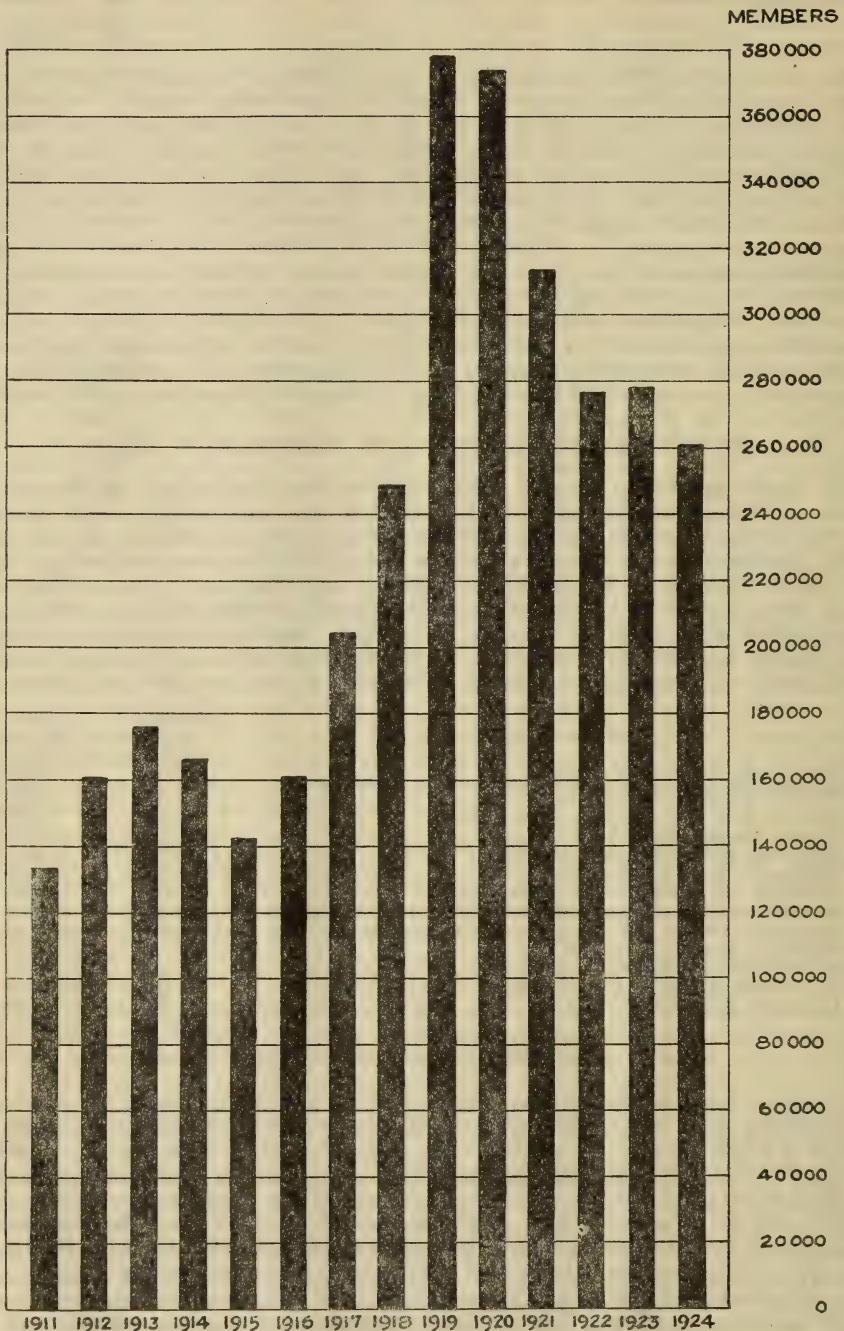
Name of Organization	Number of Canadian Local units	Reported membership of Canadian units.
Mine Workers of America, United..	65	20,500
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of..	95	14,409
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of..	155	13,300
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of..	114	12,070
Machinists, International Association of..	80	8,793
Clothing Workers, Amalgamated..	15	8,000
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of..	96	7,650
Railway Employees, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric..	28	7,500
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of..	104	7,257
Musicians, American Federation of..	46	7,000
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of..	13	7,000
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of..	136	6,639
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of..	102	6,554

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCES AND CHIEF CITIES

The province of Ontario, as usual, stands in first place as to number of local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units, having 1,005 branches, of which 765 reported a membership of 62,405; Quebec ranks second with 337, the reporting branches numbering 241, the membership reported being 45,202; British Columbia with 236 occupies third place as to branches, of which 181 reported 16,649 members; Alberta is fourth with 217 branches, 173 of which reported 17,670 members. The remaining five provinces in numerical order in respect of local branches are: Saskatchewan, 164 branches, 138 reporting 6,328 members; Manitoba, 133 branches, 111 reporting 11,160 members; Nova Scotia, 126 branches, 94 reporting 14,258 members; New Brunswick, 106 branches, 76 reporting 6,731 members; and Prince Edward Island, 11 branches, 8 reporting 412 members. Two of the national and Catholic unions are located in Ontario, the combined reported member-

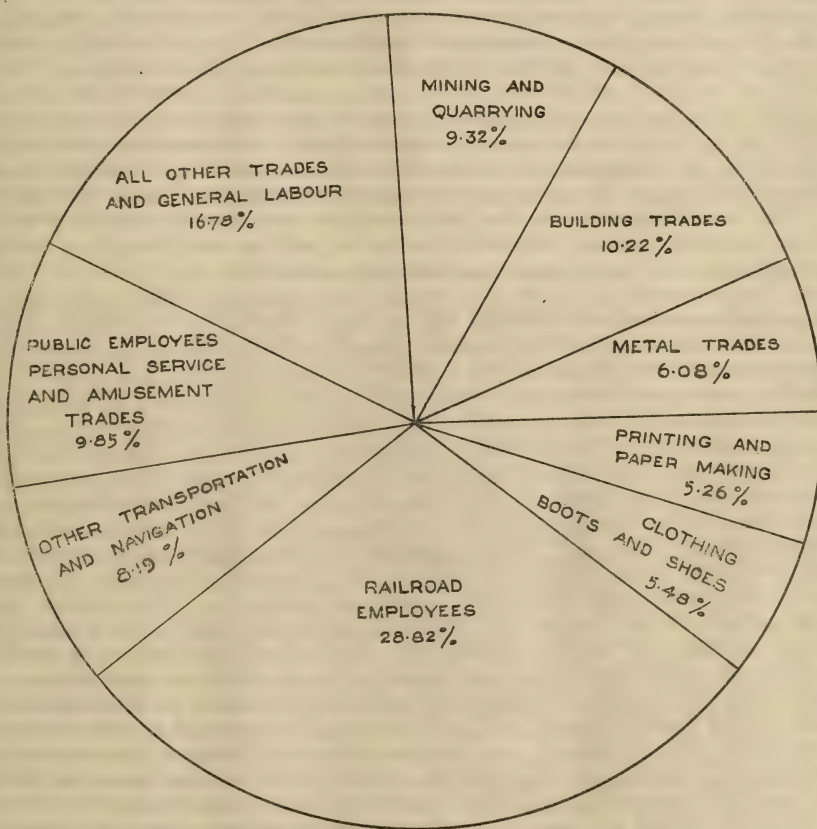
ship of which is 250; the remaining 92 unions are confined to the province of Quebec, and of these 62 reported a combined membership of 9,468.

FOURTEEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



In 34 cities in Canada there are twenty or more local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units, as compared with 31 cities in this class in 1923. These 34 cities with 1,370 local branches represent 58 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned, and with their 1,061 reporting branches comprise 56 per cent of the branches of all classes operating in Canada, as well as containing nearly 49 per cent of the entire trade union membership of 260,643 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations, or as secured from other sources. Montreal ranks first in the list of cities, and, including the 23 national and Catholic unions, has 169 local branches of all classes of unions, 121 of which reported 39,140 members; Toronto

TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA
BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES
1924



stands second with 137 branches, 91 of which reported 21,619 members; Vancouver occupies third place with 80 branches, of which 59 reported 10,119 members; Winnipeg has fourth position with 72 branches, 61 of which reported 7,790 members. The remaining 30 cities in order of number of branches are: Hamilton, 64 branches, 52 reporting 4,031 members; Ottawa, 63 branches, 53 reporting 5,118 members; Quebec, including 23 national and Catholic

unions, 59 branches, 36 reporting 4,734 members; Edmonton, 58 branches, 50 reporting 4,929 members; Calgary, 53 branches, 46 reporting 4,022 members; London, 52 branches, 44 reporting 3,547 members; Victoria, 43 branches, 37 reporting 1,857 members; Regina, 35 branches, 30 reporting 1,277 members; St. John, 34 branches, 26 reporting 2,513 members; Saskatoon, 33 branches, 28 reporting 1,275 members; Windsor, 32 branches, 23 reporting 1,586 members; St. Thomas, 30 branches, 22 reporting 2,094 members; Halifax, 29 branches, 23 reporting 1,222 members; Moose Jaw, 28 branches, 25 reporting 1,587 members; Fort William, 27 branches, 20 reporting 917 members; Brandon, 24 branches, 20 reporting 892 members; Brantford, 24 branches, 18 reporting 837 members; Stratford, 23 branches, 22 reporting 1,626 members; Lethbridge, 22 branches, 19 reporting 1,604 members; Moncton, 21 branches, 18 reporting 2,265 members; North Bay, 21 branches, 18 reporting 1,619 members; St. Catharines, 21 branches, 16 reporting 735 members; Sherbrooke, 21 branches, 13 reporting 592 members; Kingston, 21 branches, 13 reporting 502 members; Kitchener, 20 branches, 19 reporting 530 members; Peterborough, 20 branches, 17 reporting 527 members; Guelph, 20 branches, 17 reporting 521 members; Port Arthur, 20 branches, 14 reporting 960 members; Niagara Falls, 20 branches, 12 reporting 778 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 20 branches, 10 reporting 369 members.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Although the American Federation of Labour is the recognized head of the organized labour movement of the North American continent in so far as trade union affairs are concerned, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is the organization which speaks for the internationally organized workers in the Dominion on legislative matters. The congress, which was originally established in 1873, and re-organized in 1886, works in harmony with the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour, the latter body, as well as 57 of its more important affiliates, acknowledging the congress as the representative of organized labour in the Dominion on matters pertaining to legislation by affiliating their entire Canadian membership and paying the regular per capita tax thereon. The reports presented to the 1924 convention contained the names of the international and Canadian central organizing bodies, as well as the federations, trades and labour councils and local unions which had paid per capita during the fiscal year. The total membership was reported at 117,110, comprised in approximately 1,500 local unions, indicating decreases respectively of 4,732 and 180, as compared with the standing in 1923. The Congress does not interfere with the various international organizations in organizing their respective crafts in Canada, retaining only to itself the issuing of charters to purely Canadian central bodies, provincial federations, trades and labour councils, and to such bodies of workers as are not eligible for membership in a recognized international union. The congress accepts the decisions of the American Federation of Labour in all jurisdictional awards as between craft unions and refuses recognition to organizations which are encroaching on the jurisdiction of central bodies in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The conventions of the congress are held annually, and at these meetings demands for desired legislation are introduced. If the proposals are adopted, the executive council handles the matters coming under Dominion control, the provincial federations or provincial executive committees dealing with purely provincial legislation. The congress in 1920 became an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1922 affiliated with the International Federation of Working Women in respect of the female membership, and is represented by a vice-president on the last named body. The Canadian organization makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and also has representatives on various advisory councils operating in the Dominion. The trades congress is the organization representing the organized workers of North America on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, established under the League of Nations, the United States not having yet accepted membership in the league. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the congress, was in 1922 elected as one of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and as such attended the sixth session held in Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1924, and also was the delegate for the workers of Canada at the meeting of the International Labour Conference held subsequently in the same city. Many of the more important international organizations which have local branches in the Dominion maintain resident Canadian officials to supervise the affairs of their respective unions in this country, such officials keeping in close touch with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Canadian organized workers.

FEDERATIONS AND OTHER DELEGATE BODIES

The plan of labour organization as developed in North America by the various craft unions provides for the creation of certain delegate bodies, known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, each of which has its own particular functions. Many of these delegate organizations have been established in Canada and have become very important adjuncts of the labour movement, embracing in some instances all the members in Canada of a particular craft or of kindred trades. All of these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organization, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. There are in Canada 51 federations, 51 district councils and 48 trades and labour councils, particulars concerning all of which are given in their respective chapters.

The scheme of organization of the railroad employees, whose brotherhoods are among the best organized and most powerful international labour bodies operating in Canada, also makes provision for the establishment of committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed, such committees being composed of delegates from the local lodges of the respective brotherhoods. A chapter of this report contains lists of the various railroads over which such committees have jurisdiction. In addition to these adjustment committees four of the railroad brotherhoods have what are called legislative boards, the special duties of which are to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters, and for which purpose they maintain representatives in Ottawa.

The advance in labour organization has brought about the important office of business agent, sometimes referred to as the "walking delegate." A chapter of this report is devoted to a discussion of the duties of this position and contains a list of the unions in Canada reported to the department as maintaining business agents, together with the names and addresses of such officials.

NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

Catholic unions (or Christian unions as they are termed in Europe) were first established in Germany more than fifty years ago. On May 15, 1891, Pope Leo XIII issued an encyclical on "The Conditions of the Working Classes," in which were enunciated the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to social and labour action. These were later proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental principles for workmen's associations. The first union in Canada to accept the social doctrine of the Roman Church and to admit a chaplain was that of the shoe workers of Quebec, this course being adopted in 1901 following the adjustment of a dispute in the shoe industry by the Archbishop of the diocese. Some years later La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North) was established in Chicoutimi, active membership in which was confined to adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. (Following the formation of the Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees the Chicoutimi organization, whose membership was composed mainly of paper mill workers, passed out of existence during the year 1924.) Encouraged by the clergy, other unions of the same class were subsequently formed in various Quebec localities, all of which accepted for their guidance the declarations of Pope Leo XIII. While national and Catholic unions were originally designed to be exclusively for Roman Catholics, provision has been made to permit non-Catholics as associate members, who may vote but are not eligible to hold office. When the non-Catholic membership of a union reaches fifty they may form a non-Catholic section of the national and Catholic body and elect their own officers. To assist the Catholic unions in the city of Quebec the Secretariat of Catholic Syndicates was established in 1920, and is the local centre of their activities and an information bureau. To co-ordinate and promote the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada with a view to developing the professional, economic, patriotic and religious interests of Catholic workers in the Dominion there was formed in 1921 the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. This body has met regularly each year, and at the 1924 convention 77 delegates were present, representing 98 syndicates or unions. Mr. Pierre Beaulé, the president of the federation, attended the meeting of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1924, as one of the advisers to the delegates representing the Dominion Government.

The formation in Canada of trade unions on credal lines is repugnant to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and to the international labour organizations operating in the Dominion. Many of these latter bodies in their efforts to combat the growth of national and Catholic unions have sent organizers into the province of Quebec for the purpose of placing before the workers what they consider the superior advantages of being identified with the stronger international trade union movement. As a means of co-ordinating the activities of the international organizers conferences are held periodically in Montreal, the chief labour officials in that city taking part in the consultations.

Canada is the only British country in which there are sectarian trade unions, although in Great Britain there are organizations composed of Roman Catholic generally for particular Catholic purposes, one of which includes in its membership adherents of the faith who may be trade unionists and the other is made up wholly of Catholic members of trade unions, but in both cases the trade unionists confine their activities to defending Roman Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions. In the United States there is no semblance of Catholic trade unions, the chief officers of the international organizations, many of whom are known to be members of the Roman Catholic Church, being strongly opposed to their formation. In fact several of these officers are among those who have been instrumental in sending organizers into Quebec to counteract the work of the advocates of national and Catholic unions.

The Catholic trades union movement has made considerable progress in some European countries, there now being twelve countries having central federated bodies of unions composed of Catholic work people. To co-ordinate the work of these several organizations there is the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, a body established at The Hague in June, 1920, with which in addition to the federated bodies, thirteen craft unions of Catholic workers are affiliated.

The national and Catholic unions in Canada are formed along craft lines, and in addition to the local units there are delegate bodies consisting of trade federations and central labour councils. According to information received, there were at the close of the year 94 national and Catholic unions, 64 of which reported a combined membership of 9,718. The report from the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada gave 25,000 as the total membership of all Catholic unions in the Dominion.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

Besides the American Federation of Labour, which, as its name implies, is a federated body, though issuing charters to local unions where no affiliated craft organization has jurisdiction over a particular class of workers, there were at the close of the year 1924, so far as the department was able to secure direct information, 125 international craft organizations operating on the North American continent, 108 of which are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. Of the affiliates of the federation 78 have branches in Canada, the federation itself also having a number of local unions in Canada under direct charters; nine of the seventeen organizations not identified with the federation have branches in the Dominion; these, together with the Industrial Workers of the World, an industrial union body, which also has Canadian branches, make in all 126 international organizations in North America, of which 89 are operating in Canada, five less than the number recorded in 1923. The combined reported membership outside of Canada of the 79 international craft organizations which have branches in the Dominion, and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, including the directly chartered local unions of the federation, at the close of 1924 stood at 3,052,144; the membership outside of Canada of the nine organizations not connected with the American Federation was 581,695; the membership in the United States of the Industrial Workers of the World was 46,500, and adding 135,146 as the estimated membership of the 36 organizations which have no branches in Canada, make an aggregate of trade union members in the United States of 3,815,485.

MEMBERSHIP OF GROUPS COMPRISING BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The average paid-up membership of the British Trades Union Congress as given in the reports submitted to the 56th annual meeting held in Hull, England, from September 1 to 6, 1924, and at which Mr. J. A. McClelland, of Montreal, was present as fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was 4,328,235, a decrease of 41,033 as compared with the figures for 1923, when the membership was reported at 4,369,268. The membership of the congress is divided between the seventeen trade groups,

each of which has representation according to its numerical standing, as follows: Mining and quarrying, 789,411; railways, 446,241; transport (other than railways), 412,867; ship-building, 132,043; engineering, founding and vehicle building, 430,822; iron and steel and minor metal trades, 151,707; building, woodworking and furnishing, 355,431; printing and paper, 159,835; cotton, 236,649; textiles (other than cotton), 153,158; clothing, 92,889; leather and boot and shoe, 84,101; glass, pottery, chemicals, food, etc., 189,135; agriculture, 30,000; public employees, 143,864; non-manual workers, 63,610; general workers, 456,472. The mining, transport, printing and general workers' groups added to their following, the largest increase being in the last named, which had a gain of 65,795. The agriculture group remained the same as in 1923, but the remaining twelve had losses, the heaviest decrease being shown in the public employees' group which lost 26,600 members.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

In addition to the trade union standing in Canada information has been secured as to the number of organized workers in 43 other countries, including Brazil, Cuba, Dutch East Indies, Ireland (Free State), Iceland and Memel, figures for the trade union membership of which appear for the first time. Greece and Lithuania are dropped from the list, no information as to trade union standing being available. The statistical information here appended was obtained chiefly from the year book of the International Federation of Trade Unions and represents (with the exception of the figures for Canada and the United States, which were compiled from departmental records, and which are for the year 1924) the number of organized workers at the close of the year 1923. The aggregate number of organized workers of all classes in the 44 countries whose names appear in the accompanying table as at the close of 1924 was 36,796,149, of which (though not in direct affiliation) 16,506,475 located in 24 countries are sympathetic towards the International Federation of Trade Unions. At the close of 1923, the latest date for which complete information for the other 42 countries is available, adherents to other organizations included: (1) Denominational organizations in thirteen countries, with 2,349,523 members, in which is included the 25,000 members of the national and Catholic unions located in Canada; (2) Syndicalist bodies, with 404,700 members located in seven countries; (3) Communist organizations, with 5,245,889 members in ten countries; (4) Unclassified organizations, with 11,970,027 members located in 33 countries. As has been previously explained, in Great Britain and Canada and other British countries, as well as in the United States, there is a more clearly defined understanding as to the scope of trade union organization than prevails in some of the European countries where there are organized bodies which operate along political rather than industrial lines, and the membership of which is not confined strictly to wage-earners. For example, in the membership of the Italian organizations, as given by the International Federation of Trade Unions, are included 2,000,000 Fascisti members, who are alleged by certain labour bodies to be preventing the development of the old established trade union movement. Another body of a political character is the Communist Party, which has organizations, as previously mentioned, in ten countries, including Russia with 4,556,000 members and France with 350,000, all identified with the Communist Party. With this explanation the figures for all classes of organized workers in the countries enumerated, as prepared from information obtained from the sources mentioned, are given as follows:—

Argentina.. . . .	120,000	India.. . . .	300,000
Australia.. . . .	699,743	Ireland (Free State).. . . .	139,000
Austria.. . . .	1,117,192	Italy.. . . .	2,234,520
Belgium.. . . .	744,993	Japan.. . . .	123,551
Brazil.. . . .	100,000	Latvia.. . . .	23,658
Bulgaria.. . . .	49,803	Luxemburg.. . . .	12,600
Canada.. . . .	260,643	Memel.. . . .	4,047
Chili.. . . .	150,000	Mexico.. . . .	800,000
China.. . . .	300,000	New Zealand.. . . .	80,000
Cuba.. . . .	100,000	Norway.. . . .	90,497
Czecho-Slovakia.. . . .	1,504,923	Palestine.. . . .	10,736
Denmark.. . . .	302,904	Peru.. . . .	25,000
Dutch East Indies.. . . .	60,000	Poland.. . . .	769,811
Egypt.. . . .	12,000	Portugal.. . . .	50,000
Estonia.. . . .	30,000	Roumania.. . . .	78,206
Finland.. . . .	47,633	Russia.. . . .	4,556,000
France.. . . .	1,495,847	South Africa.. . . .	35,000
Germany.. . . .	9,193,359	Spain.. . . .	452,936
Great Britain and North Ireland.. . . .	5,405,000	Sweden.. . . .	400,022
Holland.. . . .	544,900	Switzerland.. . . .	298,901
Hungary.. . . .	191,542	United States.. . . .	3,815,485
Iceland.. . . .	4,000	Yugo Slavia.. . . .	59,692

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FEDERATIONS

For the purpose of maintaining international relations between unions of the same craft in the different countries, and of unifying their activities, international trade federations (or secretariats) have been established, 28 of which are in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions. All of these federations have their headquarters in Europe and embrace in their affiliations the trade secretariats of many countries, the combined membership in some instances running into millions. According to the latest information, seven of these international trade federations have in affiliation labour organizations which have local branches in Canada, their names and those of the affiliates with Canadian branches being (1) International Clothing Workers' Federation, affiliates International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Journeymen Tailors' Union; (2) International Miners' Federation, affiliate United Mine Workers of America; (3) International Metal Workers' Federation, affiliate International Association of Machinists; (4) International Secretariat of Stoneworkers, affiliate Granite Cutters' International Association of America; (5) International Association of Textile Workers, affiliate United Textile Workers of America; (6) International Transport Workers' Federation, affiliates the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the International Longshoremen's Association; (7) International Union of Federations of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades, affiliate Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union. The names of the international federations which have in affiliation trade unions operating in North America, but which have no branches in Canada, with names of the affiliates are (1) World Association of Diamond Workers, affiliate Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America; (2) International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Employees, affiliate International Federation of Workers in Hotel, Restaurant, Lunch Room, Club and Catering Industry. All of the above mentioned affiliates of the respective international trade secretariats, with the exception of the last-named, are connected with the American Federation of Labour. The names of the remaining international trade secretariats are as follows: International Federation of Building Workers, International Federation of Bookbinders and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Printers, International Federation of General Factory Workers, International Union of Hairdressers, International Federation of Glassworkers, International Union of Woodworkers, International Secretariat of Furriers, International Landworkers' Federation, International Federation of Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Painters and Kindred Trades, International Confederation of Musicians, International of Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Employees, International Federation of Workers in Public Services, International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers, International Secretariat of Tobacco Workers, International Secretariat of Carpenters, International Federation of Hatters.

PASSING OF SAMUEL GOMPERS

It is fitting that in a report on labour organization in Canada during the year 1924 mention should be made of the passing on December 13 of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, a position he had held almost uninterruptedly since shortly after its formation in 1881. Shortly prior to his death Mr. Gompers, who was in his 75th year, had presided at the 44th annual convention of the federation, held in El Paso, Texas; from thence he had journeyed to Mexico City to be present at the inauguration of President Calles and to attend the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, of which he was also president. The strain proved to be too much for Mr. Gompers in his enfeebled condition, and he became seriously ill. When he realized that the end was approaching Mr. Gompers asked to be taken north at once, as he wished to die on the soil of the United States, his adopted country. In his final rally he called in and talked briefly with several of his associates and gave simple directions for his funeral. The funeral was held on December 18, interment being made in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y.

Samuel Gompers was born in London, England, on January 27, 1850, of Dutch-Jewish parents, and early took up the trade of his father, that of cigarmaking. In 1863 his parents emigrated with him to America, where the son Samuel finished his trade, and later assisted in organizing the Cigar Makers' International Union, of which he was vice-president at the time of his death. When the American Federation of Labour was formed in 1881, Mr. Gompers was offered the presidency, but refused, and served as vice-president. The next year he became president, and with the exception of 1894, has been re-elected successively

as the head of the organization. Under his guidance the A. F. of L. developed into one of the most powerful and influential labour bodies in the world. During his term of office Mr. Gompers held many other important positions, and there was hardly a national movement of social or industrial reform in North America in which he did not give his service in some capacity or lend his active support. In 1917, Mr. Gompers, anticipating that the United States would inevitably be drawn into the Great War, called together the heads of the largest international labour bodies, and in secret session plans were laid for the A. F. of L. to present a united front in support of all United States war activities. Subsequently, he served as chairman of the Labour Committee of the Council of National Defence. In this capacity he visited Canada in April, 1918, and by request delivered an address to the members of the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Gompers waged the strongest of opposition to radicalism in all its forms, and although he always sought to guard the labour movement from extremes, he was never known to falter when the occasion demanded vigorous action. While the life and work of the late president of the A. F. of L. were eulogized in the public and labour press, as well as by those with whom he had been intimately associated for many years, the estimates of his worth emanating from communist sources were, not so commendatory. Two typical articles from communist sources on the deceased labour leader are reproduced in the present report and illustrate their general character.

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The Third (Communist) International, which was organized on March 6, 1919, was the agency through which the Red International of Labour Unions was established in Moscow in July, 1921. The communist body, which is a revolutionary political organization, declares object to be "a struggle with force of arms for the suppression of the international bourgeoisie and the creation of an international soviet republic as a transitional stage for the complete suppression of the state." The Red International was set up to aid in permeating the trade unions with communist doctrine, these bodies being declared to be the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class. The Canadian affiliate of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. To assist in the propagation of the communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communists' League, a body sponsored by the Communist Party, and which is in affiliation with the Young Communist International of Moscow. The official representative in North America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League, local branches of which are operating in Canada. The Red International, with which only one Canadian organization, viz., the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, is affiliated, is in direct opposition to the International Federation of Trade Unions, and since its inception has been most pronounced in condemnation of the last-named body, which is frequently referred to as the "Amsterdam yellow international." The Red International is opposed to the craft system of labour organization, and is endeavouring to bring about a plan of industrial unionism similar to that in Russia, where the workers in a particular industry are members of the one union. To this plan the Trade Union Educational League and the Communist Party of Canada are committed, and by a system known as "boring from within" their adherents are using their efforts in the unions to which they belong to secure support for industrial unionism as well as for other portions of the programme of the Communist International. At the third meeting of the Red International held in Moscow in July, 1924, at which Canada and the United States were represented, a particularly Canadian programme was adopted for the members of the Trade Union Educational League, in which is outlined a policy which if adopted would upset the existing order, and though its advocates claim that it is not designed to create a cleavage between the labour movements of Canada and the United States, many well-known trade unionists believe otherwise, and for this reason they do not view the proposals as being in the best interests of the Canadian organized workers. Through the agency of members of the T. U. E. L. and the Communist Party, who are also members of trade unions, resolutions on some of the items in the programme for Canada as prepared by the Red International were introduced at the 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, viz., (1) organization of the unemployed, (2) autonomy for the Canadian members of international labour organizations with headquarters in the United States, and (3) amalgamation of existing craft unions. The resolutions on the two latter propositions were defeated, the congress re-affirming its former decision in favour of the existing plan of organization. In regard to the first proposal requesting the congress to assist in the organization of the unemployed with a view to demanding work at trade union rates

or maintenance on the same basis of payment, the convention approved of a modified motion in favour of trades and labour councils assisting in the organization of the unemployed so as to co-ordinate their efforts to secure employment. In conformity with the policy of the T.U.E.L. in trade union elections, the Canadian representative of the league and the secretary of the Communist Party were nominated for president and vice-president respectively of the Trades and Labour Congress, but both were defeated. The Dominion of Canada is the fourth district of the Trade Union Educational League, the territory being divided into eastern and western sections with Fort William as the dividing line, and for the Canadian section an official journal was established in November, 1924, under the name of The Left Wing, Mr. Tim Buck, the Canadian representative of the league, being the editor. Wherever opportunity offered adherents of the league have been active during the year in endeavouring to propagate the communist doctrine, but information could not be obtained as to the number of members identified with it. Reference was made in this report for 1923 to the trial and jury disagreement in the case of W. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, charged with a violation of the anti-syndicalism law of the State of Michigan. C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' Party of America, was also indicted on the same charge, and was convicted. Ruthenberg appealed his conviction, being allowed his freedom on bonds in the meantime. The appeal was heard on October 17, 1924, by the Supreme Court of Michigan, the conviction was sustained and Ruthenberg sentenced to a term of from three to ten years with a fine of \$5,000. Ruthenberg subsequently entered an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and although bail was originally refused, he was later given his freedom on bonds of \$7,500 pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Michigan statute under which he was convicted.

In addition to giving support to the programme of the Red International of Labour Unions the Communist Party of Canada has concerned itself with the Canadian Labour Party, with sections of which branches of the Communist Party have been admitted to membership. In some localities the Communists appear to be the dominant factor in directing the energies of the C. L. P., an organization which they are desirous of transforming into a Canadian Farmer-Labour Party, in accordance with a suggestion which was made to the third convention of the Communist Party of Canada in a letter from the executive committee of the Communist International, in which were given certain instructions in regard to Canadian affairs. While the doctrine of the communists and their "boring from within" process have not appealed to the great bulk of the trade unionists in Canada or the United States, there are a number who have given support to the communist programme.

To combat the activities of those who have become identified with the Communist Party and the Trade Union Educational League, commonly known as "Reds", some of the old-established labour organizations have taken drastic action, expulsion of members being resorted to, and charters of subordinate branches being in some instances revoked. One of the most recent to adopt the latter course was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which body cancelled the charter of lodge No. 673, at Harrisburg, comprising 400 members, because the lodge had issued a circular to other unions of train service employees advocating amalgamation. The 1924 convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union upheld the decision of the general executive board of that organization in prohibiting membership in the Trade Union Educational League, and expelled from the convention and also from the union members who were known to be identified with the league. The expelled members were later, on application, permitted to rejoin the union on declaration that they would not longer be connected with the league. For the next two years they will be on probation, during which time they will not be eligible for office. Seven members of Toledo lodge No. 105 of the International Association of Machinists, who were also members of the T. U. E. L., were expelled from the organization, not so much because of their connection with the league, but because they in their league propaganda attacked the grand lodge officers. The expelled members carried their case to the 1924 convention of the association, but the action of the president in expelling them was sustained. Sixteen Los Angeles members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were expelled in March, 1924, by the general president for their connection with the T. U. E. L. The action of the president was upheld by the executive board, which decided that in order to secure reinstatement fifteen of the expelled members must declare their severance from the league and never again give it recognition or support. They are required to pay all back dues and will not be permitted to hold office in a local branch of the brotherhood for a period of five years. In the case of the remaining member the expulsion is permanent. Against these expulsions from the trade unions the Red International of Labour Unions enjoins its adherents to carry on a steadfast struggle, and to seek readmission without delay, declaring

that when communists are outside the unions it is more difficult for them to pursue their propaganda. Under these circumstances the conditions imposed for re-entry to the unions are more easily understood.

Because the Central Council for Political Action had departed from its understood policy of not allowing communist propaganda at its meetings the Halifax Trades and Labour Council withdrew its delegates from the political body with a view to having the rank and file adhere strictly to trade union policy. The United Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, established in 1922 with the object of assisting needy members to secure employment, amended its constitution so as to debar communists from membership and thus prevent them from using the association for propaganda purposes.

The Belgian Federation of Labour in August, 1924, adopted a resolution debarring members of the Communist Party from holding any office in the federation or any of its affiliated unions. The opponents of the resolution declared that its adoption meant the exclusion of communists, but the sponsors for the motion pointed out that so long as they made no effort to carry out instructions from Moscow they would not be interfered with.

As on two previous occasions, the British Labour Party refused to accept the affiliation of the British Communist Party, the vote on the proposal at the 1924 convention being 193,000 in favour to 3,185,000 against. The convention also declared communists to be ineligible for endorsement as Labour candidates for Parliament, and further decided to debar communists from membership in the Labour Party.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, chairman of the executive of the British Labour Party, who was one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress to the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour, in his address to the delegates, referring to the communists, said:—

But although I can understand and even respect the sincerity of the Russian worker, I have nothing but contempt for those few in our own ranks who by giving lip service to communism seek to disrupt and weaken our trade unions and our political Labour party. Professing a desire to promote solidarity, their efforts are all directed to the task of embarrassing the leaders; of promoting strikes which end in defeat, and of sowing the seeds of ill will. . . . I have no use for the creature, who, in order to achieve prominence for himself, stabs better men in the back, by slander, by falsehood or by innuendo. These are the methods of the British communists, their code of morality takes no stock of the old fashioned virtues of adhering to one's word, of truth telling, or of toleration. If the democracy of the future was to be inspired by their ideals, then the world would be no place for civilized human beings, but would become a human menagerie in which the law of tooth and claw would again prevail.

Mr. Peter Grassman, vice-president of the German Federation of Trade Unions, who was also a fraternal delegate to the A.F. of L. convention, referring to communist propaganda in Germany, said:—

It is obvious that the trade union leaders and their point of view are hated to the utmost by the communists, whose aim is to conquer the unions in order to make them the instruments for the political purposes of the dictators in Moscow—to make Germany a Bolshevistic state. With remarkable tenacity they have agitated within the German trade unions for the past five years. Although they brought us into trouble sometimes, they have never reached their goal—to-day less than ever. As a real mass movement communism in Germany is of no account. . . . As to Germany, communism can be looked upon as a mental disease caused by the terrible times we passed through. But it disappears when one can have some hope for a better future.

It was reported late in 1924 that the Australian Labour Party had refused to permit any affiliation with the communists. The Mexican Federation of Labour also refused recognition to a communist delegate and declared that it would oppose the establishment in Mexico of communist parties directed by the Third International of Moscow.

The communists assert that they are desirous of building up a united front of labour against capitalism with a view to establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat. (Reference to a suggestion for a conference of representatives of the Russian unions and the International Federation of Trade Unions with a view to establishing trade union unity will be found in a later section of this summary.) In order to carry on their propaganda members of the Trade Union Educational League and the Communist Party have been active during the year both through their press and on the platform. The international organizations and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada have been contemptuously referred to and their officers accused of blocking the way to the emancipation of the workers. The officers of the congress are termed "reactionaries and standpatters," who are "responsible for some of the most terrible setbacks and defeats of any labour movement in the past."

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The International Federation of Trade Unions, sometimes referred to as the Amsterdam International, was originally established in 1901, and was reorganized in July, 1919. The objects of the federation, to which only one central labour body from each country is entitled to membership, include: (1) Unity of the international working class, (2) promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement, (3) the development of international social legislation, and (4) to avert war and combat reaction. Among the methods proposed to achieve the aim of the federation are: (1) Close co-operation with its affiliations and other bodies, (2) giving support to trade union activities where such is desired, (3) the collection and compilation of statistics and information concerning the trade union movement, and (4) propaganda in favour of arbitration and disarmament. The American Federation of Labour, although participating in the reorganization of the International Federation, has not seen fit to continue its affiliation, alleging among other reasons for its withdrawal that the Amsterdam body through its appeals had committed the organization to certain revolutionary principles, and also claimed that the dues were too high. The labour movement of the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the congress having been admitted into membership in June, 1920. The Red International of Labour Unions, formed in Moscow in August, 1920, in direct opposition to the Amsterdam body, had no sooner come into existence than it launched a campaign of vituperation against the federation and its officers, declaring that the organization lacked the essentials for uniting the working classes of the world, and bitterly vilified its chosen officials. In order to undermine the International Federation and its affiliates the adherents of the Red International resorted to the "boring from within" process, whereby the followers of the Moscow body endeavoured to carry on propaganda in favour of the communist doctrine. The result of this system has led to many splits in the labour movement, more especially in the European countries, and which have been referred to in earlier issues of this report. In 1923 the International Federation repudiated a conference of representatives of the International Federation of Transport Workers, an affiliate of the Amsterdam body, and the All-Russian Transport Workers' Unions, affiliated with the Red International. Subsequently the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions proposed to the Amsterdam International the convening of a conference of delegates representing both organizations for the purpose of establishing a united front of labour against the danger of war and Fascist reaction. Correspondence on this suggested rapprochement has been carried on during the year, and the subject was also discussed at the convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Vienna, Austria, in June, 1924. The federation laid down as one of the conditions of admitting the Russian trade unions to membership the acceptance of its rules and constitution. The position of the federation in the international labour movement was defined by the convention, in which the following reference to the communists appeared:—

The communist parties are striving for domination over the trade unions, according to orders received from the Communist International. They attempt to seize the leadership of the unions in order to use the organized masses for their party ambitions. They reject the trade unions' struggle of the working class, they defame the trade union movement and shrink from no means to fight the trade unions. The splitting up of the labour movement which has taken place in many countries and the growth of political and economic reaction which is the result thereof are mostly their work. The Communist International has created the Red International of Labour Unions to oppose and destroy the I.F.T.U.

Following the convention of the International Federation further correspondence passed between it and the All-Russian Council on the matter of organizational unity of the international trade union movement, the last named body contending that to put forth as a preliminary condition the acceptance of the federation's rules and constitution is contrary to the coming negotiations and to the aims of unity, and suggested a meeting without any conditions on either side. The Red International of Labour Unions at its meeting in Moscow favoured a general international congress of labour unions identified with it and those affiliated with the International Federation on a basis of proportional representation for the creation of a new united international. The subject of the rapprochement of the Russian unions and the International Federation came before the British Trades Union Congress at its convention in September, 1924, but no action was taken, although subsequently it was suggested that the general council of the congress be empowered through the I.F.T.U. to bring the parties together. A resolution favouring the proposed conference was brought before the 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but it was defeated. The press reports of the I.F.T.U. of November 20, 1924, gave an interesting

side light of the attitude of the communists on the question of trade union unity, in which extracts from speeches of prominent communist leaders were given. Zinovieff, president of the Communist International, among other things was reported to have said: "If anyone really thinks there is a chance of an honest alliance with the Amsterdammers, he is quite mistaken. If I had really desired union with the Amsterdammers, I ought to be thrown out. At any rate, that is what I should do with anyone who desired unity with them".

The International Federation of Trade Unions has the national centres of 23 countries in affiliation, representing an approximate membership of 17,000,000, as well as 28 international trade secretariats.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN

The International Federation of Working Women was permanently established in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1921, by representatives of women workers who had met in conference just previous to the assembling of the third International Labour Conference of the League of Nations. The first meeting of the women's representatives was held in Washington, D.C., in October, 1919, at which the federation was tentatively formed. The aim of the federation is to unite organized women with a view to improving the standard of life of the workers throughout the world. In 1922 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada affiliated with the federation in respect of the female membership of the congress and appointed a representative as vice-president for the Dominion. In June, 1924, the International Federation of Working Women met in joint conference in Vienna, Austria, with the International Federation of Trade Unions, as a result of which a number of decisions were arrived at in regard to co-operation between the two organizations.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

The chief industrial union in North America is the Industrial Workers of the World, which claims to be the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, and has as an objective the abolition of the wage system. The only other central industrial union is known under the name of the One Big Union, a body which so far as Canada is concerned had its inception in Calgary, in March, 1919. The Industrial Workers of the World, which is more generally known as the I.W.W., was formed in 1905, among its founders being the late Daniel DeLeon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, and Wm. D. Haywood, who in 1921 fled to Russia while out on bail pending appeal of his conviction under the indictment entered in Chicago by the United States Government. Under this indictment members of the I.W.W. were charged with interfering with the execution of certain wartime measures, and 94 members of the organization were convicted. The I.W.W. was originally designed to be a political as well as an industrial organization, but at the convention in 1906 a split occurred over the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) endorsing in a Colorado election certain candidates not identified with any radical party, the result being that the president, C. O. Sherman, who was accused of being a party to this proceeding, was ousted from office, and the position of president subsequently abolished. In 1908 the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was discarded, and De Leon and his followers who opposed this action were expelled. The expelled members immediately set up what was termed the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the original platform of the parent body being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit faction adopted the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and a few years later changed its headquarters to New York State. This organization never made much headway, and during 1924 passed out of existence. Following the convictions in Chicago, demands were made for the release of the prisoners, the I.W.W. being aided in its campaign by the American Civil Liberties Union. Subsequently pardons were granted to a number of the prisoners, some of whom, however, refused to accept the pardons under the conditions attached. Upon release of the latter they immediately instituted a hostile campaign against those who had accepted clemency, some of whom had resumed activity in the organization. The 1923 convention of the I.W.W. sustained the action of those who had taken advantage of the clemency extended, and ordered a cessation of attacks upon them under penalty of suspension from the organization. For violation of this convention order three members were suspended by the secretary-treasurer and the chairman of the general executive board. Objection to this proceeding was taken by the five other executive board members, who subsequently rescinded the suspension order, and in turn suspended the chairman of the executive board. This action led to charges and countercharges on the part of the disputants, an injunction being applied for in the Superior Court at Chicago by

the Rowan-Bowman faction which represented the five members of the executive who were in conflict with Doyle and Fisher, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the executive board respectively. Influence was exerted to have the contending parties settle their differences out of court. After a number of postponements, during which efforts were made to break the deadlock, the Doyle-Fisher faction issued a call for a special convention to deal with the controversy followed by a like summons from the opposing faction. The rank and file, however, demanded that only one convention should be held, this being finally arranged. During the dispute announcement was made that the communists had previously endeavoured to have the I.W.W. link up with the Red International of Labour Unions of Moscow, and the committee of communists who had made this proposal lined up against those who had applied for the injunction, and whom they termed the secessionists. The special convention met in Chicago on October 13, 1924, the credentials of delegates supporting both factions being honoured. After three days of bickering, during which the affiliated unions of the I.W.W. were communicated with as to the constitutionality of the convention, and which was endorsed by the majority, the proceedings commenced. One of the first acts was to remove from office the leaders of both factions to the controversy; to repudiate their actions and to appoint a temporary committee of administration. This committee was authorized to represent the entire I.W.W. in the injunction action which was still pending. The four suspended officers of the Rowan-Bowman faction who refused to appear before the convention for a hearing were expelled from the organization, the expulsion being subject to a referendum vote. Doyle, the former secretary-treasurer, was exonerated from charges arising out of the controversy, but was discharged from office. Fisher, the former chairman of the executive board, was found guilty of two violations of the constitution, and was likewise discharged from office. The convention, which redrafted the constitution of the organization, accepted the preamble as appears in this report, but referred its interpretation to the incoming executive board. The convention lasted 26 days, during which, it is understood, there was considerable discord. Temporary officers were named to administer the affairs of the organization until regular officers were elected. As an outcome of the controversy, instead of harmony being restored, the I.W.W. is again split, the Rowan-Bowman faction, which declared the convention illegal, having set up a rival organization, with headquarters in Chicago, where the office of the parent body is also located. While the convention was in session the injunction was before the court on several occasions. Offers were made to the Rowan-Bowman group to settle out of court or to submit the question to a referendum vote of the membership, but both suggestions were refused. During the convention advocates of communist doctrine endeavoured to secure a conference with representatives of the I.W.W. This request was denied, as was also one seeking permission for communist representatives to address the delegates.

The temporary injunction issued by Judge Busick in August, 1923, against I.W.W. activities in Sacramento county, California, was in November, 1924, made permanent, and is apparently now applicable to the whole state, in so far as the I.W.W. is concerned.

Soon after its formation in 1905 branches of the I.W.W. were established in several localities in Western Canada. These, however, gradually passed out of existence, the remaining Canadian branch disappearing in 1915. On September 24, 1918, the I.W.W., together with some other organizations, was declared unlawful by the Dominion Government. The ban was removed on April 2, 1919, the criminal code having been amended to cover illegal associations. Although a number of members of the I.W.W. were known to be located in various parts of the Dominion, no serious effort was made to re-establish branches until 1922, when owing to objection on the part of certain members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, to the organization becoming an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions, they left the independent union of lumber workers and formed Vancouver branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120 of the I.W.W. Two other branches were subsequently established in British Columbia in 1923, viz., marine transport workers at Vancouver and lumber workers at Cranbrook. In February, 1924, as a result of a strike, an injunction was obtained against the officers and members of the Cranbrook branch, to restrain the strikers from picketing. The companies involved also asked for damages amounting to \$105,340.41. On June 24, when the injunction came up for trial the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, with which the companies concerned are affiliated, paid \$2,450 to the I.W.W. to settle the case out of court. In 1924 the I.W.W. absorbed a number of lumber workers who were formerly connected with the O.B.U. (which will be later referred to). During the 1924 harvesting season in western Canada a large number of members of the I.W.W. invaded the grain fields. Complaints were made that they were endeavouring to create discontent amongst the harvesters, and several were

arrested and sent to jail on charges of vagrancy. Appeals were taken against four convictions, the officers of the I.W.W. in Chicago retaining counsel on behalf of the imprisoned members. In three cases the convictions were quashed, while in the remaining one the offender was adjudged technically guilty of vagrancy, but as he had spent nearly three weeks in jail before bail was obtained, he was released. It is understood that the I.W.W. has secured some recruits among the metal miners in Northern Ontario, mostly the remnants of the former unit of the O.B.U. which at one time existed in the district.

Immediately following its formation the I.W.W. claimed a membership of 400,000, but it is understood that the actual paid-up membership was considerably below this figure. In 1906 the reported membership was 60,000, but in 1913 it declined to about 14,000. In 1917 the membership was given at 90,000, and in 1921 was understood to be approximately 12,000. In 1922 the membership was nearly 44,000, and in 1923 the head office made the ambitious claim of having 250,000 members. The report for 1924 places the membership at 58,000, of which 11,500 is claimed by the Canadian branches.

The One Big Union, generally referred to as the O.B.U., was formed in March, 1919, the design of its promoters being to supersede the craft form of labour organization. At the outset the union made considerable progress, reporting a membership of 41,150 at the close of 1919. In the following year the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the various international labour bodies whose form of organization was being challenged offered strenuous opposition to the new union; its influence began to weaken, and many of its original members returned to the old established unions which they had deserted. In 1920 and each succeeding year the general officers have refused to supply any information as to the standing of the organization. Although known to have a limited following, the O.B.U. is not now considered to be a force in the general labour movement of the Dominion. Details of the efforts of the O.B.U. to establish units in the steel and coal industries of Nova Scotia are given in the chapter captioned "Affairs in District 26," a summary of which appears in the next succeeding section.

AFFAIRS IN DISTRICT 26

The disturbed industrial conditions during 1923 and 1924 in what is commonly known as District 26, comprising the coal fields in Nova Scotia, and the incidents in connection therewith, have perhaps attracted more than ordinary attention, not only on the part of the general public but of those directly concerned with the activities of organized labour. In 1923, because troops were sent into the locality on account of a serious strike of steel workers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation (which also operates the coal mines in the district), the coal miners, members of the United Mine Workers, went on strike to compel the withdrawal of the troops. The refusal of the district executive board to order the men to return to work on instructions of Mr. John L. Lewis, general president of the U.M.W., who declared the strike to be a violation of the existing agreement between the company and the district union, resulted in the charter of the local body being revoked, the district executive board members automatically removed from office, and a provisional executive named by President Lewis to administer the affairs of the district. Early in 1924 there was a cessation of work owing to an industrial dispute over a new wage agreement. During the interval when matters were at a deadlock the district provisional officers of the U.M.W. issued relief orders which were honored by the merchants in the belief that such would be redeemed by the international headquarters. However, the international executive repudiated the debt on the grounds that it had been contracted unconstitutionally, and also because the tie-up was not an authorized strike. International headquarters, however, instructed the provisional officers to impose a special levy for the purpose of meeting the financial obligation incurred. This action increased the discontent among the rank and file, who called an unauthorized convention in New Glasgow on May 15, 1924. This convention expressed its opposition to the provisional regime, and also decided to adopt a course of action whereby the levy money could be held in abeyance until such time as an itemized account of the bills contracted had been rendered. Notwithstanding the opposition of the convention to the provisional regime and the imposition of the levy, only two local branches—Stellarton and Westville—actually refused to make further remittances to the international or district headquarters.

While the district was in this perturbed state, the One Big Union, a radical industrial labour organization, apparently considered it an opportune time to launch an organizing campaign in order to win members for a union that had practically ceased to be a factor in the labour movement of the Dominion. Early in the summer, Ben Legere, one of the

O.B.U. organizers, arrived in the district and commenced his campaign among the unorganized steel workers in Sydney, who were formerly connected with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Having succeeded in organizing some of these workers in a unit of the O.B.U., Legere extended his campaign to include the miners, who were largely enrolled in the U.M.W. Following this step there developed a bitter controversy between the O.B.U. leaders and the communist faction in the U.M.W. membership of the district. The communists considered that the O.B.U. were intruders, endeavouring to set up dual unionism in the district, thus splitting the rank and file. Such a policy, the communists allege, is contrary to their programme, which exhorts communist members of established unions to endeavour to capture the organization for communism by the process known as "boring from within". Thus two radical labour bodies assailed each other with a bitterness only equalled by their hostility alike to the British Empire Steel Corporation and the officers of the U.M.W. It will be of interest to note that during the controversy the miners of the district were exhorted direct from communist headquarters in Moscow to remain within the U.M.W., and the same advice was given by communist leaders and factions in the United States. By the end of 1924 the O.B.U. had succeeded in establishing three miners' units, located respectively at Stellarton, Thorburn and Westville, as well as the Pictou county central labour council, a delegate body comprising the units just mentioned. There was also the prospect of an O.B.U. unit being formed at Inverness. However, in spite of these apparent successes, the U.M.W. district leaders maintained that at the ballot taken on the matter of joining with the O.B.U. a large percentage of U.M.W. members refrained from voting, this being particularly the case at Stellarton and Thorburn, where U.M.W. local branches still continue to function.

Following closely on the formation of the O.B.U. unit at Thorburn the general secretary of the organization, who was assisting in the organizing campaign, made application to the Minister of Labour for a board of investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, alleging that the Acadia Coal Company (controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation), by whom some of the members of the newly-formed unit of the O.B.U. were employed, had violated the law by making changes in wages and working conditions. From inquiries made by the Minister of Labour it was learned that the miners in the employ of the Acadia Coal Company were working under agreement with the United Mine Workers. The schedule, however, did not contain a tonnage rate for certain portions of the Thorburn mine, the development at the time the existing agreement was made not being completed. To arrange a satisfactory tonnage rate for the new work, a condition which the U.M.W. officials were desirous of having adopted, the temporary district president of the U.M.W. was in the locality at the time that the O.B.U. made application for a board. In view of the U.M.W. claiming to have, and having been regarded as having, jurisdiction over coal miners in District 26, and of the fact that the organization also claimed to be working under agreement with the employing companies, the Minister of Labour refused to accede to the request of the O.B.U. Just previous to the restoration of autonomy certain members of the Stellarton and Westville branches of the U.M.W., supported by others in Glace Bay, made application to the courts to restrain the provisional officers from acting in any capacity as representatives of the miners in the district. With the restoration of district autonomy the Glace Bay supporters of the injunction desired to have the application withdrawn. The Stellarton and Westville members objected, but apparently no further action was taken. The district subsequently elected its own officers and proceeded to function, one of the first acts being to call a special convention to form a wage policy, the existing contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation expiring a few weeks hence.

The autonomy of the district was restored in September, 1924, and the provisional regime ended. The instructions from the international executive board declared as ineligible for office all individuals whose offices were vacated by the order of July, 1923, when the charter of the district was suspended. Among the chief decisions of the convention was the adoption of a resolution favouring a 100 per cent strike if such became necessary to oppose a wage reduction, the calling of the strike to be left to the judgment of the district executive board.

An interesting point in connection with the election of permanent officers of the restored district was the claim of J. B. McLachlan, who was deposed from office of secretary-treasurer of the district in 1923, that the "Left-Wingers," otherwise known as communists, had been successful in electing the bulk of their slate of officers.

In connection with the affairs in District 26, it may be recalled that considerable hostile criticism has been for some time directed against the general officers of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers, especially against President John L. Lewis. In view of the virulence of these attacks from the communist faction in the U.M.W. and the

One Big Union, it may be of interest to note the result of the election for general officers of the U.M.W. which was held on December 9, 1924. John L. Lewis was sustained in office as president by a majority of 73,366½; Philip Murray and William Green, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively were also re-elected by huge majorities. Joseph Nearing, of District 26, who opposed Mr. Green for the office of secretary-treasurer, was defeated by the decisive majority of 87,290½ votes.

AMALGAMATION AND AUTONOMY

On many occasions in the past demands have been made for a system of industrial unionism providing for one union for each branch of industry for the wage-earners of the North American continent, but the attempts in that direction never met with much success. Some years ago the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as the representative of the internationally organized workers in the Dominion, was urged to support the proposal, but the request was voted down. The One Big Union sought to organize on an industrial basis, but its efforts were not successful in eliminating the craft system of labour organization. During the last few years, however, the Communist Party of Canada and the Trade Union Educational League have come forward in favour of the amalgamation of existing craft unions with a view to establishing one union for each industry, similar to the plan of organization in Russia. The proposal is to form fourteen industrial groups, one of which is to embrace the workers in the railroad industry, and to which priority has been given. To promote the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railway organizations, comprising the employees in train service and the shop mechanics, there is also a body known as the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry. To assist in the propaganda in Canada a national amalgamation committee was formed in March, 1924. This body is responsible for the creation of a local committee to work among the members of the craft unions employed in the C.N.R. shops in Stratford. The organizations comprising the railroad group are the following: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Switchmen's Union of North America; (6) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (7) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (9) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; (10) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; (11) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; (12) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (13) International Association of Machinists; (14) Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; (15) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (16) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

The scheme of amalgamation, which is known as the "Minnesota Plan," provides that each present organization of railroad employees become a department and have two members on an executive council. The final stage provides for six departments, each having eight representatives on an executive council. Since not all of the members of the metal trades unions are employed in railway shops, the advocates of the amalgamation propose that there shall be two organizations for the metal workers, one for those in the railroad industry and one for those employed elsewhere, the total of their dues to be the same as paid by other members of the amalgamated body, each division of the metal workers receiving a part. The control of the strike power would be in the basic union of the industry in which the men are employed. Thus, if a strike vote were taken by the railroad union the shop mechanics would vote directly on it, and if it carried the shop mechanics would strike with the rest of the railroad workers. So far as known, only two of the above mentioned organizations, viz., the Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, formally approved of the amalgamation scheme, but it does not seem that they are now as enthusiastic for its consummation as at first appeared.

It may be proper to mention here that the American Federation of Labour, realizing the necessity of co-ordinating the activities of the railroad workers' organizations, established as early as 1908 the Railway Employees' Department, with which the central unions as well as many delegate bodies are at present identified. The brotherhoods of employees in train service and also the signalmen and railroad telegraphers are not identified with the department, and so far as reports indicate there has not been any demand on their part for closer affiliation, except in the case of closely allied occupations, such as the locomotive firemen with the locomotive engineers and the switchmen with the trainmen.

Another proposal emanating from the adherents of the Communist Party is one for greater trade union autonomy for the Canadian internationally organized workers, the object

of which is to permit the workers of branch unions in Canada to join in any mass action, such as general or sympathetic strikes, without the consent of the respective parent organizations. Two Canadian delegate bodies, viz., District lodge No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Division No. 4, of the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., during 1924 approved of amalgamation, the first-named organization going on record in favour of the "Minnesota Plan," and the latter having after deleting the reference to amalgamating any specified group, endorsed the principle of amalgamation and instructed the officers to do all in their power in this direction.

At the 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada resolutions were introduced in favour of the amalgamation of existing craft unions into industrial unions and for greater autonomy for Canadian branches of international organizations. For these resolutions, after a lengthy debate in which the communists were accused of being the instigators of the proposals, the convention adopted the following substitute, which is identical with that endorsed by the congress in 1923 when similar resolutions were presented:—

Whereas, the preamble and the platform of principles of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada clearly set forth the aims and objects for which the Congress is in existence and deals with the various phases of the legislative, economic and industrial matters that vitally affect wage earners throughout the Dominion; and whereas, the constitution of the Congress was drawn with the specific object of working in co-operation with the international trade unions on the American continent, wherein autonomy in the industrial field is vested in the said international trade unions and the American Federation of Labour, and whereas, experience has demonstrated that it is only by a continuance of this policy and the maintenance of the present form of international trade unions that we can hope to successfully cope with organized capital and its ramifications; therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress, assembled in annual convention in the city of Vancouver, B.C., hereby reiterates its adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer co-ordination of international craft unions, which, in the opinion of your committee, has worked so successfully in the past and has been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent.

Three resolutions on the subject of wider powers for the Trades and Labour Congress and greater autonomy for Canadian local branches of international bodies were introduced at the 1924 convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., but they were all defeated. With the exception of two trades and labour councils representative of the international trade union movement, none have expressed an opinion during the year 1924 on the question of greater autonomy, although it is known that in some localities there has been propaganda on the subject.

The International Association of Machinists, which in 1914 approved the amalgamation of all metal trades unions, in convention in Detroit in September, 1924, reiterated its endorsement of such an amalgamation as a substitute for five resolutions in favour of amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad employees' organizations.

It is significant that while the question of amalgamation of craft unions has been before previous conventions of the American Federation of Labour, no resolution on the subject was presented to the 1924 convention. It would therefore appear that not much headway is being made. The secretary of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry in September, 1924, in fact made complaint against the officials of the international organizations for not moving in the direction of amalgamation, alleging that nearly 4,000 local unions of all trades have voted in favour of consolidation. The rank and file of the labour unions were asked to express their opinion as to the next move to be made by the committee.

As indicative of the conflicting opinions on the question of industrial unionism, it is of interest to note that while conventions of the International Typographical Union have approved of amalgamation of the printing trades unions, which consist of five separate craft organizations, the other four have stated that the proposition is impracticable and unsound; also, while Saskatoon Typographical Union No. 663 approved of amalgamation in the printing trades, the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, all of the affiliates of which are subordinate branches of the International Typographical Union, opposed the proposal, but was in favour of a greater degree of co-operation between the printing trades unions.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

Long before the establishment of any labour political party in Canada organized labour in certain localities had on occasions nominated, and, in some instances, elected candidates to the Dominion Parliament and to the Provincial Legislatures, as well as to municipal bodies, the local trades and labour council usually being the centre for such activities. This method of conducting elections, led, in some cases, to dissension in the ranks of the labour unions, the candidates not always being acceptable to the bulk of the trade unionists. Moreover, where a candidate was elected, it sometimes occurred that objections were taken

by some labour men to his attitude on questions before the body to which he had been elected. With a view to removing the organized labour movement from direct connection with politics, agitation developed for the formation of a labour political party. Almost one of the first acts of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada after its formation in 1873 was to adopt a resolution in favour of independent political action on the part of labour, but the demand appears to have been allowed to lapse until the year 1900 when the congress re-affirmed its former action. Subsequently more or less discussion of the subject took place from time to time, the proposal on one occasion being made that as the congress was mainly concerned with legislative matters, it should itself become the head of a labour political party. This suggestion, however, was not adopted, but the Trades and Labour Congress, with a view to allaying the agitation, in 1906, approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the establishment of labour political parties, this attitude being taken to meet the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces in respect of the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the political situation. Although in some localities labour parties were subsequently formed under various names, and small groups of labour representatives were elected under their auspices, the establishment of the desired labour political body had not been accomplished. The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress, therefore, suggested to the 1917 convention that the organized workers of Canada should follow the British plan and organize a labour party which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. The proposal being adopted, the Canadian Labour Party was subsequently established, membership in which is open to such groups as accept its platform of principles. There are now provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba, the two latter being formed in 1924. The Communist Party of Canada, the revolutionary political organization referred to in a previous section of this chapter, which has been allowed to affiliate with branches of the Canadian Labour Party, claims to have been instrumental in stimulating interest in the movement for independent political action. The question of political action was again introduced at the 1923 and 1924 conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress, but that body refused to change its attitude against political entanglements and endorsed the Canadian Labour Party, a copy of the constitution of which is reproduced in this report, and in which also appears synopses of the proceedings of the conventions of the Quebec and Ontario provincial sections of the C.L.P., as well as of the annual meeting of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario.

In the general election for the British Columbia Legislature, held on June 20, 1924, there were sixteen Labour candidates nominated. Of these, three were elected to a House consisting of 48 members, the constituencies electing labour nominees being South Vancouver, Fernie and Burnaby. The successful candidate in the last-named constituency was accountant for the municipality of Burnaby, the council of which refused leave of absence to the elected member to attend to his Parliamentary duties. Protests against this action were made by organized labour, but the council declined to recede, and it is understood a successor was appointed.

The labour candidate for South Waterloo who was elected to the Ontario Legislature in the general election of 1923 was subsequently unseated on the ground of irregularities at the polls. In the by-election held on June 23, 1924, he was re-elected by a majority of 2,655. The Labour Candidate in another Ontario by-election in Northwest Toronto, held on July 7, 1924, was defeated by a majority of 5,997.

In Alberta in the by-election of October 27, 1924, for an Edmonton seat in the Legislature the local branch of the Canadian Labour Party nominated Mr. H. M. Bartholomew, who is a propagandist of the Communist Party; his selection being displeasing to some of the members of the C.L.P. occasioned some discontent. However, the nomination stood, and in the election, which was conducted under the transferable voting system, four candidates contested the seat, the low man being counted out on the first sortation of ballots. Bartholomew was eliminated on the second count with a vote of 4,306, the winner on the third count having 5,472, a majority of twelve over his remaining opponent.

The convention of the Cape Breton branch of the Canadian Labour Party held in June, 1924, to name candidates for the next election for the Nova Scotia Legislature, nominated three of the sitting labour members, but refused to re-nominate Mr. A. R. Richardson because he had supported the Nova Scotia Government in sending police into Cape Breton in April, 1923, on report of a threatened strike of steel workers. Among other resolutions adopted the convention endorsed a demand for the abolition of capitalism, the means to this end being declared to be the formation of a workers and farmers' government.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held in June, 1924, removed the prohibition heretofore existing against political discussion by members of the brotherhood in lodge meetings, and authorized the creation of a fund to be used for progressive political action.

The British Labour Government which took office in January, 1924, was defeated on October 8, 1924, by a vote of 364 to 198 on a point arising out of the withdrawal of the prosecution for sedition of James Ross Campbell for an article he published in the July 25 issue of the Workers' Weekly, a British communist paper, while acting as temporary editor. The article in question was an appeal on behalf of the Communist Party to the forces of Great Britain "to begin the task of not only organizing passive resistance when war is declared or when an industrial dispute involves you, but to definitely and categorically let it be known that neither in a class war nor in a military war will you turn your guns on your fellow workers, but instead will line up with your fellow workers in an attack upon the exploiters and capitalists, and will use your arms on the side of your own class." Following the vote in the House of Commons, which was equivalent to a want of confidence motion, the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party, appealed to the King to dissolve Parliament. This precipitated an election, which took place on October 29, and in which the Labour Party nominated 514 candidates, nine of whom were elected by acclamation. The total number of successful Labourites was 152, a loss of 40, as compared with the labour representation in the previous Parliament. The standing of the parties in the present House, which is composed of 615 members, is: Conservatives, 412; Labour, 152; Liberals, 42; other parties, 9. While the Labour members are fewer in number, the popular vote of the Labourites increased from 4,348,379 to 5,508,482. Of eight communists nominated, it is understood that one was elected. While the election campaign was at its height the Foreign Office made public a letter which had been received by the British Communist Party from M. Zinovieff, president of the Communist International. This letter urged the communists to do their utmost to secure ratification of the recently concluded treaties between the British Government and the Russian Soviet Government, and also pointed out that "the settlement of the relations between the two countries will assist in the revolutionizing of the international and the British proletariat not less than a successful rising in any of the working class districts of England, as the establishment of close contact between the British and the Russian proletariat will make it possible for us to extend and develop the propaganda of the ideas of Leninism in England and her colonies." The letter further complained that agitation and propaganda in the British army and navy were weak, and suggested the desirability of forming "cells" in every unit to rectify this weakness. It was also suggested that in the event of war these "cells" could, with the aid of transport workers, paralyze all military preparations. The Foreign Office in drawing attention of the Russian chargé d'affairs in London to the letter received by the British Communist Party pointed out that the British Government could not allow such propaganda, and must regard it as direct interference from the outside in British domestic affairs. The Zinovieff letter episode, coming as it did during the election campaign, was reported to have been in part at least responsible for the defeat of the Labour Government. In some quarters the letter was declared to be a forgery. The British Government, however, continuing an investigation into the authenticity of the letter which had been begun by the Labour Ministry before its retirement, concluded that the letter was genuine. The Government also decided that it could not recommend to Parliament the treaties which had been negotiated by the former government.

Turning to the United States, it is to be noted that the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labour supported the candidature of Senators Robt. M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler, nominees of the Conference for Progressive Political Action for the presidency and vice-presidency respectively of the United States, their platform more nearly conforming to Labour's views in relation to domestic economic issues. According to press reports of the result of the presidential election, held on November 4, 1924, out of an approximate total vote of 27,000,000 Senator La Follette received 4,882,319 with thirteen electoral votes from one state. The Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the A. F. of L. reported to the 1924 convention that in the congressional elections held on the same date as the presidential 170 congressmen who had been endorsed by labour had been elected. Of these 125 are Democrats, 40 Republicans, three Farmer-Labourites and one an independent. The Communists, as represented by the Workers' Party of America, also nominated candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, the nominees being Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and Ben Gitlow. Returns of the polling indicated that the communists had received approximately 25,000 votes. The central executive committee of

the Workers' Party, however, claimed that the communist ticket had received not less than 100,000 votes.

In some localities in the Dominion much interest was manifested in the elections for municipal representatives for 1925. From reports received in the department there were 149 candidates nominated or endorsed for municipal offices by organized labour or who were regarded as labour representatives in 34 cities. Of these, 71 were elected as follows: Mayors, 3; aldermen and councillors, 56; school trustees, 6. In addition one labour nominee was elected to the office of police commissioner, and another as reeve.

TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY FEATURES

The large sums expended on account of benefits by labour organizations, especially by many of the older international bodies, are features of trade union activity of more than ordinary interest and are indicative of the financial strength of labour unions. Only four of the eighteen organizations classed as non-international reported having made payments during 1924 for benefits, the total being \$33,027, a decrease of \$9,208 as compared with the preceding year, and of which \$21,840 was for death benefits. Of the 89 international organizations having branches in Canada 60 reported disbursements for one or more benefit purposes, payments on account of death benefits being paid during 1924 by 49, unemployed and travelling by 10, strike by 39, sick and accident by 23 and old age pensions by four.

The total expenditure for benefits in Canada and other parts of the jurisdictions of the respective central international organizations which reported amounted to \$20,300,364, a decrease of \$3,876,577 as compared with the disbursements by 62 organizations which reported for the year 1923. The expenditures for 1924 for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$11,211,924
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	1,044,546
Strike benefits.. . . .	2,781,280
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	4,160,072
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	1,102,542

In addition to the amounts which may have been received from the headquarters of the international organizations certain of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members, the total for the year 1924 being \$358,902, an increase of \$25,693 as compared with the expenditures for these purposes in the preceding year. The total payments for all classes of local unions on account of the benefits mentioned were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 68,019
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	19,600
Strike benefits.. . . .	101,346
Sick benefits.. . . .	124,617
Other benefits.. . . .	45,320

COMPLETE LABOUR DIRECTORY

The contents of the present volume make it a complete labour directory, containing as it does the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all of the more important central labour organizations on the continent, as well as of those of all delegate bodies and local branch unions in Canada. In addition to the chapters dealing with the various labour organizations, and which have been briefly discussed in preceding sections of this summary, the report contains (1) a chapter of "Incidents of Interest to Organized Labour", (2) a list of Canadian labour papers and official trade union journals, and (3) a list of conventions of central labour organizations to be held during the year 1925.

NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

There are in Canada a number of associations of wage-earners which are in no way identified with the organized labour movement. The three principal groups include school teachers, Government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large memberships. The importance of the organizations embracing the classes of wage-earners just mentioned, as well as that of the other associations included in the category of non-trade union organizations, would appear to justify reference being made to them in a report designed to show the standing of bodies of wage-earners operating in the Dominion. With the explanation that the associations discussed are not to be confused with the regularly constituted labour organizations, a chapter has been included giving particulars of such known bodies, of which there are 66, a gain of five over 1923, the aggregate membership being 86,333, an increase of 771.

I. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Labour—Head of the Trade Union Movement in North America—Objects and Principles—Sources of Revenue—Attendance at 1924 Convention—Membership of the Federation for Twenty Years—List of Officers—Other International Organizations—Number Operating in Canada—Names and Addresses of Chief Officers and Organizers in Canada—Number of Local Branches of Each International Body in the Dominion.

The bulk of trade union members in Canada being identified with international organizations which are affiliates of the American Federation of Labour, it is considered appropriate that in a report dealing with labour organization in the Dominion some mention should be made of the central body with which they are associated. The American Federation is the recognized head of the trade union movement of North America, and embraces in its ranks the majority of the national and international labour organizations on the continent. The federation, besides issuing certificates of membership to central organizing bodies, grants charters to certain classes of wage-earners over whom no existing organization claims jurisdiction, and when the membership becomes sufficiently numerous a central body may be established, to which the members of the craft concerned are directly transferred, the new main organization so formed becoming an affiliate of the federation. With its staff of organizers the federation is constantly assisting in establishing new unions either as branches of affiliated central organizations or as units under its own control. The plan of organization of the federation, which is a voluntary grouping of self-governing organizations all having complete autonomy over the craftsmen covered by their respective charters, is founded on a scale which its affiliates consider to be adequate to meet the present requirements of the organized workers. Although the American Federation is an exponent of organization on trade lines, it does not hinder the amalgamation of those unions composed of closely allied crafts, such action being given approval when the organizations involved voluntarily desire to amalgamate. Resolutions have been introduced at recent annual conventions asking the federation to give its support to a system of industrial unionism, whereby the workers in a particular industry would be grouped in one organization, but the proposals have always been defeated. The constitution of the federation provides for the establishment of departments through which organizations of kindred trades are brought together to deal with matters pertaining to their respective industries. The American Federation has been in existence for over 43 years, and during that period has been most active in promoting legislation intended for the betterment of the working conditions of that part of its affiliated membership located in the United States, constituting of course the great majority, and has on many occasions rendered both moral and financial assistance to affiliated organizations in their efforts to secure improved trade conditions. The federation and its various departments endeavour to adjust differences which arise between the affiliated organizations on the question of trade jurisdiction, and in most instances the decisions arrived at are respected.

The American Federation of Labour exchanges fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (which is referred to in another chapter), and acknowledges the last-named as the head of international trade unionism in the Dominion, so far as legislative matters are concerned, paying a per capita tax to the congress on the membership of its chartered federal and trade unions (those bodies over which no international craft organization claims jurisdiction) located in Canada. The authority of the American Federation of Labour to deal with trade matters as they affect international organizations on the North American continent is fully conceded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body accepts without question the decisions rendered by the federation. The congress has assisted in such judgments being respected by refusing to accept per capita tax or to seat at the annual conventions delegates from organizations which had refused to obey the instructions of the federation.

The more important international labour organizations, including the railroad brotherhoods whose members are employed in engine and train service, have local branches in Canada. While the majority of the labour organizations operating in the Dominion are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, the railroad brotherhoods are not so identified. Nearly all of the central bodies are what are known as craft unions, although some of them, such as the miners, brewery workers and the street railway employees, are

of an industrial character, embracing in their memberships most if not all of the workmen employed in the respective industries. The most numerous represented of the international organizations maintain in the Dominion resident vice-presidents or other officials for the purpose of looking after the interests of their Canadian membership and of reporting to their respective headquarters on trade conditions and the operations of their local branch unions in Canada, besides having accounts with Canadian banks through which their financial transactions in the Dominion are conducted. These officials are in close touch with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body renders assistance when required in promoting the cause of the various international labour bodies operating in the Dominion.

PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The American Federation of Labour was founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1881, its original name being Organized Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1886 the present name was chosen. The organization, as its name implies, is a federated body, and includes in its membership most of the important international unions. Besides granting charters to national and international organizations and trade departments, charters are also issued to state federations, city central councils, and such local trade and federal unions as do not fall within the jurisdiction of any existing international bodies.

The aims and objects of the American Federation of Labour are stated in the constitution as follows:—

1. The object of this federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local trade and labour unions, and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labour unions in every city, and the further combinations of such bodies into state, territorial, or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.
2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.
3. The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, of the same industry, and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labour.
4. An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favour of organized labour.
5. To aid and encourage the labour press of America.

PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The platform of principles of the federation contains the following declarations:—

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labour disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labour laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favour a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

The American Federation of Labour in allotting territory for organization purposes has divided the various states of the United States and the provinces of Canada into districts,

the boundary lines of the two countries being entirely disregarded. Of the staff of regular organizers three are resident in Canada, where also there are a number of voluntary organizers. For the fiscal year of the federation the sum of \$131,168.08 was expended for organizing work, \$965.13 of which was paid to district or volunteer organizers for organizing central bodies and local trade and federal labour unions and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the federation.

The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax upon the fully paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, and on a varying scale, as follows: (a) from international or national trade unions, one cent per month; (b) from local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct by the federation, 25 cents per month (12½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout involving such local or federal unions); (c) local unions, the majority of whose members are under eighteen years of age, 5 cents per month; (d) from city central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly. Levies of one cent per member per week may be made on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year to assist in the support of an affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout. Local trade unions and federal labour unions, chartered direct, are also required to forward to the federation one-quarter of each initiation fee, which must not be less than \$1.

In the development of its organization, the American Federation has established departments covering four leading groups of industries, viz., building trades, metal trades, railroad employees, and union label trades. Each department comprises organizations affiliated with the federation, and has power to manage and finance its own business. These departments are charged with watching the interests of the industries represented, and may initiate or assist movements the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the workers. Local councils of these departments are in operation in various cities, and the union branches of the respective trades are thus brought together for joint action, their conduct of course to be in conformity with the general policy of the American Federation of Labour. Each department is entitled to send a delegate to the annual convention of the federation. The department embracing mining trades organizations, which had been in existence for a number of years, on July 1, 1922, was dissolved.

Under the constitution only one central organization of a particular trade or calling is granted a charter of affiliation, no recognition being given to dual national or international unions, i.e., bodies covering the same calling, unless the written consent is given of the existing affiliated unions whose jurisdiction is involved. Charters are also issued to local trade and federal labour unions, bodies over which no existing recognized international organization claims control, as well as to state federations of labour and city central bodies (otherwise known as trades and labour councils).

At each convention, in addition to others, a committee on adjustment is appointed for the purpose of investigating and endeavouring to bring about amicable settlements of jurisdictional disputes between unions which have not been adjusted through other agencies.

The 44th annual convention of the American Federation was held in El Paso, Texas, from November 17-25, 1924. There were 377 delegates in attendance representing 90 international and national organizations, four departments, 30 state branches, 57 central bodies (trades and labour councils), 22 local trade and federal labour unions, and six fraternal delegates. Of the last named, one represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two the British Trades Union Congress and one the General Federation of German Trade unions.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

In 1881, when the American Federation was formed, the membership was less than 5,000. In 1904 it stood at 1,676,200. At the 1924 convention the secretary reported that the average paid-up and reported membership at the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1924, was 2,865,979. The average paid-up membership for the past twenty years was as follows:—

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1905.. . . .	1,494,300	1915.. . . .	1,946,347
1906.. . . .	1,454,200	1916.. . . .	2,072,702
1907.. . . .	1,538,970	1917.. . . .	2,371,434
1908.. . . .	1,586,885	1918.. . . .	2,726,473
1909.. . . .	1,482,372	1919.. . . .	3,260,063
1910.. . . .	1,562,112	1920.. . . .	4,078,740
1911.. . . .	1,761,835	1921.. . . .	3,906,528
1912.. . . .	1,770,145	1922.. . . .	3,195,635
1913.. . . .	1,996,004	1923.. . . .	2,926,468
1914.. . . .	2,020,671	1924.. . . .	2,865,979

In reporting on the membership of the federation the secretary pointed out that national and international organizations are required to pay only per capita tax upon their fully paid-up memberships, and that therefore the membership reported did not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year. A survey of the membership of the affiliates of the federation, the secretary stated, indicated that there were 500,000 members for whom no per capita was paid, and that consequently the grand total of members was approximately 3,365,979.

The total affiliations at the end of the year included 108 national and international organizations, the same as in 1923, representing 32,157 local branches, and 458 local trade and federal labour unions, making in all 32,615, a loss of 4,445. Four trade departments, 49 state federations and 855 city central bodies are also under charter. The local branches which constitute the national and international organizations are the source from which all funds are secured to carry on every activity in the labour movement; the local branches also constitute the state federations, city central bodies and department councils and supply the finances. There are 764 of the last-named, the charters for which are derived from the federation departments.

The Building Trades Department of the federation, according to the latest report received, has in affiliation sixteen international unions, with an approximate membership of 522,610, and also nine state councils and 369 local building trades councils, seven of which are located in the following Canadian cities: Hamilton, Montreal, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto and Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Department has in affiliation seventeen international unions, the approximate paid-up affiliated membership of which is 228,000, and about 100 metal trades councils, only one of which, viz., the Toronto council, is at present functioning in Canada. The Railway Employees' Department has nine international organizations in affiliation, with an approximate membership of 280,000. There are also 142 railroad system federations or departments under charter, eight of which cover employees on the following Canadian railways; Canadian Pacific; Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia; Grand Trunk (Canadian lines); Grand Trunk Pacific; Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island; Pere Marquette (Canadian lines); Timiskaming & Northern Ontario; Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo. Division No. 4, embracing the shop mechanics employed on all Canadian lines, also operates under charter from the Railway Employees' Department. The Union Label Trades Department has forty-four international unions affiliated, with a total membership of 588,120. In addition there are 194 local label departments under charter, of which four are located in Canadian cities, viz., Hamilton, London, Montreal and Three Rivers.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The full list of officers, with their addresses, and the names of the fraternal delegates, are as follows:—

**President.*—Wm. Green, of the United Mine Workers, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth St. and Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

First Vice-President.—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass.

Second Vice-President.—Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President.—Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Fourth Vice-President.—Jacob Fischer of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth Vice-President.—Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 6111 Bishop St., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President.—Martin F. Ryan, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Seventh Vice-President.—James Wilson, of the Patternmakers' League of North America, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Eighth Vice-President.*—James P. Noonan, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C.

[*Mr. Samuel Gompers was re-elected president at the 1924 convention, but owing to his demise, (reference to which is made elsewhere in this report) Mr. Wm. Green, the third vice-president, was selected by the executive council to fill the position of president until the next regular election in 1925. Mr. James P. Noonan was elected to fill the vacancy on the executive council created by Mr. Green's election to the presidency, and became eighth vice-president.]

Treasurer.—Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary.—Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth St. and Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.—Albert Adamski, of the United Garment Workers of America, and Edward J. Evans, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Fraternal delegate to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Chas. H. Moyer, of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The secretaries of the four departments of the American Federation are:—

Building Trades Department.—Wm. J. Tracy, Rooms 500-503, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Metal Trades Department.—A. J. Berres, Rooms 400-403, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Railway Employees' Department.—John Scott, Riviera Building, 4750 Broadway, cor. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Union Label Trades Department.—John J. Manning, Rooms 202-204, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

FEDERATION ORGANIZERS RESIDENT IN CANADA

As previously stated, three of the staff of regular organizers of the federation are resident in Canada. Their names and addresses are as follows:—

A. E. Bastien, 757 Marie Anne St. E., Montreal, Que.

A. Farmilo, 12010-95th St., Edmonton, Alta.

John A. Flett, 195 Sherman Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the American Federation of Labour and its 108 affiliates there are a number of other labour organizations, including the railroad brotherhoods, operating on the North American continent. In the appended list is printed the names of those identified with the A. F. of L. as well as those of the other organizations of which information has been received in the department, numbering in all 125, five less than the number recorded in 1923. The names of the bodies omitted are (1) Order of Railroad Station Agents, which was absorbed by the Railway Subordinate Officials' Association, (2) Workers' International Industrial Union, an off-shoot of the original Industrial Workers of the World, dissolved by vote of the members. The names of organizations dropped by reason of failing to report include (1) Sawsmiths' National Union, (2) American Federation of Textile Operatives, and (3) Amalgamated Textile Workers of America. There are other labour organizations besides those mentioned in this chapter which are operating in various localities in the United States, but as they neglected to send in reports, and also because they are not considered to be important factors in the labour movement of the continent, their activities being confined to a comparatively small area, their names are not given a place in this review. With a few exceptions the organizations given recognition in this chapter are what are commonly known as craft unions, and as previously mentioned 108 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, though not directly chartered by the American Federation of Labour, is indirectly affiliated by reason of holding a charter from the United Textile Workers of America, which is a chartered body of the American Federation of Labour, making in all 109 affiliates. Among the important bodies not identified with the federation are the railroad brotherhoods composed of employees in engine and train service, and which constitute one of the most powerful labour groups in America. Of the 125 organizations whose names are printed in the appended list 87 have established one or more branches in Canada; the American Federation having also granted charters to a number of local unions in the Dominion, there being no central organization covering the workpeople so organized, makes 88 international craft unions with Canadian affiliations, a decrease of five. Seventy-nine of the 109 affiliates of the American Federation of Labour are operating in Canada and of the sixteen organizations not so identified ten have Canadian local branches. The Industrial Workers of the World, which is a central organizing industrial union having no connection with the labour movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour, and which has during recent years re-established branches in Canada, is discussed in a separate chapter of this volume, where the numerical strength of this organization in Canada and elsewhere is recorded. Fifty-six of the affiliates of the American Federation, and also the federation itself, have given recognition to the

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as the head of the organized labour movement of the Dominion by affiliating the whole of their Canadian membership with that body.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Canada, is under its charter of incorporation an international organization, but has only one local division outside of the Dominion, viz., that located in Buffalo. Under these circumstances its name is recorded in this chapter. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was formed in October, 1908, was registered under the Trade Unions Act in July, 1909, and in 1923 affiliation was effected with the International Transport Workers' Federation, an organization with headquarters in Holland, and which embraces many European bodies of transport workers. The Canadian Brotherhood, which is the strongest single labour body having headquarters in the Dominion, endeavours to organize such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, ashpit men, crane men, labourers and express company employees. In November, 1917, the brotherhood became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but was expelled from membership by the 1921 convention over a question of jurisdiction between the Canadian Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, an organization with headquarters in the United States, and which claims jurisdiction over certain of the classes of workers comprising the membership of the Canadian body of railroad employees. Previous to the expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood the Trades Congress had endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations involved, but the efforts proved futile. The executive of the congress, whose action was upheld by the 1921 convention, took the attitude that a continuance of the dual operation of the two bodies claiming jurisdiction over the same classes of workers, and being in affiliation with the congress, was not in the best interests of the men directly involved, nor of the international trade union movement as represented by the congress.

After a number of controversies between members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, an organization with headquarters in the United States, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, a unification was effected between the two bodies in 1913, whereby for trade purposes the Canadian branches of the Amalgamated Society also became branches of the United Brotherhood, retaining their connection with the parent body for beneficial features. In 1921 the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners by reason of having absorbed other British unions of carpenters and woodworkers changed its name to Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers. The Canadian members however, continued to be known as Amalgamated Carpenters, and the branches of the society were designated by the United Brotherhood as "Amalgamated sections." In 1922, owing to a decision of the general president of the United Brotherhood prohibiting members of the local branches of the Amalgamated Society from holding certain official positions in the Toronto District Council of Carpenters, and the refusal of the Brotherhood to issue charters to new branches instituted by the Amalgamated, certain of the lodges severed their connection with the United Brotherhood and continued to operate under their original charters. In an endeavour to bring about consolidation of the two carpenters' organizations the Amalgamated Society sent a delegation to Canada and also to the United States, in which latter country there were also branches of the British organization. This delegation suggested that the members of the Amalgamated Society should amalgamate with the United Brotherhood. Both the Canadian and the United States executive boards refused to agree to this proposal, and instead suggested that the local branches of the Amalgamated Society should function independent of the brotherhood. The Canadian executive board offered as an alternative a reorganization with local autonomy, subject to provision being made by the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers of Great Britain to protect the interest of members now in receipt of, or who may become entitled to, superannuation benefit, and who have paid at least two-thirds of the qualifying period in Great Britain. In furtherance of this proposition it was decided to submit to a referendum vote the question of refusing to longer recognize the agreement made in 1913 with the United Brotherhood. The vote resulted in a majority being opposed to this proposal. Following this action on the part of Canadian and United States executives of the Amalgamated Society the general executive board of the United Brotherhood in September, 1923, declared that as the plan of solidification had been violated, it was no longer effective. This decision the Canadian executive board refused to recognize. (Fuller details of the controversy between the Canadian section of the Amalga-

mated Society and the United Brotherhood have appeared in previous issues of this report.) Subsequent to the abrogation of the plan of solidification the executive board of the United Brotherhood gave the branches of the Amalgamated Society in Canada and the United States until March 31, 1924, to come over entirely to that organization, they to be given the same standing as they held in the Amalgamated. All of the United States branches and a number in Canada accepted this proposition. The Canadian branches which refused are still classed as affiliates of the British organization, although under a revision of the rules of the Amalgamated Society which will become operative on July 1, 1925, the branches of the society in Canada will be freed from control of the parent body and have complete self-government. The name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters is, however, retained in the appended list, with similar information as is given for other labour organizations of which the department has a record.

Another British organization, known as the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, has one branch in Canada, located at Canso, N.S. As the central organization is not a factor in the labour movement of the North American continent, its name is not included in this chapter, but the local branch is given its proper place in a subsequent chapter.

The list of organizations is arranged in alphabetical order, and shows: (1) the name of the organization, (2) the names and addresses of the president and secretary, (3) names and address of officials in Canada, (4) number of affiliations in Canada. Organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Those marked thus (**) have also affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

**Actors and Artistes of America, Associated.*—Pres., John Emerson, 45 W. Forty-seventh St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Paul D. Dullzell, 45 W. Forty-seventh St., New York, N.Y. (There are no locals of this union, the members, of whom a number are located in Canada from time to time, being affiliated with one general organization.)

**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.*—Pres., Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham St., Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. Sec., Thos. J. McNamara, 803 United Home Building, St. Louis, Mo. (2 local unions in Canada.)

***Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union.*—Sec.-Treas., A. A. Myrup, 2719 Best Ave., Chicago, Ill. Cor.-Sec., Chas. F. Hohmann, 2719 Best Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: A. Suffrin, member of executive board, 1292 Cadieux St., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)

***Barbers' International Union. Journeymen.*—Pres., Jas. C. Shanessy, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada: H. J. Halford, 4th vice-pres., Box 142, Hamilton, Ont.; Leon Worthal, organizer, 1 Hammersmith Ave., Toronto, Ont. (33 local unions in Canada.)

Bartenders.—(See Hotel and Restaurant Employees.)

**Bill Posters and Biliers, International Alliance of.*—Pres., John Jilson, 64 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. McCarthy, 821 Long Acre Building, 42nd St. and Broadway, New York, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)

***Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. W. Kline, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. F. Kramer, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: Wm. G. Powlesland, vice-president, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Ont. (20 local unions in Canada.)

***Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. A. Franklin, 522 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Sec., Joe Flynn, 504 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Officials in Canada: R. C. McCutcheon, vice-pres., 226 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man.; J. P. Merrigan, vice-pres., 2430 St. Urbain St., Montreal, Que. (35 local unions in Canada.)

***Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Walter N. Reddick, Room 310, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Felix J. Belair, Room 310, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada: William Glockling, 1st vice-president, 86 Walmsley Boulevard, Toronto, Ont.; Joseph Pelletier, organizer, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que. (12 local unions in Canada.)

***Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.*—Pres., Collis Lovely, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sec., C. L. Baino, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada: Zotique Lesperance, member of executive board, 243 Maisonneuve St., Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, 20 Rutherford Ave., Hamilton, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)

***Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.*—General Cor. Sec., John Radner, 2347 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: John D. Corcoran, member of Executive Board, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. (11 local unions in Canada.)

***Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.*—Pres., W. J. Bowen, 1415-17 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Wm. Dobson, 1415-17 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada: Walter Thorne, 4th vice-president, 1017 Ossington Ave., Toronto, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th vice-pres., 10 Stanton Ave., Toronto, Ont. (48 local unions in Canada.)

Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.—Pres., Frank Kasten, 309-327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. Tracy, 309-327 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)

***Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.*—Pres., P. J. Morrin, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Harry Jones, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada: Geo. Ashley, 8th vice-president, Box 335, Walkerville Ont. (8 local unions in Canada.)

- *Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.*—Pres., J. M. Burgin, 1503 Federal St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Will R. Boyer, 853 King Place, Chicago, Ill. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- *Building Service Employees' International Union.*—Sec., Claude F. Peters, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Butcher Workmen.*—(See *Meat Cutters*.)
- Carders of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., James Tanscy, Weavers' Building, Fall River, Mass. Sec., James H. Simpson, 251 Union St., New Bedford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Carmen.*—(See *Railway Carmen*.)
- Carpenters and Joiners (Woodworkers), Amalgamated Society of.*—Chairman, T. Barron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Sec., A. G. Cameron, 131 Wilmslow road, Withington, Manchester, Eng. Official in Canada: W. W. Young, Sec., Can. Executive Board, Room 1 386½ Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. (20 local unions in Canada.)
- **Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Wm. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada: Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, 1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. (96 local unions in Canada.)
- *Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.*—Pres., Aug. Schrempf, 446 E. 89th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Frank Detlef, 8605 85th St., Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Cigarmakers' International Union of America.*—Pres.-Sec., G. W. Perkins, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: A. Garipey, 3rd vice-president, 239 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- Clerks.*—(See *Post Office Clerks, Railway Clerks and Retail Clerks*.)
- *Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.*—Pres., M. Zaritsky, 621 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Sec., Max. Zuckerman, 621 Broadway, New York, N.Y. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.*—Pres., S. Hillman, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph Schlossberg, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Lazarus Marcowitz, general organizer and member of executive board, 37 Prince Arthur St., Montreal, Que. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- **Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.*—Pres., Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Frank B. Powers, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: Paul F. Schnur, vice-president, 1412 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, Ont. (8 system divisions in Canada.)
- *Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.*—Pres., M. S. Warfield, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., W. O. Murphy, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Coopers' International Union of North America.*—Pres., Jacob P. Maurer, 6223 S. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Forrest M. Krepps, Meriweather Building, 541 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.*—Pres., Andries Meyers, 132 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Jacques Veder, 132 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions; all members are directly connected with the central body.)
- *Draftsmen's Union, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.*—Pres., C. L. Rosemund, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Daniel J. Moriarty, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., J. P. Noonan, 506 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., G. M. Bugniet, 506 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—E. Inglis, vice-pres., 559 St. James St., London, Ont.; J. L. McBride, executive board member, 165 James St., Winnipeg, Man.; John Noble, organizer, 650 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont. (31 local unions in Canada.) Telephone Operators' Department.—Pres., Julia S. O'Connor, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Sec., Mabel Leslie, 1109 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Elevator Constructors, International Union of.*—Pres., Frank Feeney, 402 Perry Building, 16th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Joseph F. Murphy, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Engineers.*—(See *Locomotive Engineers, Marine Engineers, Steam Engineers, etc.*)
- *Engravers' Union, International Metal.*—Pres., Norman H. Beach, 1334 Norton St., Rochester, N.Y. Sec., Bjarne H. Alstad, 50 Alford St., Rochester, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate.*—Pres., Wm. A. Barnes, 601 W. 37th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Harry Norline, 4111 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Federal Employees, National Federation of.*—Pres., Luther C. Stewart, 412 Labour Building, 10 B St. S.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., James P. McKeon, 412 Labour Building, 10 B St. S.W., Washington, D.C. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Fire Fighters, International Association of.*—Pres., Fred. W. Baer, Room 105-6 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. J. Richardson, Room 105-6, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—Albert Higin, vice-president, 6th District, 312 Ave. E. North, Saskatoon, Sask.; Donald Dear, vice-president, 13th District, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. (21 local unions in Canada.)
- **Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Timothy Healy, 110 E. 23rd St., New York, N.Y. Sec., C. L. Shamp, 3615 N. 24th St., Omaha, Neb. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- Firemen.*—(See *Locomotive Firemen*.)
- *Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.*—Pres., Leonard Holtschult, 400 Sawyer Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Arthur Austin, 418 Calumet Building, northeast corner Seventh and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Fur Workers' Union, International.*—Pres., Morris Kaufman, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N.Y. Sec., Andrew Wiggins, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—Albert Roy, 5th vice-president, 26 Breboeuf St., Montreal, Que.; Frank A. Currie, 11th vice-president, 348 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. (6 local unions in Canada.)

- **Garment Workers of America, United.**—Pres., T. A. Rickert, Room 506, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., B. A. Larger, 621 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada:—W. F. Bush, Greenwood, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- **Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.**—Pres., Morris Sigman, 3 W. 16th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Abraham Baroff, 3 W. 16th St., New York, N.Y. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- **Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.**—Pres., Jas. Maloney, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Harry Jenkins, 1006 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Official in Canada:—Wm. Warren, 673 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- *Glass Workers of America, National Window.**—Pres., Fred. Vandegrift, 712 Park Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., Thos. Reynolds, 712 Park Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.**—Pres., Wm. P. Clarke, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. Sec., Chas. J. Shipman, 337 Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio. Officials in Canada:—Executive board members—Frank Canty, Redcliffe, Alta.; Robt. Clancy, 149 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- *Glove Workers' Union of America, International.**—Pres., Thos. J. Mahoney, 4173 26th St., San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Miss Elisabeth Christman, 311 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada, but there are 12 Canadian members.)
- **Granite Cutters' International Association of America.**—Pres., Sam. Squibb, 25 School St., Quincy, 60, Mass. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- *Hatters of North America, United.**—Sec., Martin Lawlor, 418 Bible House, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Hat and Cap Makers.*—(See Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.)
- **Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.**—Pres., D. Alessandro, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass. Sec., A. Persion, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.**—Pres., Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill St., Newark, N.J. Sec., Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned.**—Pres., Harold E. Steele, 1328 28th St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sec., Wm. Smith, 2037 E. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.**—Pres., Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., Jere L. Sullivan, 528 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Officials in Canada:—Organizers—A. F. Martel, 26a McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que.; Fred. W. Bond, 441 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C. (11 local unions in Canada.)
- **Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.**—Pres., M. F. Tighe, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., David J. Davis, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- *Jewellery Workers' Union, International.**—Pres., John O'Hanly, 84 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec.—Treas., E. Eisenberg, 111 W. 110th St., New York, N.Y. Officials in Canada:—A. Thornton, 4th vice-president, 237 Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont.; C. H. Pollicott, 9th vice-president, 12 Hunt St., Hamilton, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., John Burns, 545 Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Everett Chambers, 545 Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.**—Pres., Wm. J. McSorley, 307 Lathers Building, Detroit Ave. and W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. D. Yoder, 307 Lathers Building, Detroit Ave. and W. 26th St., Cleveland, Ohio. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- **Laundry Workers' International Union.**—Pres., James F. Brock, Box 11, Land Station, Troy, N.Y. Sec., Harry L. Morrison, 799 Second Ave., Troy, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- **Leather Workers' International Union, United.**—Pres., W. E. Bryan, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., John J. Pfeiffer, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- *Letter Carriers, National Association of.**—Pres., Ed. J. Gainor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., M. T. Finnan, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Letter Carriers, National Federation of Rural.**—Sec., George F. Klinker, Lafayette, Ind. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Philip Bock, 205 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., James M. O'Connor, 205 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Wm. W. Aitken, 4th vice-president, 122 Glenlake Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Warren S. Stone, Room 1116, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., C. E. Lindquist, 1136, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Officials in Canada: Ash. Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer, Suite 3, Venice Apts., 989 Atwater Ave., Montreal, Que.; F. W. Rioux, special organizer, Trois Pistoles, Que. (102 local divisions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., D. B. Robertson, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. H. Hawley, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Officials in Canada: H. H. Lynch, vice-pres., 310 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.; E. A. Ball, member board of directors, 14 Caledonia St., Stratford, Ont. (104 local lodges in Canada.)
- **Longshoremen's Association, International.**—Pres., A. J. Chlopek, 704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada: Jas. E. Tighe, vice-president, 23 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B. (12 local unions in Canada.)
- **Machinists, International Association of.**—Pres., Wm. H. Johnston, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. C. Davison, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada:—J. A. McClelland, vice-pres., Room 113, Coronation Building, corner of Bishop and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal, Que.; Jas. Somerville, vice-pres., 803 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask. (80 local lodges in Canada.)

- **Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., F. H. Fljozdal, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sec., Elmer E. Milliman, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada: W. V. Turnbull, grand vice-pres., 1467C Wellington St., Verdun, Que.; E. J. Hoppercraft, trustee and grand executive board member, 621 Glebeholme Blvd., Toronto, Ont. (186 local unions in Canada.)
- *Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of.**—Pres., S. C. Hogan, 406 E. One Hundred and Forty-ninth St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.**—Pres., Wm. S. Brown, Room 313, Machinists' Building, 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. A. Grubb, Room 313, Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, National Organization of.**—Pres. and Sec., Capt. John H. Pruett, 24 Moore St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Patrick E. Gorman, 900 Fehr Ave., Louisville, Ky. Sec., Dennis Lane, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Metal Polishers' International Union.**—Pres., W. W. Britton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Chas. R. Atherton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: George Goulding, organizer, 119 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto, Ont. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Metal Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Sec., Carl Larsen, 81 E. 10th St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.**—Pres., John J. Hynes, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Wm. L. Sullivan, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada: A. J. Crawford, organizer, 26 Edna Ave., Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- **Mine Workers of America, United.**—Pres., John L. Lewis, 1114 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. Kennedy, 1107 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (65 local unions in Canada.)
- *Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.**—Pres., Chas. H. Moyer, 502 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Sec., Ernest Mills, 502 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Official in Canada: Wm. Davidson, member of Executive Board, New Denver, B.C. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- **Moulders' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., M. J. Keough, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Victor Kleibr, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: John H. Barnett, 3rd vice-president, 82 Beatrice St., Toronto, Ont. (37 local unions in Canada.)
- *Musicians, American Federation of.**—Pres., Joseph N. Weber, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 239 Halsey St., Newark, N.J. Official in Canada: D. A. Carey, member of executive committee, 170 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. (46 local unions in Canada.)
- *Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.**—Pres., R. H. Stickel, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. Sec., J. L. Coulter, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. F. Hedrick, Painters' Building, N. 6th St., Lafayette, Ind. Sec., Chas. J. Lammert, Painters' Building, N. 6th St., Lafayette, Ind. Official in Canada: Joseph Hunter, 6th vice-president, 34 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont. (30 local unions in Canada.)
- **Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., M. H. Parker, 25 S. Hawk St., Albany, N.Y. Sec., Matthew J. Burns, 25 S. Hawk St., Albany, N.Y. Official in Canada: Frank McLeod, 2nd vice-president, Espanola, Ont. (19 local unions in Canada.)
- **Pattern Makers' League of North America.**—Pres.-Sec., James A. Wilson, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (6 local unions and 7 sub-branches in Canada.)
- *Pavers, Rammers, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers, International Union of.**—Sec., Edward I. Hannah, 336 E. 59th St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.**—Sec., Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass. Official in Canada: Chas. Roberts, director, Brownsburg, Que. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- **Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Henry F. Schmal, 3136 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Officials in Canada: Wm. C. Golby, representative, 67 Day St., Toronto, Ont.; Albert Farmer, representative, 932 Clarke St., Montreal, Que. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- *Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.**—Pres., Jacob Fischer, 260 E. 138th St., New York, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.**—Pres., Ed. J. McGivern, room 418 Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Sec., T. A. Scully, Room 418, Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Official in Canada: James Ward, 13 Middleton St., Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- **Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.**—Pres., John Coefield, 1138 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Thos. E. Burke, 1138 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada: Louis Guérard, 5th vice-president, 675 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que.; John W. Bruce, general organizer, 663 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont. (37 local unions in Canada.)
- *Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.**—Pres., Leo E. George, Room 305, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Thos. F. Flaherty, Room 306, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.**—Pres., John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sec., John McGillivray, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.**—Sec., Geo. W. Hawkins, Columbus, Kan. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.**—Pres., W. A. Burke, 162 Eustis St., Roxbury, Mass. Sec., James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Loudon St., Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)

- **Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.**—Pres., Geo. L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Sec., Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada: Geo. R. Brunet, vice-president, 2084 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal, Que. (17 local unions in Canada.)
- **Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres.-Sec., John P. Burke, 163 Broadway, Fort Edward, N.Y. Official in Canada: Maurice LaBelle, 3rd vice-president, 661 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- **Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., John W. McAulay, Graniteville, Vt. Sec., Fred. W. Suito, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. R. Mosher, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. M. Maclean, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. General organizers: W. J. McPherson, 205 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.; Joe Wall, 250 Union Ave., Montreal, Que.; M. C. Lockhart, 13 Foundry St., Moncton, N.B.; E. Robson, Suite 4, Livinia Court, 351 Victoria St., Winnipeg, Man. (155 local unions in Canada, 1 in United States.)
- *Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief, D. W. Helt, 4750 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sec., T. A. Austin, 4750 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: E. A. Hurst, member of executive board, c.o. T. H. and B. Railroad, Hamilton, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Ed. McNamara, 3 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Sec., Frank Hughes, 30 Evans St., Medford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.**—Pres., E. J. Manion, 3673 W. Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., L. J. Ross, 3673 W. Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada: Hon. G. D. Robertson, third vice-president, 14 Delaware Ave., Ottawa, Ont., in charge of all railroad telegraph lines in Canada. (6 local and 7 system divisions in Canada.)
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. G. Lee, B. of R. T. Building, 820 W. Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Sec.-treas., A. E. King, B. of R. T. Building, 820 W. Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada: W. J. Babe, vice-president, 136 Centre St., St. Thomas, Ont. (95 local lodges in Canada.)
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Edward Hoskins, 315 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., G. C. Eekroth, 315 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., E. Wm. Weeks, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada: F. McKenna and Louis Beuloin, general vice-presidents, 311 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Thos. Broad, member general executive board, 50 Melrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont.; Robt. Hewitt, grand lodge deputy, 436 15th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. (114 local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., E. H. Fitzgerald, 701 Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Geo. S. Levi, 7th floor, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: John Brodie, member executive board, 1064 13th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. (51 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Conductors, Order of.**—Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Sec., E. P. Curtis, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (72 local divisions in Canada.)
- **Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., W. D. Mahon, 260 East High St., Detroit, Mich. Sec. of General Executive Board, R. L. Reeves, 260 East High St., Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada: Magnus Sinclair, member of executive board, 244½ Waverly road, Toronto, Ont.; Fred. A. Hoover, fifth vice-president, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C.; John M. Parker, thirteenth vice-president, 99 River road, Niagara Falls, Ont. (28 local unions in Canada.)
- *Railway Mail Association (Railway Postal Clerks).**—Pres., Wm. M. Collins, Room 300, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., R. E. Ross, First National Bank Building, Portsmouth, N.H. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.**—Pres., W. G. Desepte, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal. Sec., H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition.**—Pres., Geo. W. Jones, 24 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. M. Gaviak, 3091 Coleridge road, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Seamen's Union, International.**—Pres., Andrew Furuseth, 409 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., K. B. Nolan, 359 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. (2 district unions in Canada.)
- *Siderographers, International Association of.**—Pres., Robt. Nicholl, 662 7th Ave., Mount Vernon, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph L. Heffern, 2232 Decatur Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Official in Canada: Fred. Daubney, 2nd vice-president, 217 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Signalmen.**—(See Railroad Signalmen.)
- **Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., Wm. F. Canavan, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. Sec.-Treas., Richard J. Green, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Wm. P. Covert, second vice-president, 257 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont. (36 local unions in Canada.)
- Station Employees.**—(See Railroad Station Employees.)
- **Steam and Operating Engineers International Union of.**—Pres., Arthur M. Huddell, 6334 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Dave Evans, 6334 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: Frank Healey, organizer, 44 Allan St., Niagara Falls, Ont. (27 local unions in Canada.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. M. Welsh, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., F. E. Langdon, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- **Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.**—Pres., Winfield T. Keegan, 78 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J. Sec., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada: Harry Perkins, organizer, 5 The Lindens, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)

- **Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.**—Pres., M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Joseph Blasey, Box 767, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada: Members of Executive Board, James Taylor, 262 De Razilly St., Ville Emard, Montreal, Que.; Alex. Taylor, 1061 Ingersoll St., Winnipeg, Man.; Jas. L. Smith, 553 Parliament St., Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- *Stove Mounters' International Union.**—Pres., W. L. Funder Burk, 6466 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich. Sec., Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Switchmen's Union of North America.**—Pres., T. C. Cashen, 39 W. North St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Welch, 39 W. North St., Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada: J. D. Murray, vice-president, 1201 Harwood St., Vancouver, B.C. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- **Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.**—Gen.-Sec.-Treas., Thos. Sweeney, 6753 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: Geo. Sangster, organizer, 2930^a St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que. (13 local unions in Canada.)
- *Teachers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Florence Rood, 328 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn. Sec. F. G. Stecker, 327 S. Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Daniel J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Telegraphers.*—(See *Commercial Telegraphers, Railroad Telegraphers.*)
- **Textile Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Thos. F. McMahon, Room 609, Bible House, New York, N.Y. Sec., Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Room 603, Bible House, New York, N.Y. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Tobacco Workers, International Union of.**—Pres., W. R. Walden, Rooms 35-50, Our Home Life Insurance Bldg., Louisville, Ky. Sec., E. L. Evans, Rooms 50-53, Our Home Life Insurance Bldg., Louisville, Ky. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen, Association of.**—Pres., W. A. Lee, 622 N. 30th St., Richmond, Va. Sec., Arthur B. Hill, 622 N. 30th St., Richmond, Va. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Trainmen.*—(See *Railroad Trainmen.*)
- *Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.**—Sec., John J. Collins, P.O. Station L, Box 10, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Typographical Union, International.**—Pres., Jas. M. Lynch, 635 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., J. W. Hayes, 642 Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada: Representatives, Wm. S. Armstrong, 804 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.; Alfred E. Thompson, R.R. No. 1, Centre Road, Port Credit, Ont. (50 local unions in Canada.)
- *Upholsterers' International Union.**—Pres., Wm. Kohn, 230 E. 58th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Frank Sanders, member of executive board, 405 Beaumont Ave., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- *Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United.**—Pres., R. Heintz, 124 North St., Jersey City, N.J. Sec., Edwin Gentzler, 935 W. King St., York, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.**—Sec., Joseph Hurley, 19 W. Ashland St., Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire.**—Pres., John F. Curley, 203 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass. Sec., Chas. C. Bradley, 9122 89th St., Woodhaven, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Wood Carvers.*—(See *Carvers, Wood.*)
- Woolsorters' Association, National.**—Pres., Frank Beaumier, 123 Dracut St., Lawrence, Mass. Sec., George K Brear, 1 Gamble Place, Lawrence, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)

II. ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL

Group of Distinctly Canadian Labour Bodies, Seven of Which are in Direct Opposition to International Unions—Certain Associations of Dominion Government Employees Included—Synopsis of the Inception and Objects of the Non-International Unions—Names and Addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries.

Besides the international organizations whose names are printed in the preceding chapter, and with which the greater number of Canadian organized workers are identified, there are in the Dominion seventeen of what are termed non-international bodies, the same number as reported in 1923. The name of the Associated Federal Employees of Canada, which was stated to be in a dormant condition, is omitted, and the new organization given a place in this group is the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Canada. Seven of the bodies included in this group are operating in direct opposition to international unions which claim jurisdiction over the classes of workpeople comprising their respective memberships. The formation of some of these non-international organizations resulted through the efforts of seceders from established international unions who claimed that the particular local branch with which they were connected was neglected by the general officers, and also that the return to Canadian branches in the matter of benefits was not commensurate with the money sent as per capita tax to the respective headquarters in the United States. Five of the organizations classed as non-international are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government, two of which are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (referred to in the next chapter), and thus are indirectly identified with the international labour movement as represented by the congress. The majority of the associations of Government employees, however, are not connected with the organized labour movement, and as their importance warrants reference being made to them, their names are included in a subsequent chapter entitled "Non-Trade Union Organizations."

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is not strictly a trade union, being more of an educational body, taking no part in the general labour movement, but its members are free to join with labour bodies. With the explanation given of the objects of the association, the name is included with those of other Canadian organizations of wage-earners.

The National Association of Marine Engineers, by reason of the conditions governing the issuance of certificates of marine engineers, is a distinctly Canadian organization, and is an affiliate of the Trades and Labour Congress.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which is strictly a national organization formed in direct opposition to the system of international trade unionism as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, issues charters to central bodies, trades and labour councils and all classes of craft unions which desire to be affiliated.

The statement following contains certain particulars as to date of formation and the objects of each of the seventeen non-international organizations operating in the Dominion.

The Amalgamated Civil Servants developed from the Amalgamated Postal Workers, which came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the east and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The original jurisdiction of the Postal Workers, membership in which was open to all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, was from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to Victoria, B.C., and the intention of the promoters was to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers in the territory named. An application for a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress was not entertained by the last-named body on account of the Federation admitting to membership certain local branches of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, an organization already affiliated with the Congress. At the annual convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers held in August, 1921, the name was changed to Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, membership being extended to all employees of the Dominion Government. Subsequent to this action proposals were made for the formation of a federation of all postal employees to include the organizations of postal clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, the Amalgamated Civil Servants to disband and the members to identify themselves with the three established associations embracing the classes of postal

employees named above. The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation identified themselves with the new federated body known as the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, which, however, in 1924 suspended operations. The Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the terms laid down for affiliation and is still functioning as a separate central organization.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees was formed in Toronto, on March 25, 1918, by a number of the employees of the Dominion Express Company. The Brotherhood was registered on May 23, 1918, by the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Trade Unions Act. The object of the brotherhood is contained in the following section of the rules:—

The object of the Brotherhood shall be to unite in one body, for their mutual protection and benefit, all employees of the Dominion Express Company, and the membership shall include no one but males of good moral character, 18 years of age and over, exclusively employed by the Dominion Express Company, except officials. Provided, that no general foreman or chief clerk, although eligible for membership, shall hold office. An agent or master of transportation shall be classed as an official.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen was formed during the summer of 1921 in opposition to the old-established Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an international organization with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, with which the organized locomotive engineers in Canada have for many years been identified. During 1920 a number of the Canadian lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were suspended for violation by their members of what is termed the Chicago joint agreement. (This contract set the maximum mileage per month in order to benefit the spare men). At the 1921 convention of the brotherhood the charters of three lodges, viz., No. 516 at Humboldt, No. 825 at Kamsack and No. 837 at Trenton, which persisted in ignoring the joint agreement, were cancelled. Subsequently the new Canadian organization of enginemen came into existence. Another reason advanced for the organization of a purely Canadian body was the small return received by the members in proportion to the money sent as dues and assessments to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States. The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen established branches in the localities where the charters were cancelled by the international, as well as at some other points. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers during 1923 re-established local divisions at Humboldt and Trenton.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is a craft organization, the object of which is mainly educational, as indicated by the following clause taken from the preamble of the constitution: "This association shall be devoted to the promotion of educational, professional and engineering knowledge, thereby fitting its members for better and higher situations, and to maintaining the rights of the engineering profession, and for the transaction of any business that may legally be brought before it; also to the securing of enactment, enforcement and unification of engineering laws throughout Canada." The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is an incorporated body, the charter having been issued in 1887.

In November, 1919, the Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association came into existence. The formation of this Canadian body was brought about as a result of the Brussels carpet weavers in Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto desiring to have a uniform scale of wages for the trade in Canada. The Guelph weavers were the only ones organized, being local No. 277 of the United Textile Workers of America. As it was claimed that there was no other method by which the trade in Canada could be organized, the Guelph weavers severed their connection with the United Textile Workers and joined with the weavers in Peterborough and Toronto and formed the Canadian association.

The Canadian Electrical Trades Union developed from a branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers located in Toronto, which in 1920 seceded because it was alleged (1) that the per capita tax was excessive in comparison with benefits received, (2) that a closer form of organization in the electrical industry was necessary, and (3) that the International Brotherhood had been lax in its efforts to organize the trade in the Dominion. A branch in Regina also severed its connection with the International Brotherhood. In 1921 the Canadian organization was established, and was granted a charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour. Included in the objects of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union are: (1) To organize all workers in the electrical industry; (2) by mutual effort to place the members on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent any encroachment on trade rights and privileges; (3) to establish an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; (4) to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application

of electricity and trade education generally; (5) to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft; (6) to settle all disputes and grievances between employers and employees by arbitration or otherwise; (7) to assist each other in sickness and distress and to secure employment and adequate pay; (8) to regulate the relations between employers and employed; (9) to promote friendly relations with all electrical workers of the world, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all members.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers was established on November 24, 1918. The promoters of the federation state that their object is to "shake off the American yoke and resume their autonomy for an absolutely national object." Membership is open to all nationalities and creeds, and the organization has nothing in common with the Catholic unions. One of the local branches of the federation was formerly a branch of the international bricklayers' union, which in June, 1918, surrendered its charter to headquarters owing to a disagreement over money matters. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed in Kitchener, Ontario, in September, 1902, was first known as the National Trades and Labour Congress. Its organization was the outcome of the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in amending its constitution so as to exclude from representation Knights of Labour branches and national unions where internationals of the same craft existed. In September, 1908, the body was reorganized, the name changed to its present form, and a new constitution adopted. The following are excerpts from the preamble of the constitution:—

In studying the history of the present time, Canadian workers cannot fail to be impressed with the imperative necessity of protection, both in their relationship to capital in the hands of the organized employing class, and in the autocratic domination of trade unionism and its policy exercised by the present system of internationalism.

By the forming of the Canadian Federation of Labour we hereby declare that we fully realize the necessity of Canadian workers organizing into Canadian national unions for the protection and promotion of their best interests, and this federation stands pledged to use every honourable effort in organizing Canadian labour along these lines, to the end that we may influence the various branches of governments in support of such legislation as may be beneficial and in securing the defeat of all laws opposed to the best interests of the industrial masses.

We declare it to be in the best interests of Canadian labour to organize along national lines and thus foster the spirit of our Canadian nationality.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association, which was formed in 1918, is designed to look after the interests of the fishermen coming under its jurisdiction, and to give better service to the employers by seeing that all men hiring as fishermen are qualified. No constitution or by-laws have been adopted, the association working under the regulations of the Trades and Labour Congress, from which body it holds a charter.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association came into existence in 1913 at a convention of representatives of a number of scattered individual lodges of postal workers. The association is the largest single body of government employees connected with organized labour, having a lodge in nearly every postal office of importance from Halifax to Vancouver. The unauthorized strike in the postal service west of the Great Lakes in 1918 resulted in the secession of a number of clerks in the western offices, who, with dissatisfied letter carriers, subsequently became members of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, now known as the Amalgamated Civil Servants. In May, 1920, the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, thus becoming identified with the organized labour movement. The aim of the association is to secure by co-operation with the Post Office Department the classification of post office clerks with the view to getting more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labour, the improvement of the public service, and such other objects as may arise.

The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association was formed in August, 1922, at a conference of delegates representing a number of independent local bodies of the classes of workers mentioned. Like other organizations of Dominion Government employees, the object is to seek better conditions of employment and also to co-operate with other associations composed of employees in the postal service for their mutual benefit by legislation or otherwise. The association is included in this chapter by reason of having been an affiliate of the former Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, with which two of the organizations directly identified with organized labour through affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were also connected.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is a body composed of employees of a branch of the postal service which its promoters claim to be to all intents and purposes a labour organization. In October, 1921, the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation became

affiliated with a federation of postal workers, with which is identified two other bodies of post office employees which are connected with the labour movement through affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the objects of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is the advancement of the service and the interests of its members. Division associations are in existence at all points where the Post Office Department has a superintendent of railway mail service. The federation, although having no benefit scheme directly connected with the organization, controls the Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada by which benefits are paid.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which was formed on September 15, 1891, is an organization of public servants of the class indicated formed for the purpose of protecting their interests in regard to salaries and working conditions, etc. Until the summer of 1918 the jurisdiction of the association over letter carriers had not been interfered with, but certain members of the association in the West, who were not in accord with the settlement of the strike of the letter carriers which took place in July, 1918, launched a new body of postal employees, reference to which has already been made. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario for the transaction of life insurance in the province, and is also affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada is composed of marine engineers holding certificates granted by either the Dominion Government or the British Board of Trade, and was established in 1893 to promote the interests of those employed as marine engineers in the Dominion. The association claims authority to establish subordinate councils and to make regulations for their governance. The preface of the constitution sets forth that it is essential for the progress of marine engineers that they should combine for the purpose of raising their status and to guard their certificates of qualification. In 1922 the association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada came into existence on September 25, 1924, as a result of the closing, by mutual consent of the members, of the Vancouver branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, a subsidiary of the International Seamen's Union of America. The new organization is a district union of the international body, designed to give greater autonomy to the Canadian membership, having power to prepare its own constitution and by-laws and to organize in the Dominion branches composed of seafaring men as a part of the International Seamen's Union of America. The only branch established up to the close of the year is that located at Vancouver.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was organized on August 26, 1920, at a conference held in Toronto. The objects of the federation are (1) to organize all fire fighters of the province, (2) to place its members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency, (3) to encourage the formation of local federations, (4) to secure legislation beneficial to firemen, (5) to establish sick and death benefit funds, and (6) to encourage the establishment of schools of instruction for fire fighting. Among other things which the federation favours are (a) voluntary arbitration of all labour disputes, (b) all civic employees to come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and (c) the granting of charters to firemen's unions by the Trades and Labour Congress instead of international charters. The revenue of the federation is derived from a monthly per capita tax. In addition to the fifteen directly chartered branches of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters its affiliates include three local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters and one union of fire fighters under charter from the Trades and Labour Congress.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers was organized June 1, 1914. Previous to this date the organization was known as local branch No. 366 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The original intention was to have a provincial union with local branches and to be affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but it was subsequently decided at a meeting held in Regina to sever all connection with the International Union and become affiliated with a Canadian body, which, however, has not been done. The officers of the Grand Lodge, as the central body is named, were instructed to fully organize the engineers of the province under the Saskatchewan Brotherhood with the object of securing better conditions for final certificated engineers, but the organization does not appear to have made much progress, the number of local branches in 1924 being three, the same as for several years past.

In the list following giving the names of the non-international central organizing bodies and the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, those marked with an asterisk (*) are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, and those under charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour are indicated thus (†):—

- Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.*—Pres., F. Knowles, 252 22nd Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec. C. Gardner, 2041 Halifax st., Regina, Sask.
- Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.*—Pres., Allan Paton, 151 Pearson Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. J. Driscoll, 40 Oakville Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.*—Pres., S. E. White, 178 Wilson Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. S. Crerar, 469 Gertrude Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.*—Pres., R. McLaren, 160¹/₂ Dovercourt road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Geo. J. Soucy, 48 Moore Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.*—Pres., A. Kenedey, 34 Audrey St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. J. Farmer, 91 Close Ave., Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Electrical Trades Union.*—Pres., A. Barnetson, 81 Rosethorn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. McCollom, room 111, 350 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, and other Building Trades.*—Pres., Omer Deleau, 8 Colin St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Marois, 145 Queen St., Quebec, Que.
- Canadian Federation of Labour.*—Pres., D. Giroux, corner Boulevard Gouin and Francis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. J. Whitley, 143 College St., Toronto, Ont.
- **Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.*—Pres., George Moore, sen., Port Stanley, Ont. Sec., Wm. Bolt, Box 141, Port Stanley, Ont.
- **Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.*—Pres., J. P. McKerry, post office staff, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. N. Duncan, 50 Pickering St., Toronto, Ont.
- Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.*—Pres., W. Brown, 89 Broadway Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph Carr, 6 E. 18th St., Mount Hamilton, Ont.
- Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.*—Pres., G. R. Jackson, 391A Roncesvalles Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jas. P. Allen, 147 Worthington St. E., North Bay, Ont.
- **Federated Association of Letter Carriers.*—Pres., W. H. Belcher, post office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec.-treas., Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- **National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.*—Pres., Eugene Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 62 Albert St., Halifax, N.S.
- National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.*—Sec., G. Campbell, Box 571, Vancouver, B.C.
- Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.*—Pres., James J. O'Kelly, 155 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., David H. Lamb, 132 Bellevue Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.*—Pres., S. Gutheridge, 913 Caribou St., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Geo. Polson, 143 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

III. TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Most Representative Labour Organization in the Dominion Designed to Speak for Organized Labour on Legislative Matters—An Affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions—President Delegate to International Labour Conference—Objects and Principles—Numerical and Financial Standing for Twenty Years—Officers for 1924-25.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally formed in 1873, but lapsed, and was re-established in 1886, is the most representative labour organization in the Dominion. While the main energies of the congress are devoted to securing legislation which is believed to be in the interests of wage-earners, it has on occasions concerned itself with matters pertaining to the welfare of organized workers as represented by the international trade union movement. The conventions of the congress are held annually, and at these meetings demands for desired legislation are introduced. If the demands are approved, the method of presenting them to the law-making bodies provides (1) that the executive council submit those pertaining to matters under the control of the Dominion Government, (2) that provincial federations (of which there are two operating under charters from the congress) and provincial executive committees deal with legislative demands coming within the jurisdiction of the respective legislatures. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is derived mainly from international organizations with jurisdictions covering both Canada and the United States, and which are operating under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour. The congress itself issues charters to unions which are not eligible for membership in any of the existing recognized international or national organizations, as well as to trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour. The American Federation recognizes the congress as the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour in dealing with legislative matters, and has affiliated the members in Canada of its directly chartered unions, i.e., those not connected with any other organization, by paying per capita tax to the congress. Fifty-six of the more important affiliations of the American Federation have also acknowledged the authority of the congress in all Dominion legislative and purely Canadian affairs by affiliating the whole of their membership in Canada, and likewise paying the regular tax. The Canadian congress concedes to the American Federation of Labour the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the federation on such matters being accepted without question. The congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement or the formation of dual bodies, such unions being denied membership.

The Canadian congress is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Working Women (organizations which are discussed in subsequent chapters of this report), and also has representatives on various advisory councils operating in the Dominion, as well as making an exchange of fraternal delegates with the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress.

The Trades and Labour Congress, on the invitation of the Dominion Government, named a delegate for appointment to the International Labour Conference in Washington, in October, 1919, under the provisions of the labour covenants (Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace) of the League of Nations. Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer of the congress, was the delegate, and he was accompanied by several advisers, similarly appointed. Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the congress, substituted at the 1922 meeting for Mr. Draper, and was elected as one of the six workers' members of the Governing Body, which is composed of 24 delegates, succeeding Mr. Draper, who was elected at the first conference. Mr. Moore has attended the later meetings of the International Labour Conference as the representative of the Canadian workers, in which capacity he attended the sixth session held in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1924, being accompanied by Mr. W. L. Best, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as adviser.

OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS

The objects of the Trades Congress as adopted by the 1921 convention are as follows:—

- (a) To encourage and form such organizations of workers as conform to its rules and regulations;
- (b) To establish city or district central councils based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each affiliated organization and the promotion and advancement of such bodies;

(c) To establish and maintain a Congress with suitable headquarters at Ottawa and subsidiary Executive Committees or Federations of Labour in each of the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of assisting each other;

(d) To aid and encourage the sale of union labelled goods;

(e) To influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favour of organized labour and to secure legislation in the interests of the working people;

(f) To further the spirit of international trade unionism;

(g) Generally for such purposes as may best advance the interests of working people.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

The platform of principles, as revised by the executive council in accordance with the instructions of the 1921 convention, is as follows:—

1. Free education and compulsory school attendance.
2. Maximum legal working day of eight hours and forty-four hours per week.
3. Insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) on all government work, direct or indirect.
4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
6. Establishment of a Tariff Board on which labour is represented.
7. Revenue by direct taxation.
8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The demand for and use of the union label.
11. Prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age.
12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
13. Voluntary arbitration of labour disputes.
14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
15. The encouragement of establishment of workers' co-operative societies.
16. Unemployment insurance.
17. Old age pensions, State insurance for sickness and disability.
18. Uniformity of labour laws throughout the Dominion.
19. Disarmament.

The congress has its own official monthly publication, issued under the name of the *Canadian Congress Journal*.

REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERSHIP

The basis of representation of affiliated bodies at annual or other conventions is: From local branch unions in Canada of international and national organizations and trade unions directly chartered by the congress: One delegate for the first 100 members or less, and one for each additional 100 members or the majority fraction thereof; international and national organizations which have affiliated their entire membership in the Dominion are entitled to one additional delegate, who must be elected from their Canadian membership. Trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour are entitled to three delegates each. Article III of the constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress governing membership and charters is as follows:—

Sec. 1.—The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress shall consist of such trades and labour bodies as are hereinafter defined and conform to its rules and regulations.

Sec. 2.—Any international union holding a charter from the American Federation of Labour shall be entitled to affiliate its entire Canadian membership; and any local unit in Canada of an international union, chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which is not so affiliated, shall be entitled to direct membership in this Congress.

Sec. 3.—Charters or certificates of affiliation, bearing the signatures of the president and secretary-treasurer of the congress and its seal, may be granted by the executive council of the congress to any body of workers in Canada who are not eligible for membership in a recognized international or national union.

Sec. 4.—The congress shall form and charter Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Federations of Labour, composed of such organizations as are entitled to membership in the congress.

Sec. 5.—No international or national union other than those already enumerated in sections 2, 3 and 4 shall be admitted to membership except by two-thirds vote of the annual convention of this congress, but in no case shall any organization be admitted to membership whose jurisdiction conflicts with that of an international or national union already affiliated to this congress.

Sec. 6.—The fee for a charter and supplies for Provincial Federations of Labour, Trades and Labour Councils and such labour unions as may be formed and chartered direct by this Congress shall be \$10, and each organization so chartered shall be supplied with an official seal.

Sec. 7.—The executive council shall have power, apart from any other power enumerated in this constitution, by a majority vote of its members, given either at a meeting of the council, or otherwise, to suspend from membership any affiliated or chartered body which in the opinion of the executive has violated either the letter or spirit of the constitution, or which has, or the officers of which have, (a) encouraged or advocated secession from international unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations; (b) refused to join or affiliate with an international union of its trade or calling when so ordered by the executive. Such suspensions shall debar any organization from all rights and benefits of membership in this congress until the next annual convention, when the suspension may be made permanent and the charter revoked or affilia-

tion cancelled by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote. Any organization may also be suspended from membership or its charter revoked or its membership cancelled upon a motion introduced at any regular convention and adopted by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote.

The revenue of the congress, besides the fee charged for charters supplied to such bodies as are entitled to them, is derived from a tax of 18 cents per member per year from international and national organizations and from unions chartered direct by the congress, 36 cents per member from trades and labour councils, and a lump payment of \$10 per annum from provincial federations of labour. The congress owns the building in Ottawa in which the head office is located, the management of which is vested in a board of trustees composed of the executive council.

ATTENDANCE AT FORTIETH CONVENTION

At the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress held in London in September, 1924, which was termed the fortieth, credentials for 258 delegates were received, 44 of whom represented international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the congress, 16 represented 28 trades and labour councils, 183 represented 128 local branch unions and three were fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress, the American Federation of Labour, and the National Women's Trade Union League. The report of the secretary-treasurer, which named the international and national organizations, as well as the federations, trades and labour councils and local unions, which had paid per capita during the fiscal year, showed that the total membership of the congress at the close of the fiscal year was 117,110, comprised in approximately 1,500 local unions, indicating a loss in members of 4,732 and in unions of 180. The international and national organizations in affiliation with the congress are indicated thus (**) in the tables in a subsequent chapter giving the membership of the respective unions. The total receipts for the fiscal year, including the balance on hand, amounted to \$27,190.01; expenditure, \$24,875.71, leaving a balance of \$2,314.30.

The secretary-treasurer also submitted a report of the trustees of the congress headquarters, receipts from which amounted to \$1,445, and the expenses for equipment and maintenance to \$1,609.89, a deficit of \$164.89.

The following table shows the total membership and receipts and expenditures for the past twenty years:—

Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture	Year	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture
1905	22,004	\$ 4,700 29	\$ 4,001 36	1915	71,419	\$13,557 12	\$11,542 87
1906	27,676	5,747 40	3,970 08	1916	66,573	13,646 64	10,888 95
1907	32,295	7,474 79	6,570 26	1917	81,687	17,542 56	12,671 11
1908	40,728	8,906 44	7,442 09	1918	117,498	25,803 80	14,441 64
1909	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74	1919	160,605	41,786 86	27,187 41
1910	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56	1920	173,463	46,827 32	44,969 50
1911	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64	1921	173,778	49,446 88	47,881 64
1912	66,128	15,699 79	10,219 82	1922	132,071	25,157 02	22,877 11
1913	80,801	19,871 49	10,475 44	1923	121,842	26,471 97	22,288 77
1914	80,094	23,713 14	12,762 10	1924	117,110	27,190 01	24,875 71

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

The list of officers, the first five mentioned constituting the executive council, and provincial executive committees for the year 1924-25 is as follows:—

President.—Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President.—John T. Foster, member of the International Association of Machinists, 747 Stuart Ave., Outremont, Que.

Vice-President.—James Simpson, of the International Typographical Union, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President.—Bert Merson, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 103 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer.—P. M. Draper, of the International Typographical Union, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executive Committees.—Nova Scotia: Chairman, J. W. McLeod, Dominion No. 6; Committee: William J. McKay, New Waterford; Norman Roberts, Box 817, Glace Bay; James Clarke, Reserve Mines. Quebec: Chairman, Gustave Francq, 11 St. Paul St. W., Montreal; Committee: Omer Fleury, 272 des Fosses St., Quebec; J. A. Belland, 1050 St. Andre St., Montreal; Joe Pelletier, 694 St. Andre St., Montreal. Ontario: Chairman, G. F. McKay, 412 Rectory St., London; Committee: R. Plant, 148 Creighton St., Ottawa; J. O'Brien, 594 Dougall Ave., Windsor; H. S. Mitchell, 75 Newlands Ave., Hamilton. Manitoba: Chairman, J. McBride, Labour Temple, James St., Winnipeg; Committee: J. Leslie, 98 Noble Ave., Elmwood; G. W.

Howard, Box 2024, Winnipeg; J. Addison, 2253 Galagher Ave., Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: Chairman, Alex. M. Eddy, Box 380, Sutherland; Committee: Alex. Baker, 311 Coteau St. W., Moose Jaw; J. Hazelton, 3223 Riverside St., Regina; C. J. Green, 654 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw. British Columbia: Chairman, Percy R. Bengough, Room 803, 16 Hastings St. E., Vancouver; Committee: W. H. Cottrell, 16 Hastings St. E., Vancouver; E. S. Woodward, 1253 Carlin St., Victoria; S. D. MacDonald, Box 268, Prince Rupert.

(The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having organized provincial federations of labour, which are chartered by the congress, no provincial executive committees are appointed. The only province in which there is no adjunct of the congress is Prince Edward Island.)

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour.—John Colbert, 632 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.—J. F. Marsh, 748 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

IV. NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The Roman Catholic Church Encourages Their Formation—Federation of Catholic Workers—Aim of the Federation—International Labour Bodies Opposed to Catholic Unions—International Federation of Christian Trade Unions—Standing of Catholic Unions in Canada—List of Unions, with Names of Chief Officers.

In addition to the international and non-international local branch unions and independent units operating in Canada there is another group termed national and Catholic unions. While the movement to establish trade unions for adherents of the Roman Catholic faith had its inception in Germany more than fifty years ago, it was many years later that any attempt was made to form such bodies in the Dominion. On May 15, 1891, Pope Leo XIII issued an encyclical on "The Conditions of the Working Classes," in which was enunciated for members of the Roman Church certain principles in social and labour action. These were subsequently proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental rules for workmen's associations. (Extracts from the encyclical of Pope Leo XIII have appeared in earlier issues of this report.) The first union in Canada to accept the social doctrine of the Roman Church and admit a chaplain was that of the shoe workers of Quebec city, which in 1901 adopted this course following the adjustment of a dispute in the shoe industry by the Archbishop of the diocese. Some time later La Fédération Ouvrière Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North), which confined active membership to Roman Catholic workers, was established in Chicoutimi, and in 1912 was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, as a mutual benefit, provident, social, economic and labour organization. The Chicoutimi organization which was made up chiefly of workers in the pulp and paper mills, was reported to have passed out of existence during 1924, following the formation in April, 1923, of the Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees of Canada, two affiliated syndicates of which are located in the Chicoutimi district. Both of these were formed since the advent of the pulp and paper makers' federation, which has six unions in affiliation. Since 1912 many other national and Catholic unions of various crafts have been formed in Quebec localities, all of which accepted for their guidance the declarations of Pope Leo XIII. Although national and Catholic unions are designed ostensibly for adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, provision is made for the admittance of non-Catholics as associate members, who may vote, but are not eligible for office. When non-Catholic membership of a union reaches fifty, they may form a non-Catholic section of the National and Catholic union and elect their own officers.

The formation of these sectarian unions is encouraged by the Roman Catholic clergy in the province of Quebec, one of whom, who is also a chaplain of the national and Catholic unions (a chaplain is attached to each union) in an article which appeared in the souvenir programme of the 1923 convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers (referred to in this chapter), after stating that "The will of the church, often and often expressed through the Holy Pontiffs during the last half century, is to see the formation of Catholic labour associations," said "The world being as it is, it is consequently the duty of the Catholic workers to become if possible members of syndicates, in order to conform with the wish of the Pope; and the employer cannot, under the pretence that he should be master in his own house, deprive his employees of their right to belong to a Catholic syndicate."

The Secretariat of Catholic Syndicates was established in the city of Quebec in 1920. The secretariat, which is the headquarters of the Catholic federations and business agents, is in contact with all Catholic labour organizations in the Dominion, and in order to make its action more efficient, it extends its relations beyond the seas and keeps in touch with the labour movement in Europe, but more particularly with Catholic labour bodies. Among the functions of the secretariat are (1) Directing negotiations between employers and employees in the making of collective agreements, (2) assists syndicates in their dealings with public bodies, and (3) organizes labour research clubs, conferences, etc. The Secretariat is a centre for social information, its library and rooms being at the disposal of labour research clubs, and also maintains a publicity service. The secretary is M. Turgeon, 308 St. Joseph street, Quebec, Que.

While the old-established non-sectarian unions have always opposed the suggestion of the incorporation of trade unions, the national and Catholic group asked for and supported such a measure in March, 1924, when it was introduced in the Quebec Legislature. (The provisions of the bill as it finally passed the Legislature were published in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1924, pp. 303-304). It is understood that only one Catholic union has so far made application for incorporation under the new law.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

With the growth of the national and Catholic union movement in the province of Quebec there developed a demand for a central organization. The first step in this direction was a conference held in the city of Quebec in 1918, twenty-seven delegates being present. In 1919 the conference was held in Three Rivers and in 1920 in Chicoutimi. At the last-named meeting the officers were instructed to prepare a constitution for a permanent federation for Catholic working people's associations. The 1921 convention, which met in Hull, and was attended by 220 delegates, adopted rules for the governance of the organization, the name chosen being Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada. (These rules were published in this report for 1921.) The preparation of the principles of the federation was referred to the religious authorities, and as incorporated in the constitution are as follows:—

Article 1.—The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is an interprofessional labour organization, uniting together the various labour groups in Canada which have the double character of being national and Catholic.

It is its duty to safeguard and promote the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada and to use for that purpose all the means enumerated in Article 3 of the present regulations and by-laws. (Published herewith under "Aim of the Federation.")

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada proposes, among other things, to give the Catholic workers of Canada a professional organization as complete and as efficient as possible.

It believes, indeed, not only that workers have received from nature itself—as well, in fact, as all the other classes of the community—the right to unite together in order to protect their rights and defend their interests, but that it is useful and advantageous for them to group themselves into organizations of their various trades and professions.

It knows that labour organization cannot be imposed upon the workmen who would not want it any more than employers' organizations can be imposed upon employers wishing to keep their freedom; but it feels that, as the employers' organization can represent all and each of those who wanted to join it, **make** decisions which bind all its members, speak in the name of all those composing it, prohibit its adherents from settling alone matters affecting all the associates, so the labour organization can claim to represent all those who consent to become members of it, to decide, in such a way as to bind all the associates, all matters of common interest, to assume authority to speak in the name of all its adherents and to demand that, within the limits of the end pursued by the society, they abide by the legitimate decisions made by the majority. It believes, moreover, that, as it is reasonable that all the members of an employers' organization should refuse to discuss their common interest except through the organization of which they are members, so it is in order that organized workers should discuss matters affecting their trade or profession only through the syndicates of which they are members.

If the F.C.W.C. proposes to work as much as possible for the professional organization of the Catholic workers of Canada, it is not only because they are entitled to it, and it is useful and advantageous to them, it is also because labour organization is a necessity of the present time.

There is, first the danger of neutral organizations to be avoided. There is in the second place, the fact that, in Canada as elsewhere, those whom the workers depend upon, especially in the liberal professions, finance, trade and industry, are already grouped into powerful professional organizations.

Organization calls for organization. If those who employ organize themselves, it becomes necessary that their employees also organize themselves. Otherwise, the strongest would be too much tempted to exploit the weakest.

This cannot signify, however, that the F.C.W.C. is preparing troops for the class struggle. If it organizes the workers, it is in order that their class may deal more equitably with the other classes of the community and agree with them.

It is the economic régime under which we are living which compels the distinct organization of the employers' class and of the employees' class; different interests can only be defended by different bodies. But distinct organizations and different interests do not mean opposed interests and inimical organizations. Two moral persons, as well as two individuals, can speak to each other, understand each other, live in good understanding and even in friendship.

The F.C.W.C. in principle and in practice disproves the theory of those who claim that capital, capitalists and employers are born enemies of labour, workers and wage-earners. It claims, on the contrary, that employers and employees must live agreeing with each other, helping and loving each other.

In order that this agreement may be realized and peace and harmony may reign between employers and employees, it is, of course, necessary that not only one of the parties, but that both parties, show good-will in the matter. But let employers and employees consent to speak to each other through their respective organizations only, and they will find by looking for it together, the means of conciliating their particular interests. This means, by the way, is already known.

Reason and experience, in fact, prove that nothing is more apt to establish and maintain industrial peace, and consequently good social order, than joint conciliation and arbitration committees established, by common agreement, between employers' organizations and employees' organizations.

The F.C.W.C., however, well understands that such preparatory conditions would not be sufficient in order that peace may be definitely and easily established between employers and workers. Let us admit, in fact, that the ones and the others have their own organizations; that the latter give up the idea of fighting each other, that they mutually recognize all the rights belonging to professional organizations; that they even establish between themselves joint conciliation and arbitration commissions, all this is no doubt something, but accord will not result from deliberations thus undertaken, if employers and employees each have their opposite claims and do not admit the same doctrines. What is to be found is a common basis of understanding. The starting point is that employers and workers should be unanimous as to the conception of their reciprocal rights and duties.

The unity of directing principles and fundamental doctrines, such is then the first and indispensable condition of the agreement between employers and workers. But who shall make that unity? Who shall proclaim the doctrine defining the reciprocal duties of employers and workers? What power, above all, shall impose them upon one and the other?

The F.C.W.C. for one, believes that this function properly belongs to the Catholic church which has received from God himself the mission of teaching all nations as well as that of binding and releasing the conscience of all men. It knows, besides, that the church asks and claims for itself this indisputable doctrinal authority and supreme direction in labour matters. Pius X indeed wrote (*Enc. Singulari quadam*): "The social question and the controversies relating to it concerning the nature and duration of work, the fixing of wages and the strike are not purely economic and therefore capable of being solved outside the authority of the church," as, on the contrary, and in all truth, the social question is before all a moral and religious question, and, for that reason, it must especially be solved according to the rules and morals and the judgment of religion." (*Enc. Graves de Communi.*)

Deeply Catholic, and particularly wishing to see peace reign between employers and employees, the F.C.W.C. therefore adheres to all the directions and teachings of the Catholic church, and especially to all those which concern matters which are the object of its activities.

It openly professes that all human acts, those of groups as well as those of individuals, are dependent on the tribunal of conscience, that Christian justice and charity are the two supreme and obligatory rules of relations and workers, that the strike is a dangerous weapon which can only be used as a final and extreme means, in certain cases only, and provided the conditions which, in a given case, make it lawful, are realized.

In a word, the F.C.W.C. considers as fundamental and likely to bring the classes together, the definitions and rules of conduct outlined in Leo XIII.'s and Pius X.'s encyclical letters. It gives them its full adhesion, hoping all those concerned will comply with them as it itself proposes to comply with them.

The F.C.W.C. believes that employees in the various municipal, provincial and federal services, as well as employees in public utilities, have, as well as all other workers, the right to form among themselves organizations having for their object to secure and maintain for the various classes of employees reasonable working conditions. The F.C.W.C., however, refuses to recognize to these organizations, the members of which accomplish services indispensable to the good order of the community, the right to use the strike even as a final means of securing the triumph of just claims. But it demands from the public authorities that they establish, for the settlement of disputes between these employees and their employers, arbitration courts whose decision would be final and binding on both parties. Such courts should be able to deal with disputes concerning all the working conditions of such employees.

The F.C.W.C. is an essentially Canadian organization. One of the reasons for its existence is that the greatest part of the Canadian workmen are opposed to the domination of Canadian organized labour by American organized labour. The F.C.W.C. believes it is wrong, an economic error, a national abdication and a political danger, to have in Canada syndicates depending on a foreign centre which has not our laws, nor our habits, nor our mentality, nor even the same problems as we have. It believes Canadian organized labour must be self-governing, settle its own affairs itself and must not be drowned in a syndicalist mass where its initiative is powerless, its will inefficient and its own life impossible.

It wishes, for its part, work to put a stop to that humiliating situation of Canadian organized labour, the only one in the world consenting to renounce its nationality, refusing independence and accepting a guardianship which, far from being beneficent, is above all injurious to it.

The F.C.W.C. is a frankly and openly Catholic organization. It affiliates with itself Catholic organizations alone, it adheres to the whole doctrine of the church and it promises to always and in everything follow the directions of the Pope and of the Canadian bishops.

The F.C.W.C. is Catholic because the church wants the Catholic workers, if they are associated with each other, to establish Catholic organizations, as the following abstract from the encyclical letter *Singulari quadam* will show: "As to labour organizations, although their aim is to secure temporal advantages for their members, those deserve an unreserved approbation, and must be regarded as the best fitted of all to secure the true and lasting interests of their members, which were formed by taking the Catholic religion as the main basis and which openly follow the directions of the church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of religious organizations, and, besides, in all other religions, wherever it may seem possible to provide through them the needs of the associates."

AIM OF THE FEDERATION

The purpose of the federation and the means to secure its fulfilment are set forth in the following sections of the constitution:—

Article 3.—The Federation has for its aim to promote and safeguard the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada.

In order to reach this end, the F.C.W.C. proposes:

1. To definitely establish a general plan according to which Catholic syndicalism in Canada shall be developed, and to pursue the methodical application of the same;

2. To create and maintain in this country a concerted movement of Catholic syndicalism which, while allowing the various groups their autonomy, would bind them by federative bonds, permitting to defend and develop in common the professional, economic, patriotic and religious interests of Catholic workers in Canada;

3. To organize a general propaganda in favour of Catholic syndicalism. This propaganda will be made especially through labour newspapers, salaried organizers and workingmen's research clubs;
4. To work out the legislation asked for by the mass of Catholic workers in Canada;
5. To be used as an intermediate agent between the federated groups, whether it is a question of mutual aid or of disputes to be terminated.
6. To represent the federated organizations whenever and in whatever manner the general interest may demand it;
 - (a) before the public powers;
 - (b) before such institutions or organizations, whether Canadian or foreign, with which it may seem proper to maintain relations.
7. To create as they are needed all services recognized to be necessary to the federated organizations.
8. To organize or favour all institutions of general interest likely to defend the Catholic workers or to help them;
9. The F.C.W.C. can affiliate with no political party whatever.

The Federation of Catholic Workers has met annually since its formation, the 1924 convention being held in Port Alfred in August, at which 77 delegates were present representing 98 syndicates. The president of the federation, Mr. Pierre Beaulé, attended the sixth session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in June, 1924, as one of the advisers to the delegates representing the Dominion Government.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR BODIES OPPOSED TO CATHOLIC UNIONS

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is the representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, and which embraces many Roman Catholics in its membership, is opposed to the organization of wage-earners on credal lines, believing that the unity of the workers cannot be achieved if they are divided in their trade unions according to their religious beliefs. To counteract the activities of the promoters of sectarian unions several of the international organizations have sent organizers into the province of Quebec for the purpose of placing before the workers what are considered the superior advantages of affiliation with the more powerful international trade union movement. The formation of national and Catholic unions have also been the subject of discussion at conventions of the non-sectarian bodies, and the statement has been made that the organizing of workmen "into associations under the domination of the church is seriously retarding the progress of the trade union movement in Canada, and is creating unnecessary friction between the church and the regular movement in Canada."

The third convention of the Red International of Labour Unions, held in Moscow in July, 1924, in formulating a programme for the Canadian section of the Trade Union Educational League, decided that in regard to the national and Catholic unions "simple explanatory leaflets must be circulated among the members of the Catholic unions and the workers in the factories controlled by them, with a view to weakening the demoralizing influence of the clergy, and drawing the best elements into the regular trade union movement of the country."

So far as known, Canada is the only British possession in which trade unions composed of Roman Catholic workers are in existence, and which are in opposition to the non-sectarian labour organizations. In Great Britain there is an organization known as the Catholic Federation, which is composed of Roman Catholics generally for particular Catholic purposes, and includes in its membership adherents of the faith who may be trade unionists. Besides this body there is also in England the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists, which is composed exclusively of Catholic members of trade unions, but in both cases these trade unionists confine their activities to defending Roman Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions.

Among the suggestions of the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists to its affiliates are (1) that there should be reported at each meeting anything which has happened inside the trade union which concerns the Catholic church, (2) that when the business of each meeting is completed the time remaining should be devoted exclusively to the study of social subjects, and (3) that the spirit of debate and the practice of public speaking should be encouraged at such meetings, with a view to producing a type of Catholic trade unionist who will be keen on social subjects, and will also understand their relationship to Catholic principles.

It is understood that there are no sectarian trade unions in the United States, and reports indicate that there is no sentiment in favour of their establishment among the Roman Catholic trade unionists in that country, many of whom hold official union positions.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

As previously mentioned, the original Catholic Trade Unions (or Christian unions as they are called in Europe) were formed in Germany over 50 years ago. Since that time many such unions have been formed, there now being twelve European countries having central federated bodies of unions composed of Catholic work people, these being Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. These several organizations are brought together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, a body established at The Hague in June, 1920, and with which fifteen craft organizations of Catholic workers are also affiliated, ten of which are in Holland, and one each in Belgium, France and Germany. Article II of the statutes of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions states: "The confederation adopts as a basis Christian principles. It therefore affirms that economic and social life implies the co-operation of all the children of the same people. It therefore repudiates violence and class strife as well on the part of employers as on the part of labour. The confederation believes the present social and economic order is on essential points opposed to the Christian spirit. It aims to realize a thorough modification of society according to those principles, by following an organic and legal process of evolution. The confederation has above all for its object the defence of the workers and employers' interests from a viewpoint of the economic, social conditions and those belonging to public order, through a general co-operation."

The objects of the confederation are set forth in the by-laws as follows:—

(a) Defend the workers' interests on the basis of the principles set forth in Article II., in the economic field, and specially in the field of international organizations of labour, wages, working conditions and labour legislation;

(b) Favour the interests of the organization of affiliated confederations;

(c) Carry on propaganda in favour of the Christian syndicalist movement in the various countries where it does not yet exist, and promote the affiliation of organizations on a Christian basis which are not yet affiliated;

(d) Encourage mutual financial support between the affiliated confederations;

The president of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions is Mr. Scherrer, Saint Gall, Switzerland, and the secretary, P. J. S. Serrarens, Drift 10-12, Utrecht, Holland.

STANDING OF CATHOLIC UNIONS IN CANADA

On October 4, 1924, the Catholic Federation of Building Trades Employees was established, and with which it is understood the majority of the national and Catholic unions of building tradesmen are affiliated. Another delegate body reported for the first time is the Montreal Council of Store Clerks.

The approximate membership of the national and Catholic unions in 1919, the earliest year for which information was supplied, was 31,000; in 1920 the reported membership was 40,000; in 1921 the membership was given at 45,000; in 1922 at 38,335, and in 1923 at 30,000. The total membership for 1924, as reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers, was approximately 25,000, of which 2,000 are females, comprised in 94 bodies, ten of which are designated as study circles, but as their names were included in the lists supplied the department they are included in the national and Catholic group of unions. From information received, 21 national and Catholic unions passed out of existence during 1924, and nine were organized, a net loss of twelve. The decrease in membership was 5,000. The Catholic trade unionists also have seven central councils and four district councils, delegate bodies similar in character to those operating under the auspices of the non-Catholic unions, and which are discussed in separate chapters of this report.

In the list following is given the name of every known national and Catholic body, with such names and addresses of officers as were supplied, the post office addresses of the respective officers being the same as the heading under which they appear, unless otherwise indicated; the arrangement of the list is to first record the officers of the Federation of Catholic Workers and those of the two trade federations, the various unions, preceded by the central and trade councils, where they exist, being grouped according to their respective localities.

Federation of Catholic Workers.—Pres., Pierre Beaulé, 329 Arago St., Quebec, Que. Ferdinand Laroche, 114 Hermine St., Quebec, Que.

Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees.—Sec., Ferdinand Laroche, 308 St. Joseph St., Quebec, Que.

Catholic Federation of Building Trades Employees.—Sec., M. Dieumegarde, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal, Que.

Quebec

National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec.—Pres., Louis Morin, 10 Donnacona St. Sec., P. Guerard, 1040 St. Valier St.

Bakers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Irene Harbour, 43 Marie Louise St. Sec., J. A. Marquis, Beauport.

Barbers, National and Catholic Union of Journeymen.—Pres., W. Michaud, Jr., 1027 St. Valier St. Sec., Jos. Gingras, 87 Lavigueur St.

Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union.—Sec., Adalard Pruneau, 21 St. Benoit St.

Brewery Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Joseph J. Beaumont, 52 Devarenne St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Henry Robitaille, 39 Franklin St.

Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Jos. Chouinard, 308 St. Joseph St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store.—Pres., Delphis Laliberte, 201 Latourelle St. Sec., J. E. Gauvin, 102½ Hermine St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Hardware.—Pres., L. O. Pouliot, 297 St. Cyrille St. Sec., Albert Breton, Alfred St.

Coal Carters, National Union of.—Sec., Felix Binet, 28 St. Leon St.

Engineers, National and Catholic Union of Stationary.—Sec., Dona Beaudet, 692 St. Valier St.

Fire Department Employees, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Auguste Pelletier, 388 King St. Sec., Joseph Sanschagrin, 96 St. Germain St.

Harbour Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Arthur Tremblay, Beauport East. Sec., Jos. Drouin, 16 Rigauville St.

"Jesus-Ouvrier" Study Circle.—Sec., J. O. Fortier, 308 St. Joseph St.

Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Thos. Poulin, 692 St. Valier St.

Leather Cutters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Urgel Cote, 270 King St. Sec., A. E. Lortie, 3 Rigauville St.

Machine Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Delphis Tremblay, 169 St. Marguerite St.

Painters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Theodore Cantin, 289 Hermine St. Sec., P. C. Grenier, 257 Kirouac St.

Pastry Cooks and Confectioners, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Antonia Guimont, 692 St. Valier St.

Printers and Bookbinders, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., J. O. Poulin, 692 St. Valier St.

Sacre Coeur Study Circle.—Sec., Thomas Poulin, 308 St. Joseph St.

Street Railway Employees, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Joseph Brosseau, 161 Richelieu St.

Tanners, Carriers, Tawers and Patenters, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., A. Gagnon, 692 St. Valier St.

Tinsmiths and Roofers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Jean Alain, 100 Aqueduc St.

Montreal

Central Council of Catholic Unions.—Pres., C. Bernier, 859 St. Valier St. Sec., J. P. Malo, 1706a Jeanne Mance St.

Building Trades Council.—Pres., R. Binette, 334 Montcalm St. Sec., J. D. Laporte, 35 Shepherd St.

Printing Trades Council.—Sec., J. A. Daigneault, 3881 Visitation St.

Superior Council of Store Clerks' Unions.—Pres., E. Poitras, 748 Berri St. Sec., L. J. Remillard, 253 Plessis St.

General Executive of Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions.—Pres., E. Chalifoux, 57 Sanguinet St. Sec., L. Moreau, 287 Delorimier Ave.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Finishers).—Pres., E. Chalifoux, 57 Sanguinet St. Sec., O. Roberge, 228 Bennett St.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Machinists).—Pres., A. Bellemare, 617 Champlain St. Sec., L. Moreau, 287 Delorimier Ave.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Polishers and Varnishers).—Pres., Joseph Gobiel, 511 Amherst St. Sec., A. Denis, 729 Cartier St.

Bricklayers and Masons, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., O. Lefebvre, 368 Rivard St. Sec., R. Binette, 384 Montcalm St.

Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., P. Hubert, 1215 Mount Royal Ave. E. Sec., A. Gougeon, 308 Richmond St.

Carriage and Automobile Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., D. Pilon, 6214 De La Roche St. Sec., A. Lefebvre, 430 Desery St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store, No. 1.—Pres., Eugene Poitras, 748 Berri St. Sec., H. Marois, 1426 Chabot St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store, No. 2.—Pres., H. Bernard, 33 Fairmount St. W. Sec., L. Jules Rouillard, 258 Plessis St.

Concrete Reinforcers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Joseph Lancetot, 265 Desjardins St. Sec., M. Dieumegarde, 360f Casgrain St.

De Mun Study Circle.—Pres., A. Gauthier, 142 Cuvilliers St. Sec., P. Laganier, 250 Visitation St.

Garment Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. A. Vaillancourt, 1720 Cartier St. Sec., J. E. Chevalier, 3075 St. Dominique St.

Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., C. Lepage, 16 Cavalier St. Sec., P. Levesque, 527 Montcalm St.

Leon XIII Study Circle.—Pres., G. Tremblay, 812 Cartier St. Sec., L. Lanoix, 164a Boyer St.

Municipal Employees, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. R. Thibodeau, 3657 St. Denis St. Sec., Geo. Lapratte, 23b Fabre St.

Painters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. Tetreault, 111 Devilliers St. Sec., W. Granger, 494 Visitation St.

Plumbers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. Durand, 2319 St. Hubert St. Sec., J. O. Lafrance, 728 Mount Royal Ave., E.

Pressmen, National and Catholic Union of Job.—Pres., A. Gladu, 142b Delisle St. Sec., A. Bergeron, 601 Ontario St., E.

Pressmen, National and Catholic Union of Newspaper.—Pres., J. X. Lamarche, 2596 St. Denis St. Sec., P. Authier, 1633 Cartier St.

Printers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Aime Comeau, 1502 Cartier St. Sec., A. Germain, 1300 Bordeaux St.

Montreal—Concluded

Street Railway Employees, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., P. Auclair, 91 Davidson St. Sec., A. Courtois, 557 Panet St.

Sugar Refinery Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Arthur Ducharme, 62b Chamby St. Sec., A. Portelance, 88 Letourneau St.

Textile Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. Blais, 2947 Notre Dame St., E. Sec., J. C. Nepveu, 189 Rielle Ave.

Tinsmiths and Roofers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., M. Pitre, 4 Langevin St. Sec., G. Gagnon, 188 Champlain St.

Hull

National Central Trades Council of Hull.—Pres., Achille Morin, Box 116. Sec., Armand Morin, Box 116.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Edward Morin, 142 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. Mathieu, 4 Langevin St.

Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. B. Laroche, 4 Langevin St. Sec., A. St. Laurent, 4 Langevin St.

Dressmakers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Miss Couture, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Miss I. Dechenes, 4 Langevin St.

Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Oscar Gagnon, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Ludger Viault, 4 Langevin St.

Mechanical Pulp and Paper Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Joseph Roy, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Isaac Smith, 4 Langevin St.

Match Makers, National and Catholic Union of.—(Male Section)—Pres., A. Parkers, 4 Langevin St. Sec., A. Desmarais, 4 Langevin St. (Female Section)—Pres., M. Pitre, 4 Langevin St. Sec., G. Cabana, 4 Langevin St.

Office Clerks, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., H. Hamelin, 4 Langevin St. Sec., B. R. Decotret, 4 Langevin St.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Albert Laporte, 4 Langevin St. Sec., F. Menard, 4 Langevin St.

Policemen, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., R. Duval, Police Station. Sec., Leopold Normand, Police Station.

Printers and Bookbinders, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Armand Morin, 4 Langevin St. Sec., P. Beauparlant, 4 Langevin St.

Retail Clerks, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Lionel Harper, 4 Langevin St. Sec., J. Cadieux, 4 Langevin St.

Benoit XV. Study Circle.—Pres., A. Foucault, 4 Langevin St. Sec., J. A. Morin, 4 Langevin St.

Circle of School Teachers.—Pres., Miss B. Dupont, 4 Langevin St. Sec., Miss A. Tessier, 4 Langevin St.

Three Rivers

Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.—Pres., J. G. Boldue, 21 Royale St. Sec., Alfred Carle, 21 Royale St.

Butcher Clerks National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Alfred Monchal, 21 Royale St. Sec., Arthur Bergeron, 21 Royale St.

Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Hector Racine, 21 Royale St. Sec., Art Isabelle, 21 Royale St.

Commerce and Industries, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Thos. Pecord, 21 Royale St. Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 21 Royale St.

Three Rivers—Concluded

Glove Makers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Thos. Aubry, 21 Royale St. Sec., Henry Abran, 21 Royale St.

Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., A. Cheorette, 21 Royale St. Sec., Albert Goulet, 21 Royale St.

Mixed National and Catholic Union.—Pres., Nap. Lamy, 21 Royale St. Sec., Alfred Carle, 21 Royale St.

Painters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Zephir Duval, 21 Royale St. Sec., Eugene Chartier, 21 Royale St.

Plumbers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., E. F. Landry, 21 Royale St. Sec., Elz. Lemire, 21 Royale St.

Police and Firemen, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Albert Bertrand, 21 Royale St. Sec., Maurice Beauchesne, 21 Royale St.

Sherbrooke

Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.—Pres., Joseph Laliberte, 107 King St., E. Sec., Arthur Brule, 25-1st Ave., E.

Barbers, National and Catholic Union of Journeymen.—Sec., A. Brule, 25-1st Ave., E.

Benoit XV. Study Circle.—Pres., C. E. Gauvin, 65 Larocque St. Sec., Romeo Brule, 25-1st Ave., E.

Garment Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., A. Belanger, 91 King St., E.

Woolen Textile Industry, National and Catholic Union of the.—Sec., A. Levesque, 32 Hall St.

Lachine

Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.—Sec., A. Vanasse, 52a-15th Ave.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., O. Chartier, 52a-15th Ave.

Construction Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., J. Beluse, 52a-15th Ave.

Iron Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., E. Frechette, 52a-15th Ave.

Metal Cable Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., D. Lapiere, 52a-15th Ave.

St. Michel Study Circle.—Sec., J. Comeau, 8-12th Ave.

Granby

Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.—Sec., Wilfrid Thibaudeau, Box 354.

Rubber Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Miss Irene Bedard.

Tobacco Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Alfred Brunell, Box 354.

Woodworkers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., A. Boucher, Box 436.

Levis

Pius X. Study Circle.—Sec., J. E. Fortin, Box 11, Lauzon West.

Workers' National Union, South Shore.—Pres., Gaspard Langlois, Lauzon West. Sec., Joseph Lacombe, Box 321.

Port Alfred

Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay Railway, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Fort. Bergeron, Hal Ha! Bay Junction. Sec., L. A. Bergeron.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 3, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., J. L. Coutlee.

Hawkesbury, Ont.

De Mun Study Circle.—Pres., Raoul Portelance. Sec., A. L. Sabourin.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 4, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., L. A. Sauve. Sec., A. L. Sabourin.

National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities

Asbestos Miners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Alphonse Chabot, Asbestos. Sec., Arthur Delisle, Asbestos.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 2, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Henry Girard, Price St., Chicoutimi. Sec., J. Henry Villeneuve, 11 St. Paul St., Chicoutimi West, Que.

Other Localities—Concluded

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 6, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Pierre Savard, Desbien Mill, County Lac St. Jean.

St. Patrick Study Circle.—Sec., N. Tetreault, Magog.

Workers' National Corporation of St. Genevieve de Batiscan.—Pres., Cleophas Trudel, St. Genevieve de Batiscan. Sec., Napoleon St. Cyr, St. Genevieve de Batiscan.

Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Albany Blanchard, 67 St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe

Asbestos Miners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Philippe Morin, Thetford Mines. Sec., C. Adams, Thetford Mines.

Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 5, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Napoleon Dubeau, Val Jalbert. Sec., Adelard Plante, Val Jalbert.

BUSINESS AGENTS

The national and Catholic unions, similar to other labour bodies in the Dominion, in a number of instances maintain a business agent, a trade union position referred to in Chapter X. Four central councils and 16 unions reported having business agents, the trades, with names of business agents, together with their addresses, being as follows:

Central Trades Council of Montreal.—G. Tremblay, 812 Cartier St., Montreal.

Central Trades Council of Hull.—Achille Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.

Central Trades Council of Sherbrooke.—Joseph Laliberte, 107 King St., E., Sherbrooke.

Central Trades Council of Three Rivers.—J. G. Bolduc, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.

Bakers.—F. Harbour, 692 St. Valier St., Quebec.

Benoit XV. Study Circle.—J. L. Laliberte, 107 King St., E., Sherbrooke.

Boot and Shoe Workers (Finishers, Machinists and Polishers and Varnishers).—G. Laurier, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal.

Carpenters and Joiners and Labourers.—R. Binette, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal.

Concrete Reinforcers, Painters, Plumbers and Tinsmiths and Roofers.—M. Dieumegarde, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal.

Fire Department Employees.—Pierre Beaulé, 359 Arago St., Quebec.

Job Pressmen, Newspaper Pressmen and Printers.—J. Comeau, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal.

South Shore Workers.—J. H. Langlois, Lauzon West.

V. FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

Delegate Bodies Comprising Provincial Federations of Labour, Building and Printing Trades Councils, Federations of Railway Shop Mechanics, Theatrical and Municipal Employees—Division by Groups—List of Federations, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

With a view to consolidating the efforts of local units of kindred trades, the plan of labour organization provides for the establishment of federated bodies, the affiliated branch unions electing delegates to represent them. The chief purpose of these delegate bodies is to deal collectively with matters that come within the scope of such organizations. While the jurisdiction of most of these federations, all of which are supported by a per capita tax from the affiliated unions, is confined to a particular locality, some of them include the shop mechanics on a railway system, others cover all organized workers in a whole province, and in two instances they are formed on a Dominion-wide basis, the latter being Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., and the C.P.R. System Federation.

There are two provincial federations of labour working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with jurisdiction covering their respective provinces. Membership in provincial federations include (1) trades and labour councils; (2) international and national local branch unions and (3) federal labour unions, bodies usually representing trades over which no existing central organizing union claims jurisdiction. Annual meetings are held at which legislative and other matters of concern to wage earners are considered. The legislative demands which have been adopted at the conventions are presented to the respective Provincial Governments by the executive officers who may be accompanied by representatives of affiliated local unions.

Other groups of delegate bodies representing kindred occupations include building trades, printing trades, theatrical employees and employees of public authorities. The composition of the federations of the last-named group is in some instances more diversified than that of the four others mentioned, their scope including not only ordinary civic employees, but street railway and telephone employees, where such services are municipally owned. Besides the three local organizations, meeting at frequent intervals to deal with local conditions concerning the various trades making up the respective federations, there is one provincial body of such workers, viz., the British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees, which body is registered under the Societies' Act of the province and is authorized to issue charters to local branch associations.

The most important delegate body in the railway employees' group is Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, which is working under charter from the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour. It is the largest of the federations, having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines, including machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, etc. These workers are in the first place members of their respective local unions, and are brought together in a system federation covering the particular railway line on which they are employed. Delegates from these system federations and crafts make up the representation at the conventions of the division, which meets biennially, although special sessions may be called. Included in the system federations affiliated with the department are the organized mechanics employed on the following railway lines: Algoma Eastern; Canadian Pacific; Canadian National; Grand Trunk; Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia; Halifax & Southwestern; Kettle Valley; Quebec Central; Temiskaming & Northern Ontario and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo. The functions of Division No. 4 include the making of wage schedules and the consideration of other matters pertaining to the working conditions of the various classes of employees represented. The executive board is composed of the general chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, with two representatives from each affiliated craft organization. It is the business of the system federations, of which there are ten, to see that the wage schedules on their respective lines are properly administered and to handle all grievances, reporting to and receiving instructions from Division No. 4. Besides the system federations there are six local federated bodies of railway shop mechanics, to which representatives are elected by the local branch unions affiliated, and their functions are somewhat similar to other delegate bodies of railway shop crafts.

The Federations of Theatrical Employees are composed of local unions whose members are engaged in theatrical work, and include stage employees, musicians, and moving picture machine operators. The objects of these federations are to devise ways and means for bettering the conditions of the allied unions and to assist in the settlement of any differences which may arise involving the interests of the federated bodies where the union directly concerned is unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. All contemplated demands which may affect the members of other branches of the federation must first be submitted to the federation for consideration in order to provide against hasty or ill-advised action on the part of any of the affiliated unions.

The Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario was formed in Woodstock in 1903 as a voluntary unaffiliated body. In 1907 the word "Western" was dropped from the name, the annual meeting of the organization having been attended by a number of delegates from eastern cities. The representatives at the annual conventions of the association include those from such recognized labour bodies in Ontario as contribute a prescribed annual fee. The functions of the Labour Educational Association of late years having developed somewhat along lines similar to a provincial federation, the name of the organization is given a place in the miscellaneous group. In 1920 one of the strong groups of federated bodies was that comprising metal trades councils, in that year there being nine local bodies and a Dominion-wide organization. Since that time, however, the number has gradually decreased, the only one remaining being the Toronto Metal Trades Council, which is also placed in the miscellaneous group.

The names of federated bodies added to the list are the Allied Printing Trades Council of Saskatoon and the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.

The Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, a Dominion-wide organization, which was established in 1920, and which embraced four important associations of Dominion Government employees, ceased to function during 1924, and its name is accordingly omitted from the list of federated bodies. Others which have dissolved or are inactive are the Brantford Building Trades Council, Dominion Atlantic System Federation and the Western Federation of Civic Employees.

There are in the Dominion 51 trade union federations of all classes, two less than the number recorded in 1923, divided by groups as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building trades councils, 9; printing trades councils, 11; railway employees' federations, 18; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 5; miscellaneous federations, 2. The full list of federations, which are made up exclusively of local branch unions of international organizations, with names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, is as follows:—

PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS

Alberta Federation of Labour.—Pres., Frank Wheatley, Blairmore, Alta. Sec., Elmer E. Roper, 11715 96th St., Edmonton, Alta.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour.—Pres., J. E. Tighe, 23½ Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B. Sec., G. R. Melvin, 37 High St., St. John, N.B.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS

Building Trades Council, Montreal.—Pres., Joseph Gagnon, 417 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. Lynch, 64a Breboeuf St., Montreal, Que.

Building Trades Council, Hamilton.—Pres., Samuel Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. Allen, 106 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Niagara Falls.—Pres., Wm. Emery, 169 Epworth Circle, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Ottawa.—Pres., W. R. Williamson, 248 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. Herbst, 548 Gladstone Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Building Trades Council, St. Catharines.—Pres., F. Wiley, 7 Fitzgerald St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Toronto.—Pres., J. L. Gillanders, 75 Linmore Crescent, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Varley, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Winnipeg.—Pres., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, 803 Pine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Building Trades Section of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., A. Stewart, 716 14th St. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver.—Pres., J. H. Flynn, 805 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. Watt, 805 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS

- Allied Printing Trades Council, St. John.*—Pres., E. L. Sage, 294 Princess St., St. John, N.B. Sec., H. R. Morrisey, 215 City road, St. John, N.B.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Montreal.*—Pres., Thos. Black, 858 Wiseman Ave., Outremont, Que. Sec., James Philip, Room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Hamilton.*—Pres., H. P. Icely, 21 Rossmore Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Roy E. Parish, 33 Erie Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. A. McDowell, 335 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., W. E. Mitchell, 57 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. Woollon, 35 Haslett Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., R. J. Prendergast, c/o Tribune, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. B. Lowe, Box 2024, Winnipeg, Man.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Saskatoon.*—Pres., S. Wilkins, 726 4th Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., E. W. Boland, 4-544 5th Ave., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., B. Creak, 458 12th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. H. Thornton, 2416 16th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Edmonton.*—Pres., T. Matherson, Douglas Printing Company, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. C. Thompkins, care of Great Western Press, 97th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres. J. Milne, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., F. G. Wyatt, 2338 Foul Bay road, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Thos. A. Burgess, Box 1183, Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A.F. of L.*—Pres. R. J. Tallon, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. Dickie, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg, Man.*—Pres., John Speed, 1463 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. Robertson, 625 Toronto St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Algoma Central Railway System, Federation.*—Pres., J. R. O'Reilly, 5 Orford St., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. Brough, Box 1911, Sudbury, Ont.
- C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal).*—Pres., J. E. McGovern, 70 Marquette St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Walsh, 1672 De la Roche St., Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. McKenna, 310 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., W. N. Lester, 1434 Ash Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Federated Shop Trades, Atlantic Region, C.N.R.*—Pres., Wm. Rogers, 344 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B.
- Federated Shop Trades, Central Region, C.N.R.*—Pres., F. Harrison, 11 Marguerite Bourgeois Park, Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Corbett, 56 Victor St., London, Ont.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Quebec).*—Pres., C. McLeran, 1317 St. Valier St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. Belanger, 115 Hermine St., Quebec, Que.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).*—Pres., E. J. Thompson, 10992 126th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. D. Wishart, 12815 123A St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Alberta and Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways, System Federation, No. 84.*—Pres., C. A. Magee, 9523 102nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107 128th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., E. J. Strothard, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Johnston, Penticton, B.C. Sec., Geo. Barr, Penticton, B.C.
- Pere Marquette Railway System Federation.*—Pres., C. Spittler, 81 Locust St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Louis Ballantine, 40 Flora St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Quebec Central Railway System Federation.*—Pres., E. Hazle, 87 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Fred. Twyman, 445 Wellington St. S., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.*—Pres., Jas. Simpson, North Bay, Ont. Sec., Wm. Gigg, 143 Regina St., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. J. Salisbury, 152 Homewood Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. Donagh, 92 Melbourne St., Hamilton, Ont.
- London Federated Council (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).*—Pres., R. Foxcroft, 443 English St., London, Ont. Sec., E. Unsted, 110 Waterloo St., London, Ont.
- C.P.R. Federation of Railway Unions (Calgary).*—Pres., T. B. Riley, Anderson Apts., 12th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Harrison, 210 8 A St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

- Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.*—Pres., H. G. Roberts, 243 Breeze Hill Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Hartnett, 11 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Theatrical Federation of Winnipeg.*—Pres., V. Armand, Wentworth Building, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 730 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.
- Theatrical Federation of Calgary.*—Pres., W. H. Thurston, Palace Theatre, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Jos. L. Aaron, Traders' Building, Calgary, Alta.
- Theatrical Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., H. Pearson, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.

EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.*—Pres., A. Lanteigne, 217 St. Catharine St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., A. Mathieu, 82 Mentana St., Montreal Que.
- Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.*—Pres., E. S. Martin, 1140 20th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. W. Jenkinson, 1609 32nd Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Edmonton Civic Service Federation.*—Pres., J. Berry, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. MacCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Civic Employees' Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., Chas. A. Watson, 1644 10th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. A. Urquhart, 1145 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
- British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.*—Pres., W. J. Scribbens, 3208 Pender St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. R. Simmers, 2796 14th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Labour Educational Association of Ontario.*—Pres., James Sullivan, 105 Locke St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Joseph T. Marks, 343 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.
- Metal Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., John McDonald, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Munroe, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

VI. DISTRICT COUNCILS

Brief Statement of the Objects, Jurisdiction and Functions of Bodies Composed of Delegates from Particular Trade Union Branches—Number of District Councils in the Dominion—Division by Trades—Name of Councils, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

For the purpose of bringing about the closer affiliation of local branch unions of particular trades, and of co-ordinating their activities, the labour organizations on the North American continent have developed a system of "district councils" or "conference boards," a number of which are in operation in Canada. The main purpose of these delegate bodies is to deal with trade and other matters considered to be in the interest of the membership, and which it is believed can be dealt with in a conference of representatives having the opinions of their respective constituents more satisfactorily than by individual branches. The jurisdiction of these councils varies, being in some instances confined to a locality where two or more local branches of the same craft union exist; in other instances including all local branches of a given trade within a stated area, and occasionally extending to a whole province or even to cover the same class of workers throughout the Dominion. To meet the expenses of these district bodies a per capita tax is levied on the branches in affiliation, each unit being entitled to a certain number of delegates. Where the councils are purely local, meetings are held at frequent intervals, but in the case of provincial and Dominion-wide bodies the meetings are held annually. Some of the more important functions of the district councils operating in the Dominion are here briefly indicated.

The one Canadian conference board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union is chartered by the central organization, with power to make its own constitution and by-laws and to collect a per capita tax from the local branches which constitute it to meet the necessary operating expenses. Objects of this board include endeavours to establish and maintain a uniform work-day and rate of wages in the territory under its jurisdiction, which covers the province of Ontario; the regulation of apprentices laws; the procuring of favourable legislation for the craft; and the securing of information for its members regarding conditions of employment throughout the country.

The plan of solidification effected in 1913 between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers), a British organization, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters in the United States, has not resulted in bringing about the harmony in the carpentering trade which was expected. Under the plan agreed upon in 1913 the local lodges in Canada of the Amalgamated for trade purposes became also branches of the United Brotherhood. (Additional reference to this consolidation and its subsequent abrogation is contained in Chapter I.—"International Labour Organizations.") The Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society, which is maintained to carry on the beneficiary system of the organization, appears in this chapter. As a result of the decision of the United Brotherhood refusing to allow members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society to hold the office of secretary or treasurer in the Toronto district council of Carpenters, a breach occurred in the ranks in that city, the United Brotherhood officials expelling all of the Toronto branches. These subsequently established a management committee to look after the interests of their members, and its name is also included.

Under the scheme of organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners provision is made for the establishment of district and provincial councils, the first-named being of a local character, meeting at short intervals, and the provincial bodies annually. These delegate organizations have power to frame working and trade rules in their respective localities; they must also provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and can enforce penalties, subject to an appeal to the general president of the brotherhood.

The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance came into existence on May 16, 1920, and is composed of the local branches of the organization in the province which desire to affiliate. The objects of the council are (1) to promote harmony among the branches and to protect them in their rights, (2) to advance the interests

of the membership at large, (3) to settle any and all grievances between affiliated branches, (4) the enforcement of the demarcation line as determined in the constitution of the alliance, and (5) to create a better feeling between the employers and employees. Regular meetings of the council are held on the third Sunday in January and the Sunday preceding the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, each local branch being entitled to three delegates. Special meetings may be called if approved by a referendum vote. The voting power is regulated by the membership, one vote being allowed for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof, but each branch having less than fifty members is entitled to one vote. Affiliated branches are required to pay per capita of two cents per month. Under the regulations governing affiliated local branches it is provided that where a shop or job has been declared unfair by the district council, no member of a local branch shall be allowed to work. Local branches are required to use their efforts in making the eight-hour day universal, and when making a demand for advanced wages or changes in working conditions or resisting a reduction of pay or other changes, a copy of the demands is to be filed with the district council.

Montreal District Council, No. 15, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is chartered by the central organization, and comprises the local branches of the brotherhood operating in the city of Montreal. The objects of the council are the creation of harmony and unity between the local unions of the craft, the establishing of a minimum wage in the district, and the enforcement of a code of working rules governing hours, wages, etc. Council No. 15 has legislative and executive power on all matters relating to the common interest of the local unions in the district, including the ordering of strikes, subject to the sanction of the general executive board of the Brotherhood. The revenue of the council is derived by a per capita tax on the local unions under its jurisdiction.

District Council No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is chartered by the international body, the jurisdiction covering all Canadian lodges of the craft having members working on railroads which have their greatest mileage in Canada. The district council is represented in the international executive by an international vice-president, and has power to levy assessments on members in the jurisdiction in case of emergency. The council has its own by-laws and may call strikes, provided the approval of the international executive council has been secured, but may arbitrate and close strikes on its own volition.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Association of Machinists was established with the object of standardizing conditions in the machinist industry throughout the province. The expenses of the council are met by a per capita assessment on the affiliated local branches. Regular meetings are held annually, at which wage schedules are prepared and other matters considered.

District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over all units containing members of the organization employed on Canadian railways, subject, of course, to the general laws of the Grand Lodge. The proportion and methods of representation and the collection of revenue are determined by the members comprising the district. The lodge may levy assessments within its jurisdiction, provided the same have been approved by the affiliated members. The district is divided into seven sections in accord with the territory of the respective general managers of the main trunk roads as follows: No. 1, comprising the western lines of the C.P.R.; No. 2, the eastern lines of the C.P.R.; No. 3, the western region of the C.N.R.; No. 4, the central region of the C.N.R.; No. 5, the Atlantic region of the C.N.R.; No. 6, the T., H. & B. Railroad; No. 7, the T. & N. O. Railroad. The district, which issues an official monthly bulletin, is officered by a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who, with the seven section chairmen, comprise the district executive board. District Lodges Nos. 24, 46, 78 and 82 are local bodies, composed of the lodges in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, respectively, and the surrounding districts. These district lodges deal with matters affecting the interests of the members of the association in the localities mentioned.

The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union is chartered by the central organization. The board makes its own laws, subject to the approval of the general president, and elects the business agent for the territory under its jurisdiction. The revenue is derived by a per capita tax on each local union affiliated with the Conference Board, the money being received through the international headquarters.

The primary object of the joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which there are two, located respectively at Montreal and Toronto, is to call, conduct, and settle strikes and lockouts affecting the local branches under their jurisdiction. The decision of such boards in all disputes is binding upon the local unions.

The Montreal and Toronto District Councils of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have power to transact business pertaining to the welfare of the various local branches comprising their memberships, such as organizing label agitations and to prevent branches from striking without the consent of the council; also to endeavour to adjust all local differences before they are referred to headquarters. These councils, which are entitled to one delegate each to represent them at the general conventions, have authority to investigate the financial standing of affiliated local branches, reports of same to be forwarded to the general executive board.

The Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada, a subordinate delegate body of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, is designed to direct the work of organizing the workers in the cloth, hat and cap and millinery industry in the Dominion and generally to aid in bettering their working conditions. The functions of the Toronto and Montreal Joint Boards of the Fur Workers are understood to be similar to the above.

The joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have their own rules to govern their proceedings, and one of the stated objects of these bodies is that of promoting improvements in the conditions of employment of union shoe workers. They also carry on work to extend the recognition and use of all union labels, particularly the boot and shoe workers' union stamp, and in general to co-operate with the general officers in carrying out the contracts and policies of the organization.

The conference boards of the International Typographical Union have their own by-laws. Among other matters which engage attention at the annual meetings are those having to do with the sanitary conditions of printing offices and the securing of legislation in the interests of the printing industry, as also to secure unanimity among the various branches on matters affecting the trade. The revenue is derived from a per capita tax on the affiliations, paid direct to the conference boards. The Northwestern Typographical Conference, whose officers are located in United States cities, has jurisdiction over Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the province of British Columbia. The two other conference boards are composed entirely of Canadian branches of the International Typographical Union.

There are three district councils of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, located respectively in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg; the first-named was organized in 1922 and the two latter in 1924. These councils, which meet monthly, are designed to promote the welfare of the brotherhood and to bring about a larger measure of co-operation between the local lodges in the respective districts, each lodge being entitled to representation.

There are three district councils composed of branches of the International Longshoremen's Association, only one of which, however, is composed entirely of Canadian units, viz., that at St. John, N.B. This council may make rulings and decisions affecting local branches or members, but such are subject to the approval of the district branch, final decision being in the hands of the executive council of the international association. The Atlantic Coast District Council has jurisdiction over the entire north Atlantic coast including Canadian ports in the territory named. There is also a similar district body for the Pacific coast. The constitution of the first-named stipulates that one of the vice-presidents must be located in Canada, and for the latter the law requires that one of the vice-presidents be located in British Columbia. Among the functions of these councils is the investigation of the conduct of local branches and members under their jurisdiction. They also have power to inflict penalties and fines against local unions for violation of the rules of the association.

There are two Canadian district unions of the United Mine Workers—No. 18, with jurisdiction over the coal mining districts in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, and No. 26, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Nova Scotia. These district bodies have power to adopt rules for their own governance, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the International Union or joint agreements. The districts also have control over the locals affiliated, and have power to collect a per capita tax and to levy assessments on their own members, such assessments not to exceed \$1 per month. The district unions are not permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of the members without the sanction of an international convention or the international executive board, but the unions may order local strikes within their own territory on their own responsibility; provided, however, that where such strikes are to be financed by the international union they must be sanctioned by the international executive board.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is an organization composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in the province of Ontario. The objects of the association are: (1) the education of the barbers by means of an exchange of ideas at

annual conventions; (2) the advocacy of higher wages and shorter hours; (3) the universal closing of all barber shops on the Lord's Day; (4) provincial license and examination as to qualifications of all barbers; also more adequate sanitary regulations for barber shops, and rigid enforcement of the law pertaining thereto.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and has power to enact laws for its own governance, so long as they do not conflict with the international constitution, after they have been approved by the affiliated units. Among the purposes of the district body is a standardization of working conditions and rates of pay and the securing of legislation for the better protection of those engaged in the theatrical trades.

The Western Canada Musicians' Association was organized in Saskatoon on April 7, 1921, and is made up of delegates from local branches of the American Federation of Musicians located in the territory from Port Arthur westward to and including the whole of the province of Alberta. Among the aims of the association is the establishment of uniformity of contract for theatrical employees, such contracts to be made with theatre managers through the theatrical federations, where they exist, the main object being to avoid the possibility of legal action owing to sympathetic strikes on the part of theatre employees.

The Ontario Pipe Trades Council is an organization of plumbers, steam and gas fitters designed to co-ordinate the work of its affiliates. The council, embracing as it does workers of the trade engaged in both construction work and shipbuilding, cannot be classified, and is accordingly placed in the miscellaneous group.

Under the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen the United States and Canada are divided into districts, the United States having five and Canada two. District No. 6 covers the territory west of Fort William and No. 7 has jurisdiction eastward from the Great Lakes. A paid representative, whose salary is paid by the respective districts, conducts the business in accordance with the laws of the general organization, keeping a record of unemployed members and endeavouring to secure positions for them. He also collects initiation fees and dues in his own district, transmitting monthly the per capita tax, etc., due to headquarters. The districts have authority over their own affairs, such as enforcing and establishing their wage scale, and the adoption of laws to apply within their own territorial lines, provided they do not conflict with the constitution.

The delegate bodies in this group whose names appear for the first time include the Montreal Joint Board of Fur Workers, the three district councils of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Ontario Executive Board of Steam and Operating Engineers. Three district councils were dissolved during the year, viz., those of carpenters in Calgary and Victoria, and District No. 12 of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.

The list following contains the names of 51 delegate bodies, two more than the number recorded in 1923, divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 13; machinists, 6; clothing workers, including ladies' garment workers, fur workers, and hat and cap makers, 7; printers, railroad employees and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, mine workers, and steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, boilermakers, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, steam and operating engineers, moulders, musicians, theatre employees and barbers, 1 each. All the councils mentioned in this chapter are composed of local branches of international unions. The list of district councils which follows is arranged in trade groups, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

BUILDING TRADES

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.—Pres., N. W. Beaven, 20 Imperial Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Canadian Executive Board.—Pres., Geo. Sellors, 408 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. W. Young, Room 1, 386½ Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.—Toronto District Management Committee.—Pres., Geo. Thomson, 9 Regal Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Chas. Reid, 3 Blong Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Quebec Provincial Council.—Pres., N. Arcand, 285 Garnier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Lefebvre, 1418 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Montreal.—Pres., A. Fortier, 598 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. O. Gagnon, 2066 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien.—Pres., Ernest Boucher, 31 Ste. Madeleine St., Quebec, Que. Sec., John Levesque, 11 St. Sauveur St., Quebec, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—Ontario Provincial Council.—Pres., Arthur Exton, 133 Edward St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Tennison Jackson, 9 Mountnoel Ave. E., Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Ottawa.—Pres., Robt. J. Barnett, 107 Smirle Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Albert J. Page, 60 Springhurst Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Hamilton.—Pres., Norman Powell, 22 Hunter St. W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Fred. Hawes, Labour Temple, Hamilton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Toronto.—Pres., T. Jackson, 9 Mountnoel Ave. E., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Cottam, Labour Temple, Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—Frontier District Council (including Welland and Lincoln Counties).—Pres., Fred. Wright, 14 Lloyd St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—London District Council.—Pres., W. Ellis, 20 Alexander St., London, Ont. Sec., Samuel Shedd, 11 Mount Pleasant Ave., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Winnipeg.—Pres., Jas. Graham, 516 Carlaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McClements, 341 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.*—District Council of Edmonton.—Pres., Frank A. Smith, 10195 89th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. A. S. Smith, 11832 95a St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.*—Ontario District Council.—Pres., A. Bell, 334 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. March, 274 Robert St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.*—District Council No. 5.—Pres., E. Valiquette, 272 Dorion St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Nelson, 3168 St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que.

METAL TRADES

- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.*—District Council, No. 30.—Pres., H. B. Foster, 352 Ville Marie, Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., Geo. F. Chadburn, 1585 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—Ontario Provincial Council.—Pres., J. Munro, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 2 (all Canadian Railways).—Pres., D. S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 24.—Pres., H. Chatland, Box 93, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Oliver S. Annon, 27 Hazel Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 46.—Pres., C. E. Fraser, 102 Alcorn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. H. Clarke, 81 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 78.—Pres., B. S. Oliver, 1980 First Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. W. Tait, 1865 10th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Machinists, International Association of.*—District Lodge No. 82.—Pres., W. Baugh, 3105 Adam St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, Que.
- Moulders' Union, International, Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., A. Maudsley, Welland, Ont. Sec., W. A. Mowry, 189 River Road, Peterborough, Ont.

CLOTHING

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.*—Montreal Joint Board.—Sec., H. Auerback, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.*—Toronto Joint Board.—Pres., A. Devenish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 196 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- International Fur Workers' Union.*—Joint Board of Toronto.—Pres., Thos. H. Holdsworth, 1757 Shaw St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Bert Wilson, 348 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
- International Fur Workers' Union.*—Joint Board of Montreal.—Pres., Emile Perrault, 2793 St. Andre St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Roy, 26 Brebeuf St., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies.*—Montreal Joint Board of Cloak Makers.—Pres., W. Walkowe, 732b Cadieux St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies.*—Toronto Joint Board of Cloak Makers.—Pres., A. Kirzner, 246 Major St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., P. Shniffer, 10 Phoebe St., Toronto, Ont.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.*—Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada.—Pres., M. Berger, 243 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Joseph B. Salsberg, 243 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.*—Joint Council, No. 17.—Pres., Lionel Thibault, 1309a Parthenais St., Montreal, Que. Sec., N. Poirier, 245 Des Erables St., Montreal, Que.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., E. W. A. O'Dell, 40 Rutherford Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

PRINTING

- Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 102 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Hugh S. Bentley, 14 Glenside Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.*—Pres., E. G. Smith, 92 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. W. M. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.
- Northwestern Typographical Conference.*—Pres., Harry Haines, Tacoma, Wash. Sec., R. B. Packard, Box 584, Seattle, Wash.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

- Railroad Employees, Canadian Federation of.*—*Montreal District Council.*—Pres., James Kellock, 229 Resther, St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joe Wall, 250 Union Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—*Toronto District Council.*—Pres., E. R. Graver, 131 Lytton Blvd., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Brackner, 271 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—*Winnipeg District Council.*—Pres., J. J. Fox, 878 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. W. Loader, Suite 19, Saxon Apts., Winnipeg, Man.

LONGSHOREMEN

- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—*District Council of St. John and vicinity.*—Pres., Andrew Craig, 15 Pitt St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. Matteson, 96 Pond St., St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—*Atlantic Coast District Council.*—Pres., Joseph P. Ryan, 164 Eleventh Ave., New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. F. Dempsey, 7 Santuit St., Dorchester, Mass.
- Longshoremen's Association, International.*—*Pacific Coast District Council.*—Pres., Jack Bjorklund, 215 Bay Building, Seattle, Wash. Sec., Geo. B. Soule, 215 Bay Building, Seattle, Wash.

MINING

- Mine Workers of America, United.*—*District No. 18.*—Pres., W. A. Sherman, 409 P. Burns Building, Calgary, Alta. Sec., Robt. Peacock, 409 P. Burns Building, Calgary, Alta.
- Mine Workers of America, United.*—*District No. 26.*—Pres., John W. McLeod, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Alex. A. McKay, Glace Bay, N.S.

PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT

- Journeyman Barbers' Federation of Ontario.*—Pres., Leon Worthall, 1 Hammersmith Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.*—*District No. 11.*—Sec.-treas., P. J. Ryan, Box 1333, Montreal, Que.
- Western Canada Musicians' Association.*—Pres., F. A. Tallman, 547 Furby St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. Harvey, 3034 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.*—*Ontario Executive Board.*—Pres., Wm. Goody, 10 Wawa St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., H. S. Mitchell, 75 Newlands Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Ontario Pipe Trades Council.*—Pres., W. Lyons, 944 Dufferin Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Wm. Goring, Welland, Ont.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—*District No. 6.*—Pres., F. C. McDonald, 223 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C. District representative and secretary, J. E. Sims, 9819 104th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.*—*District No. 7.*—District representative and secretary, W. J. McDevitt, 890 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.

VII. RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEES

Delegate Bodies of Railway Employees' Organizations Designed to Adjust Grievances of Members—List of the Railways on Which They Have Been Established—Chief Officers of the Various Committees and Legislative Boards.

An important group of organized workers in Canada is that composed of members of the various railroad employees' organizations, and who comprise a considerable portion of the total trade union membership of the Dominion. Among these are the members of the various railroad brotherhoods, which embrace those who are engaged in train and engine service, their lodges being located at the different divisional points of the railway lines. The structure of the organizations in the railroad group provides for the establishment of delegate bodies which include committees known under the names of "adjustment", "grievance", "protective", "legislative", etc., the objects of which were discussed in some detail in a previous issue of this report. The functions of the first three named committees, which are composed of representatives from the local lodges comprising the employees of a particular railroad, include the consideration of matters affecting the conditions of employment of their members. Through the efforts of these bodies many adjustments of local complaints have been effected, and on occasions they have made satisfactory settlements of disputes involving the whole membership on a given railway system. Four of the railroad brotherhoods have established bodies known as legislative boards, and maintain representatives at Ottawa. These bodies are designed to protect the interests of railwaymen in laws which may be proposed in connection with railroad operation and also in respect to decisions made by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The provincial legislative boards have similar duties as regards their respective provinces, and may co-operate with other organizations in securing uniformity of laws concerning labour. Other railroad employees' organizations send representatives to Ottawa to look after the welfare of their members when such a proceeding is considered necessary.

The list of delegate bodies for each railway employees' organization is given separately, the names of the railroads over which the respective committees have jurisdiction being arranged in alphabetical order. In each case the name and address of the chairman and secretary (where obtainable) are given:—

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Jas. Gordon, 273 St. James St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. A. Goathe, 171 John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, W. J. Young, Box 1143, Sudbury, Ont.
- British Columbia Electric Railway.*—Chairman, C. J. Greer, 1344 Comox St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. P. Boston, 1763 3rd Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian Northern Portion of Canadian National Railways.*—Chairman, H. B. Chase, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Nash, 2 Machar Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Vice-Chairman (Eastern Lines), Thomas Dixon, 2751 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. Vice-Chairman (Western Lines), W. S. Borland, 204 31st St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Canadian National Railway—(Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, Geo. A. Stone, 165 Wesley St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Frank K. Chisholm, Box 725, Truro, N.S.
- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, R. H. Cobb, Box 316, Kenora, Ont. Sec. and treas., James D. McAdam, Box 123, Chappleau, Ont.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, A. A. Palmeter, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. L. Roop, Box 93, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Company Railway.*—Chairman, J. A. McDonald, 115 George St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alex. R. Morrison, Box 372, Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, J. G. Frizzell, Sub-Office 8, Edmonton, Alta.
- Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.*—Chairman, J. F. Swift, Fredericton, N.B.
- Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.*—Chairman, W. G. Dewar, 47 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James B. Grieves, 359 Hamilton road, London, Ont.
- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 248 Enfield Crescent, Norwood, Man. Sec., I. J. McKenzie, Box 227, Melville, Sask.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, A. McAstoker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. Crosby, Box 6, Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central Railway.*—Chairman, F. C. Rowe, 1421 Campbell Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sec., G. C. Brown, 906 Hickory St., Niles, Mich.
- National Transcontinental Railway.*—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 248 Enfield Crescent, Norwood, Man. Sec., Edgar H. Cook, Box 152, Transcona, Man.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES—*Concluded*

- Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway.*—Chairman, Thomas J. Mulligan, 44 Henry St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. E. Finlay, 42 Elizabeth St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, M. A. Powell, Box 1, Squamish, B.C. Sec., Paul Smith, Williams Lake, B.C.
- Père Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, Robt. Tremper, 501 N. 2nd St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., H. W. Buckpitt, 45 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company.*—Chairman, Wm. Cavanagh, 198 Fourth Ave., Limoilou, Que. Sec. A. Barrette, 16 Scott St., Quebec, Que.
- Quebec Central Railway.*—Sec., A. A. Price, 127 King St. E., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway.*—Chairman, L. R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que.
- Quebec and Saguenay Railway.*—Same as for Canadian National Railways.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway.*—Chairman, Chas. H. Dickson, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., Allen MacKenzie, 70 Dolbin St., Sydney, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway.*—Chairman, Thos. Morel, Riviere du Loup Station, Que. Sec., W. J. M. May, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, J. T. Wilson, 222 1st Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, W. A. Preece, 335 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Dominion.*—Chairman, Geo. S. McKenzie, 627 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Legislative Representative, Byron Baker, 77 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta.*—Chairman, William Pullar, 325 12th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- British Columbia.*—Chairman, A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. J. O'Neil, Box 753, Kamloops, B.C.
- Manitoba.*—Chairman, G. S. McKenzie, 627 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- New Brunswick.*—Chairman, Geo. W. Anderson, 190 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St. Ext., St. John W., N.B.
- Nova Scotia.*—Chairman, M. L. Roop, Box 93, Kentville, N.S. Sec., L. A. McIntosh, 117 Duncan St., Halifax, N.S.
- Ontario.*—Chairman, J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Byron Baker, 77 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Quebec.*—Chairman, C. A. Martyn, 212 Metcalf Ave., Westmount, Que. Sec., G. A. Pearson, Box 96, Richmond, Que.
- Saskatchewan.*—Chairman, T. N. Bryans, Box 308, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., F. A. Botterell, 82 Lilloet St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Hubert Keatley, 436 Parliament St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, J. Adams, Little Current, Ont.
- Algoma Steel Co.*—Chairman, E. L. DeCoursey, Great Nor. road, R.R. 2, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Canadian Government Lines).*—Chairman, W. G. Atkinson, 91 John St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., R. E. Linden, 31 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Canadian Northern Lines).*—Chairman, T. M. Spooner, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., Frank Rasmussen, 10631-110th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific).*—Chairman, Edwin P. Duke, 505 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec. A. Black, 47 Melrose Ave., Transcona, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).*—Chairman, W. J. Dowell, 22 East James St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, H. Richmond, Box 1183, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., W. R. King, Box 65, Woodstock, N.B.
- Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, S. L. Harroun, Junction road, Springhill, N.S.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. Toomey, Kentville, N.S. Sec.-treas., E. H. Rich, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Co.*—Chairman, John W. Cockell, 235 Union St., Sydney, N.S. Sec.-treas., Harry Townsend, 375 Townsend St., Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.*—Chairman, J. Glenton, McLennan, Alta.
- Inverness Railway and Coal Co.*—Chairman, J. D. McDonald, Box 432, Inverness, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, C. Tupper, Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central Railway.*—Chairman, D. C. Laughlin, 1 Jackson City Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Sec., J. G. McLean, 40 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES—*Concluded*

- Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Railway.*—Chairman, C. H. Oram, Sydney Mines, N.S.
Pacific Great Eastern Railway.—Chairman, J. A. Wheeling, Williams Lake, B.C.
Pere Marquette Railway.—Chairman, Wm. Lash, 1216 Fitzhugh St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., H. J. McKenna, 533 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Quebec Central Railway.—Chairman, R. Johns, 181 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.
Sydney and Louisburg Railway.—Chairman, A. McDonald, Box 534, Glace Bay, N.S.
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.—Chairman, F. Dobberman, 296 Worthington St. E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., E. Floyd, Box 2078, North Bay, Ont.
Temiscouata Railway.—Chairman, J. D. Beaulieu, Box 76, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.—Chairman, E. Loos, 557 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
Wabash Railway.—Chairman, C. F. Thomas, 207 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Sec., O. C. Sandberg, 7159 S. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Chairman, Wm. L. Best, 610 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. Sec.-treas., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Alberta.—Vice-Chairman, George W. Yeats, 1123 9th St. E., Calgary, Alta.
British Columbia.—Vice-Chairman, T. L. Bloomer, Rossland, B.C.
Manitoba.—Vice-Chairman, F. W. Nicks, 170 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Man.
Nova Scotia.—Vice-Chairman, John R. Stewart, Box 527, New Glasgow, N.S.
New Brunswick.—Vice-Chairman, F. W. Henderson, 242 Lancaster Ave., West St. John, N.B.
Ontario.—Vice-Chairman, H. B. Crawford, Box 609, Trenton, Ont.
Prince Edward Island.—Vice-Chairman, C. L. Partridge, 221 Water St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Quebec.—Vice-Chairman, S. Dale, 3250 Verville St., Montreal, Que.
Saskatchewan.—Vice-Chairman, George A. Hall, 1136 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, G. A. Howe, 183 Biggins Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. V. Thompson, 136 Schreiber St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
British Columbia Electric Railway.—Chairman, Edmund Pugsley, 2722 7th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., J. W. Jackson, 2324 Blanchard St., Victoria, B.C.
Canadian National Railways (Lines West).—Chairman, H. E. Barker, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. L. Daly, Dauphin, Man.
Canadian National Railways (Lines East).—Chairman, R. A. McDonald, 124 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. E. Sutherland, Box 392, Joliette, Que.
Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).—Chairman, Thos. Todd, 57 Carrick Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., R. C. Stevenson, 111 Detroit St., Durand, Mich.
Canadian Pacific Railway.—Chairman, W. G. Chester, McLaren Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. E. Cross, 114 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man.
Dominion Atlantic Railway.—Chairman, D. Goodwin, Box 668, Truro, N.S. Sec., J. A. Meanie, Box 185, Kentville, N.S.
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.—Chairman, D. R. McCombs, 10908 126th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec. W. E. Entwistle, 8134 112th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.—Chairman, J. N. Forde, 707 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bostock, 638 Battery St., Victoria, B.C.
Kettle Valley Railway.—Chairman, B. D. Shaw, Box 354, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. M. Thom, Penticton, B.C.
London and Port Stanley Railway.—Chairman, J. Dougherty, 438 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., W. Y. Hunter, 888 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.
Michigan Central Railway.—Chairman, J. E. Every, 1113 McKinley Ave., Bay City, Mich. Sec. S. Lucas, 50 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont.
Pacific Great Eastern Railway.—Chairman, D. A. Black, Squamish, B.C. Sec., A. McLeod, care of Pacific Great Eastern, North Vancouver, B.C.
Pere Marquette Railway.—Chairman, F. J. Williams, 1104 Franklin St., E., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sec., J. E. Krieger, 373 Harter St., Ionia, Mich.
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.—Chairman, A. Lemieux, St. Anne de Beaupré, Que. Sec., T. E. Graham, 340-4th Ave., Limoilou, Que.
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.—Chairman, E. E. Sheppard, 336 McIntyre St., W., North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. Sullivan, General Delivery, North Bay, Ont.
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.—Chairman, E. C. Sheppard, Box 314, Waterford, Ont. Sec., J. W. Van Sickle, 267 Charlton Ave., W., Hamilton, Ont.
Wabash Railway.—Chairman, C. E. Bishop, 307 N. Walnut St., Danville, Ill. Sec., C. R. Pierce, 303 Jarvis St., Toledo, Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Dominion.—Legislative Representative.—L. L. Peltier, Box 622, Ottawa, Ont.

Alberta.—Sec., H. Parsons, 315 7th Ave., S., Lethbridge, Alta.

British Columbia.—Chairman, J. A. Shafer, 1357-11th Ave., W., Vancouver, B.C.

Manitoba.—Chairman, W. A. Portman, 103 Rose St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. W. Wilson, 386 Mountain Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—Sec., J. R. Fisher, Box 405, Truro, N.S.

Saskatchewan.—Chairman, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., W. J. Pulley, Box 1006, Saskatoon, Sask.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—Chairman, J. A. Dent, 172 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., F. H. Garland, 94 London St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Algoma Eastern Railway.—Chairman, L. Fournier, 330 Maple Ave., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. A. Lecour, Box 982, Sudbury, Ont.

Algoma Steel Co. Railway.—Chairman, J. G. Merrifield, 115 Salisbury Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., V. T. Lucas, R.R. No. 1, Korah, Ont.

Canadian National Railways (Lines East).—Chairman, J. W. R. Hibbits, Jr., Bedford, N.S. Sec., J. Fagan, 26 Chamby St., Montreal, Que.

Canadian National Railways (Lines West).—Chairman, A. J. Ryall, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. G. Cunningham, 760 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).—Chairman, John Maione, 62 Henderson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Thos. Kelley, 622 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines east of Fort William).—Chairman, A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Boulevard, Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines west of Fort William).—Chairman, R. H. Urquhart, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McLaughlin, 222-14th Ave., E., Calgary, Alta.

Dominion Atlantic Railway.—Chairman R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. Williams, Kentville, N.S.

Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.—Chairman, R. S. Bradburn, 4 Hecla Apartments, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., B. Bersford, 10203-115th St., Edmonton, Alta.

Kettle Valley Railway.—Chairman, H. Johnston, Box 197a, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. H. Howson, Penticton, B.C.

Michigan Central Railway.—Chairman, A. G. W. Coan, 125e Harrison St., Michigan City, Ind. Sec., L. W. Cole, 88 Gladstone Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Railway.—Chairman, W. N. Youden, Box 754, North Sydney, N.S. Sec., T. Gardner, Box 136, Sydney Mines, N.S.

Ottawa and New York Railway.—Chairman, E. Charron, 285 Russell Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. F. McNeil, Moira, N.Y.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway.—Chairman, C. F. McKinnon, Box 16, Squamish, B.C. Sec., F. Conway, Squamish, B.C.

Pere Marquette Railway.—Chairman, Wm. H. Arnold, 134 East 8th St., Traverse City, Mich. Sec., F. E. Crawford, 647 Watkins St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Quebec Central Railway.—Chairman, Henry Nadeau, Lake Megantic, Que. Sec., Lenneau Cloutier, Valley Junction, Que.

Quebec Oriental Railway and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.—Chairman, W. M. Poiner, New Carlisle, Que. Sec., W. Chisholm, New Carlisle, Que.

Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.—Chairman, R. Bedard, 113 Kirouac St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Leo Bouchard, 150 Kitchener St., Quebec, Que.

Sydney and Louisburg Railway.—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 274, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. H. Day, Glace Bay, N.S.

Temiscouata Railway.—Chairman, Hormidas Coté, Delage St., Rivière du Loup Station, Que. Sec., P. A. Bérubé, 2 Delage St., Rivière du Loup Station, Que.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.—Chairman, R. J. McMillan, 29 Main St., E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Stephenson, 317 Fisher St., North Bay, Ont.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.—Chairman, W. J. Goodfellow, 293 Charlton Ave., W., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. S. Muirhead, 429 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE BOARD

Chairman.—Jas. McLaughlin, 222 Fourteenth Ave., E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St., East, Moose Jaw, Sask. Legislative Representative, T. J. Coughlin, 109 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

PROVINCIAL SUB-LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Alberta*.—Chairman, Jas. McLaughlin, 222 14th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., M. W. Robertson, 10995 131st St., Edmonton, Alta.
- British Columbia*.—Chairman, Alex. Sutherland, Box 433, Kaslo, B.C. Sec., J. H. Cameron, Box 718, Cranbrook, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Chairman, H. R. Davis, 418 10th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. J. Price, Box 672, Minnedosa, Man.
- New Brunswick*.—Chairman, E. McDonald, 40 Regent St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., J. F. Chenard, Box H, Edmundston, N.B.
- Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, K. McDonald, Box 274, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., G. F. Sullivan, 15 Fairbanks St., Dartmouth, N.S.
- Ontario*.—Chairman, Jas. Conley, 211 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., C. C. Hart, Box 116, Parry Sound, Ont.
- Quebec*.—Chairman, J. L. Labreche, Apt. 4, 115 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. C. Morin, 64 Laurier Ave., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., H. C. Waller, Box 69, Biggar, Sask.

ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS—GENERAL COMMITTEES OF ADJUSTMENT

- Canadian National Railways (Western Lines)*.—Chairman, W. H. Phillips, Room 522, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer, Dauphin, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk)*.—Chairman, J. T. Eddy, Box 13, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., F. A. Parent, Arnprior, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Wm. Parsons, St. Romuald D'Etchemin, Que.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines)*.—Chairman, J. A. Bell, Box 508, Sudbury, Ont. Sec. and treas., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines)*.—Chairman, George Gilbert, 122 Evanson St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Central Vermont Railway*.—Chairman, H. J. Gibbs, Yantic, Conn. Sec. and Treas., L. J. Mannie, St. Alexander Station, Que.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, S. C. Flood, 608 So. Wenona Ave., Bay City, Mich. Sec. and Treas., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.
- Pere Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 South 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sec., E. R. McColl, Highgate, Ont.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, J. E. Potvin, Giffard, Que. Sec., A. Pelletier, Montmorency Village, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, L. Buchanan, Earlton Jct., Ont. Sec. and treas., J. A. Pelkie, Latchford, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, N. C. Burdick, Vinemount, Ont. Sec., A. P. Quinton, 169 Rothsay Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- General Counsel*.—D. Campbell, 709 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation*.—General Chairman (Western Lines), A. McAndrews, 427 Iroquois St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. General Chairman (Eastern Lines), J. J. O'Grady, 72 Oliver St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Jewkes, Room 200, Plaza Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways*.—Chairman, Pat Woods, 505 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., G. J. Maggs, 506 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, M. H. McCurdy, Old Barns, N.S.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway*.—Chairman, W. H. Smith, Parksville Junction, B.C.
- Grand Trunk Railway*.—Chairman, G. H. Cummings, Box 76, Bryant's Pond, Me. Sec., G. Gerald, 200 Plaza Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, C. F. Anderson, Beaverdell, B.C.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, T. Blanchett, St. Francois du Lac, Que.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, Frank McKenna, 311 Coronation Bldg., corner St. Catherine West and Bishop Sts., Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Broad, 50 Melrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region)*.—Chairman, L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. H. Simpson, Glen Falls, St. John Co., N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Central Region)*.—Chairman, Joseph Corbett, 56 Victor St., London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Cullun, 38 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Region)*.—Chairman, H. D. Davis, 11 25th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., A. H. Muttitt, 212 5th St., New Westminster, B.C.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Bardell, Kentville, N.S.

CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region).—Chairman, W. Smith, 70 Chestnut St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., D. K. Graham, Box 100, Campbellton, N.B.

Canadian National Railways (Central Region).—Chairman, J. E. McGuire, 133 Peel St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. A. Dumais, 28 Joliette St., Montreal, Que.

Canadian National Railways (Western Region).—Chairman, R. Dykes, 157 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. H. Minchin, 321 25th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Canadian National Express Company.—Chairman, N. L. Preston, 308 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., V. Costello, 60 Glenmore road, Toronto, Ont.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.—Chairman, C. H. Stevenson, Box 7, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., L. H. Saunders, 157 4th Ave., North Bay, Ont.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS AND STATION EMPLOYEES—BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT

Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines).—Chairman, J. L. Pateman, 626 Munroe Ave., Morse Place, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. G. Greenway, 1229 Avenue B, N.. Saskatoon, Sask.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines).—Chairman, F. H. Hall, 5360 Tenth Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Clark, Box 951, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Pere Marquette Railway.—Chairman, A. J. Ayearst, 28 St. George St., St. Thomas, Ont.

VIII. TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

Local Delegate Bodies Established for the Purpose of Expressing the Views of Organized Workers on Public Questions—Number Operating in Canada—Trades Councils Under Dual Charters—Division by Provinces—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

Apart from the federated bodies referred to in the two preceding chapters there are also delegate organizations commonly known as trades and labour councils, which are usually established in localities where there are sufficient local branch unions in a given city or district to support them. It not being compulsory for local unions to affiliate, it is very seldom that all the unions in the locality join the trades council. As a result of efforts on the part of certain councils many of the international organizations have urged the importance of their subordinate branches identifying themselves with the trades councils in their localities with a view to making them more representative of all classes of organized workers. The local lodges of the railroad brotherhoods, however, do not take much interest in the work of trades councils, affiliating in only a very few instances. Trades and labour councils have no power to issue charters to local branch unions which affiliate, but each affiliated branch is required to pay a per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the general expense. The functions of trade councils are chiefly to deal with matters of common interest in the respective localities, and are designed to be the mouthpiece of organized labour on public questions, and as such on occasions have been brought into prominence by their attitude on matters of more than local importance. In some localities trades councils have endorsed the demands of certain affiliated bodies for improved working conditions, and not only have they given their moral support, but have been the agency through which appeals for funds to support strikes have been made, the amounts so collected in the main being used to augment the strike benefits allowed by the central organizations with which the local unions involved are connected. Certain trades and labour councils, however, undertook to go further, usurping the functions of international organizations in issuing strike orders. To check this proceeding the American Federation of Labour, which has 855 councils under charter, some of which are located in Canada, in 1919 amended its constitution inhibiting trades councils which hold charters from the federation to order any local branch union affiliated to go on strike or to take a vote on the question of a strike until the proper authorities have agreed to such action. The Trades and Labour Congress at its 1920 convention took action to deal summarily with councils which violated the constitution of the congress or encouraged secession movements in the ranks of organized labour. Besides the trades and labour councils enumerated in this chapter there are similar bodies operating under the auspices of the national and Catholic unions, the location of which will be found in the chapter in which the Catholic organizations are discussed. With two exceptions, viz., the Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal and the Western Executive Council in Calgary, which are affiliates of the Canadian Federation of Labour, all of the trades councils enumerated in this chapter are representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion. The council in Fredericton, which has no affiliation with any other body, in addition to accepting the affiliation of local unions, admits to membership individuals who have no connection with a local branch union, a proceeding entirely different to that adopted by other trades and labour councils, whose memberships are constituted entirely of delegates elected by local branch unions.

Of the 48 trades and labour councils included in this chapter, two less than the number recorded in 1923, 45 are operating under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Twenty-three of the councils in the Dominion also hold charters from the American Federation of Labour, those under dual charters being located as follows: Belleville, Cornwall, Edmonton, Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Jonquiere, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Quebec, St. Catharines, St. John, St. Thomas, Sarnia, South Waterloo, Thorold, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor. Twenty-seven of the councils are located in Ontario cities, the remaining 22 being divided between the other provinces as follows: Alberta and Quebec, 5 each; British Columbia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 3 each; and Nova Scotia and Manitoba, 1 each.

The new councils formed in 1924 are those located at Jonquiere and North Bay. Councils which have not formally dissolved, but which are not functioning, and whose

names are accordingly omitted, include those at Carleton Place, Orillia, Welland and New Westminster.

The list following gives the location of the trades and labour councils in the Dominion, arranged in provincial groups (those operating under dual charters being marked with an asterisk), with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, so far as the particulars were obtainable.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., F. C. Craig, 254 South St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Geo. W. Betts, 39 Tobin St., Halifax, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton Labour Council.—Pres., James D. Legere, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, Fredericton, N.B.

Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.—Pres., J. A. Godfrey, 487 Union St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., C. A. Dixon, 126 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B.

**St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Fred. A. Campbell, 127 Broad St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Ed McGinnis, 335 City Line, West St. John, N.B.

QUEBEC

Jonquiere Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., E. Girard, Box 207, Kenogami, Que. Sec., W. Parent, Box 274, Kenogami, Que.

**Montreal Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Ave., Outremont, Que. Sec., Gustave Franq, 11 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que.

Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal, C. F. of L.—Pres., H. Chartrand, 1415 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que. Sec., C. F. Bruyere, 925 Drolet St., Montreal, Que.

**Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 85 Frontenac St., Quebec, Que. Sec., John Levesque, 13 St. Bernard St., Quebec, Que.

**Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Odilon Gauvin, 83 Ste. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, 38 St. Joseph St., Cap Madeleine, Que.

ONTARIO

**Belleville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. S. Large, 33 Murray St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Garnett Dobbs, 163 Yeomans St., Belleville, Ont.

Brantford Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Geo. Crooks, 222 Dalhousie St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., C. L. Seigny, 188 Albion St., Brantford, Ont.

Brockville Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., E. A. Horton, 16 Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., John Wotherspoon, 20 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.

**Cornwall Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. J. McCutcheon, Cornwall, Ont. Sec., Peter Payette, Cornwall, Ont.

Espanola Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., John Nixon, Espanola, Ont. Sec., J. E. Lafreniere, Box 333, Espanola, Ont.

Fort William Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., J. R. Pattison, 510 N. John St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., F. E. Moore, 226 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.

Guelph Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., James Halliday, 30 Mont St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., A. McRobbie, 33 King St., Guelph, Ont.

**Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Roberts, 48 Fairmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. Mitchell, 75 Newlands Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

**Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., P. H. Kennedy, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., Fred. Chisholm, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

**Kingston Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Breen, 44 Clergy St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., E. Richards, 77 Cherry St., Kingston, Ont.

**Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Weicks, 14 David St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Otto C. Ball, 67 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont.

**London Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John Colbert, 632 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Sec., J. F. Thomson, 212 Emery St., London, Ont.

Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., J. Potts, 279 Stanley St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Allan Baxter, 302 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.

North Bay Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Frank Reid, 177 Worthington St. W., North Bay, Ont. Sec., C. J. Wilson, 222 First Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.

**Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.*—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 102 Flora St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. R. Johnson, 98 Loretta Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Wm. Leavens, 475 13th St. W., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Colin Cashore, 369 10th St. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

**Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., T. J. McMurray, 438 Mark St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Bert Halpin, Sophia St. E., Peterborough, Ont.

ONTARIO—*Concluded*

- Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Worrall, Balsam St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Alex. Gibson, 80 Melvin Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.
- **St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., L. Halsey, 18 Sherwood St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., John Glaum, 84 Queen St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- **St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. Richardson, 80 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., L. Freeman, 59 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.
- **Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Steel, 327 Stuart St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Fred. W. Farley, 136 Water St., Sarnia, Ont.
- Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alex. Longmore, 103 Albert St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Whytall, 166 Tancered St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- **South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave., Galt, Ont. Sec., A. Whitfield, 98 Beverly St., Galt, Ont.
- **Thorold Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Leitch, Merritton, Ont. Sec., John Nicol, Box 520, Thorold, Ont.
- **Toronto District Labour Council.*—Pres., H. W. Wrigglesworth, 147 Winchester St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Trenton and District Trades and Labour Council.*—Sec., J. H. Jones, Box 188, Trenton, Ont.
- **Windsor Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. P. McKay, 705 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., E. F. Sawyer, 225 Louis Ave., Windsor, Ont.

MANITOBA

- Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Addison, 1429 Elgin St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. MacIntosh, 462 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

- Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. Greene, 654 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., A. Baker, 311 Coteau St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Regina Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Essalwine, 1949 Montreal St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Ross, 2077 Rose St., Regina, Sask.
- Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. M. Eddy, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., G. Dealtry, Box 822, Saskatoon, Sask.

ALBERTA

- Western Executive Council, C. F. of L.*—Pres., W. Walker, Beverley, Alta. Sec., Robt. Haysey, 308 8th St. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. H. Poulton, 1233 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- **Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Farmilo, 12010 95th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John J. McCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.
- Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Smeed, 128 19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. Milburn, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989, Medicine Hat, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Box 268, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- **Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., R. H. Neelands, M.L.A., 803 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Percy R. Bengough, 803 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.
- Victoria Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. F. Moriarity, 138 Wildwood Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. S. Woodward, 1253 Carlin St., Victoria, B.C.

IX. TRADE UNION LOCAL UNITS

The Basis of All Central Labour Bodies—The Source from Which the Main Revenue is Derived—International and Non-International Local Trade Union Branches Have Decreases—Independent Units Make a Gain—Numerical Standing of the Nine Provinces—Cities Having Not Less Than Twenty Local Branch Unions—List of Union Branches, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

While the central organizations and the various delegate bodies have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report, there remains the local units to be dealt with. These local branches are the foundation of the trade union movement and are the source from which is derived the main revenue for all of its activities. The name and location of every international and non-international local branch, as well as of all independent units in the Dominion, so far as it has been able to secure particulars, are given in this chapter. Although in some instances local branch unions have been brought into existence through the efforts of some trade unionists who have located in districts where no union of their specific crafts was operating, the majority of the trade unions in the Dominion have been established through the agency of representatives of labour organizations operating on the North American continent, and which include Canada in their respective jurisdictions. To maintain their connection with the central organizations, and to ensure their members being eligible for such benefits as are provided by the respective bodies, the local branches are required to contribute a prescribed sum known as per capita tax, the amount of which is determined from time to time by the membership, either by referendum vote or by the action of a regular convention to which all good standing branches are entitled to send delegates. Local branch unions consist, as their names usually imply, of followers of a particular trade or calling, and their operations are mainly confined to a limited area, although in a few instances a much wider territory is allotted. Where two or more local branch unions of a particular craft hold charters from the same central body in the same locality district councils are sometimes formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of general concern to the members of the organization. Federations are developed by local branches of certain kindred trades, and trades and labour councils are established in localities where the local branches are sufficiently numerous to maintain them. The finances necessary to support these several adjuncts in the scheme of organization are also contributed by the affiliated local units enumerated in this chapter, some of which are identified with each of the three classes of delegate bodies above mentioned.

Under the plan of organization of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America its branches are known as "system" divisions, included in which are the members employed on a certain class of work over a whole telegraph system. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, besides having local lodges for the employees on a single railway line, has also "system" divisions which cover the operators on a whole railroad system, including the branch lines. In the present report the names of the "system" divisions are printed under the heading of the locality in which the secretary resides.

With a view to securing the fullest possible information regarding all local branch unions in Canada application was made to the secretaries of all central organizing bodies for lists of their affiliations in the Dominion, as well as to the known officers of local units of which the department had a record. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada only a very few failed to furnish a list of their branches in the Dominion, though in a number of instances it was necessary to make more than one request. All except one of the eighteen non-international organizations supplied information as to local branches. In all cases where the local officers failed to furnish particulars on the first application a second request was made, with the result that out of a total of 2,335 branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units in the Dominion direct replies were received in 1,830 cases. Where particulars were not received from the local secretary, the names and addresses furnished by the general secretaries have been used.

There were in Canada at the close of the year 1924, according to information reaching the department, 2,028 local branch unions belonging to what are termed international craft organizations. In addition there are six branches of the Industrial Workers of the World (discussed in a subsequent chapter of this report), which is also an international body, but as it is in direct opposition to the other trade unions operating on the North American

continent, separate mention is made of its subordinate branches. Adding the six branches of the I.W.W. increases the international affiliations in the Dominion to 2,034, a decrease of 45 as compared with the number in existence in 1923. The loss in international branches in 1923 was 29. The local branches of what are classed as non-international organizations number 268, a loss of ten. Besides the local branches of central bodies there are in the Dominion 33 independent units, an increase of nine. These three groups make a total for Canada, as previously mentioned, of 2,335 trade union local units as compared with 2,381 in 1923, a decline of 46. The total reported membership of the classes of trade union branches in the Dominion included in this chapter, and as given in detail in a later chapter, is 235,643, a falling off of 12,449.

As in the past, the province of Ontario occupies first place as to local branches of international organizations, having 875 of the total of 2,034. Quebec stands in second place with 300, and British Columbia is third with 197, Alberta being close behind with 193. The other five provinces rank as follows: Saskatchewan, 138; Manitoba, 116; Nova Scotia, 115; New Brunswick, 94, and Prince Edward Island, 6.

Ontario also holds first place as regards the number of local branches of non-international organizations, having 128 out of the 268 in the Dominion. Quebec also ranks second in this group with 31 branches, Saskatchewan and Alberta being tied for third place with 24 each; and British Columbia is fourth with 22. The other four provinces are as follows: Manitoba, 13; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 11 each, and Prince Edward Island, 4.

The names of eleven independent units appear in this report for the first time, one of which, Papineau Assembly, Independent Knights of Labour, is an old organization, but information concerning it was not obtainable for earlier issues of this report. Papineau Assembly, which was formed in 1885, was an offshoot of Champlain Assembly, a subordinate branch of the original Knights of Labour, a body with headquarters in the United States, and which at one time was a flourishing organization. Champlain Assembly was mainly composed of shipwrights, carpenters and caulkers, but shoeworkers were later permitted to join the assembly, and when they became numerous enough withdrew to form Papineau Assembly, Independent Knights of Labour, membership in which is not confined to any assembly held together, but under the title of Shoe Machine Workers' Union. Subsequently a few former members of the Knights of Labour collected the paraphernalia of former Papineau Assembly and set up an organization under the name of Papineau Assembly Independent Knights of Labour, membership in which is not confined to any particular class of workers. Another remnant of the old Knights of Labour is Sillery Assembly, which is operating as an independent unit, and whose name was dropped in 1923, but is re-inserted in the present report by reason of information being received that the body is still in existence. Another body whose name is included for the first time, though having been in existence for some years previously, is No. 2 District Fishermen's Association of Port Essington, B.C., which is composed of Japanese fishermen, making three bodies of Japanese workers, all in British Columbia, whose names are recorded in this report. New independent units include the following: Electrical Workers' Union, Regina; British Columbia Miners' Association, Fernie; Lumber Handlers' Association. Marine Checkers and Weighers' Association, Waterfront Workers' Association and Shinglers' Union, all in Vancouver; Riggers and Stevedores' Association and British Columbia Union of Sawmill Workers, both in Victoria. The independent bodies dissolved were Chauffeurs' Protective Association, Montreal, and Commercial Artists' Association, Toronto.

The division by provinces of the 33 independent units are as follows: British Columbia, 17; Quebec, 6; Manitoba, 4; Ontario and Saskatchewan, 2 each; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1 each.

The numerical standing of the nine provinces of the Dominion as to local branches of international and non-international and independent units is as follows: Ontario, 1,005, a loss of 27 as compared with 1923; Quebec, 337, a loss of 15; British Columbia, 236, no change; Alberta, 217, a gain of 9; Saskatchewan, 164, a gain of 2; Manitoba, 133, the same as in 1923; Nova Scotia, 126, a loss of 8; New Brunswick, 106, a loss of 8; and Prince Edward Island, 11, a gain of 1.

There are 34 cities in Canada having not less than twenty local branches of international, non-international and independent units, which are included in this chapter, three more than the number in this class in 1923. The only city in which the number of branches have fallen below twenty is Sarnia and the localities which have qualified to be included in this group are Sherbrooke, Guelph, Port Arthur and Niagara Falls. Montreal, as usual, stands first in the group with 146, but shows a loss of six; Toronto ranking second

with 137, a loss of seven; Vancouver is third with 80, a gain of five, and Winnipeg is fourth with 72, a loss of one. Hamilton displaces Ottawa in fifth place, having 64, a loss of three, while Ottawa has 63, a loss of five. The other 29 cities included in this class rank as follows: Edmonton, 58, the same as in 1923; Calgary, 53, a loss of three; London, 52, a loss of three; Victoria 43, a gain of one; Quebec, 36, a loss of three; Regina, 35, no change; St. John, 34, a loss of three; Saskatoon, 33, no change; Windsor, 32, a loss of one; St. Thomas, 30, a gain of two; Halifax, 29, a loss of one; Moose Jaw, 28, a loss of one; Fort William, 27, no change; Brandon, 24, a loss of one; Brantford, 24, a gain of one; Stratford, 23, a loss of one; Lethbridge, 22, no change; Moncton and North Bay, 21 each, a gain of one for the first named and no change in the latter; Kingston, St. Catharines and Sherbrooke also have 21 each, a loss of one for the first named city and of two for the second, the last named appearing in this class, as previously mentioned, for the first time: Kitchener, Peterborough and Sault Ste. Marie, 20 each, the two first named showing no change and the latter a loss of one; Guelph, Niagara Falls and Port Arthur, 20 each, none of which was in this class in 1923.

During the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the preparation of this review several local branches have been dissolved, and the names are therefore deleted. Where local branches were established in the same interval they are published under the names of the localities in which they were formed, and are marked with an asterisk (*). The figures, however, given in the various tables are based on the returns sent in by the general officials at the close of the year 1924.

The list here printed is arranged by provinces, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. Local unions under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are designated by the letters T. and L. C. following the names; unions in Canada under charters direct from the American Federation of Labour have the letters A. F. of L. as an affix; branches of the Canadian Federation of Labour are denoted by the letters C. F. of L., and the independent units are so described. When the information could be obtained, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are given, the post office address of the respective officers being the same as the heading under which their names appear, unless otherwise specified.

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst

- Letter Carriers, No. 43, Federated Association of.—Pres., Frank Doucet, 4 Stanley St. Sec., Joseph Ellis, 8 Queen St.
- Machinists, No. 605, Inter. Association of.—Sec., M. J. Harrison, Box 402.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253, International.—Pres., Roy Milner. Sec., Chas. E. Carter, 137 Church St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., M. A. S. Goodwin. Sec., W. Walsh.
- Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Cornelius Gallant, 42 Park St. Sec., Roy Barnes, 17 Clifford St.

Birch Grove

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4538, United.—Pres., N. McVicar. Sec., Wm. J. Smith.

Bridgetown

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 534, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Monson L. Marshall, Box 35.

Bridgewater

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 822, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, T. K. Knox. Sec., J. H. Grant.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 919, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Z. F. Martin, Box 398. Sec., Geo. M. Hebb, Box 418.
- Machinists, No. 1323, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. Walsh. Sec., Robt C. Reeves.

Bridgewater—Concluded

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 396, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Rodenheizer. Sec., Titus Ramey.
- Railroad Employees, No. 63, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John C. Egner. Sec., R. W. Vienotte.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 355, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. A. Bustin, Box 643.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1293, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Cornelius Brooks. Sec., Stannage Hebb.
- Railway Conductors, No. 671, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. C. Roop. Sec., H. A. Cameron.

Bridgeport

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 133, Order of (Covers Sydney and Louisburg Railway).—Gen. Chairman, H. C. Dow. Sec., G. W. Cameron, Glace Bay, N.S.

Caledonia Mines

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4530, United.—Sec., Angus McLellan.

Canso

- Cable Telegraphers, No. 10, Association of Wireless and.—Pres., Peter Dewar. Sec., A. C. McAllister.

Dominion No. 1

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4520, United.—Pres., Alex. Stewart. Sec., Michael McKenzie.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Dominion No. 4

Mine Workers of America, No. 4519, United.—Pres., Ronald O. Handley. Sec., John L. Chant.
 Mine Workers of America, No. 4718, United.—Pres., Silby Barrett, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Peter McAulay, Caledonia Mines.

Dominion No. 6

Mine Workers of America, No. 4536, United.—Pres., James D. McQueen. Sec., Alex Matheson.

Florence

Mine Workers of America, No. 4544, United.—Sec., F. W. Graham.

Glace Bay

Federal Labour Union, No. 16570, (A.F. of L.).—Pres., Wilfred Hatchford. Sec., Jas. Byrne, Box 553.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 581, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Frank McGillivray, Box 355. Sec., Parker Holmes, Box 128.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 717, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McDonald. Sec., Bert McDonald, Highland St.
 Mine Workers of America, No. 4522, United.—Pres., J. A. McDonald. Sec., Donald Lynk.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 684, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Stephens. Sec., W. H. Burke.

Halifax

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 1.—Pres., F. J. Leader, 66 Duncan St. Sec., H. Elms, 52 South Kline St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ramond Webber, Pine St., Dartmouth. Sec., R. T. Smith, 9 Brussell St.
 Dominion Express Employees, No. 22, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. D. McNeil, 78 Chebucto Road. Sec., P. L. Napier, 99½ Allen St.
 Electrical Workers, No. 625, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.
 Letter Carriers, No. 9, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. W. Lewis, Willow St. Sec., J. F. Day, 454 Agricola St.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 247, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, L. A. McIntosh, 117 Duncan St. Sec., Arthur L. Cooke, Box 965.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 721, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Shortall, 160 Kaye St. Extension. Sec., Clifford Driscoll, 29 Sebastian Place.
 Longshoremen's Association, No. 269, International.—Sec., Peter Garnier, 158 Upper Water St.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1768, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Major, 46 Faulkland St. Sec., John A. Blackburn, 60½ Willow St.
 Marine Engineers, No. 13, National Association of.—Sec., W. A. MacDonald, 62 Albert St.
 Moulders' Union of North America, No. 439, International.—Pres., John Hobson, 260 Maynard St. Sec., Peter Shaw, 326 Agricola St.
 Musicians, No. 470, American Federation of.—Pres., W. T. McGuire, 45 Creighton St. Sec., Leonard J. Power, 9 Brenton Place.
 Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 425, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Philip Wilson, 8 Buyers Road. Sec., Fred Cochran, 24 Argyle St.

Halifax—Concluded

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 215, Operative.—Sec., Wm. Frechelon, 11 Allen St.
 Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 56, United Association of.—Pres., M. B. Boleman, 285 Maynard St. Sec., W. B. Murphy, 153 North St.
 Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., F. L. Goodwin, Post Office. Sec., Ernest W. Melvin, 13 Artz St.
 Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. W. Matheson, 66 Charles St. Sec., W. T. R. Zinck, 12 So. Clifton St.
 Railroad Employees, No. 95, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. R. Sutherland, 20 Quinpool Road.
 Railroad Employees, No. 86, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Wooden, 149 Agricola St. Sec., C. Hogan, 79½ Cornwallis St.
 Railroad Employees, No. 36, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. A. Brant, 40 Inglis St. Sec., J. O. Gould, 162 Barrington St.
 Railroad Employees, No. 193, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alton Crawford, 290 Brunswick St. Sec., William Flemming, 1 Hilford St.
 Railroad Employees, No. 14, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Philip Edwards, 21 Gray St.
 Railroad Employees, No. 12, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Syd. Chapman, 77 Prince Albert Road, Dartmouth, N.S.
 Railroad Employees, No. 132, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres. George A. Jones, St. Antoine St. Montreal, Que. Sec., Samuel C. Connell, 60 North St.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 350, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. G. Wournell, 234 Windmill Road, Dartmouth. Sec., G. A. Lomas, 23 Inglis St.
 Railway Carmen, No. 409, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur P. Fleming. Sec., H. Purell, Cabot St.
 Railway Employees, No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., William Camp, 67 Seaforth St. Sec., R. Lauder, 7 Hennessey Place.
 Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., I. V. Dexter, 5 Dutch Village Road. Sec., W. H. Weeks, 88 Seymour St.
 Typographical Union, No. 130, International.—Pres., M. H. Morris, 111 Dresden Row. Sec., Lowell A. Garrison, 258 Gottingen St.

Inverness

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 380, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Angus McMaster, Creignish, N.S. Sec., John N. McLellan.
 Mine Workers of America, No. 4512, United.—Pres., J. D. McDougall. Sec., John D. Stubbard.
 Mine Workers of America, No. 5163, United.—Pres., M. J. McLean, Central Ave. Sec., D. F. Fraser, 706 River St.

Joggins Mills

Mine Workers of America, No. 4509, United.—Pres., Fred Smith, Sec., J. B. Arents.
 Railroad Employees, No. 167, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. A. Como. Sec., R. W. Slocum.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Kentville

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 497, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Corbin. Sec., George Doel.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 874, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. A. Palmeter. Sec., M. L. Roop.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 504, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilmer C. Lockheart. Sec., R. T. Mosher.

Machinists, No. 786, International Association of.—Pres., W. A. Perry. Sec., A. L. Skinner.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Williams. Sec., H. Haystead.

Railway Carmen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Rafuse. Sec., F. E. Bishop.

Little Bras d'Or Bridge

Mine Workers of America, No. 4540, United.—Pres., Thomas Carey. Sec., Frank Reasmer.

Louisburg

Mine Workers of America, No. 4539, United.—Sec., N. H. Murphy.

Mulgrave

Railroad Employees, No. 10, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Reeves. Sec., A. W. Carr.

New Aberdeen

Mine Workers of America, No. 4529, United.—Sec., Archie C. McDonald.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4518, United.—Pres., W. P. Delaney, Box 737, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Edward J. Rogers, Glace Bay, N.S.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4523, United.—Pres., Thomas Rodgers. Sec., D. W. McDonald.

New Glasgow

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1232, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Allen, Maple St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 520, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John R. Stewart, Box 527. Sec., J. A. Petipas, King St., Stellarton, N.S.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 264, International.—Pres., Wm. M. Munro. Sec., John D. Macdonald, Box 1645.

New Victoria

Mine Workers of America, No. 4528, United.—Pres., Jeremiah Hogan. Sec., Ronald MacDonald.

New Waterford

Mine Workers of America, No. 4526, United.—Pres., W. J. McKay. Sec., J. Millington.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4524, United.—Sec., A. McEachern.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4527, United.—Pres., R. A. McPherson. Sec., William Nearing.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4525, United.—Pres., Robert Rushton.

North Sydney

Railroad Employees, No. 42, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Lewis Jackson. Sec., W. R. Poole.

Pictou

Railroad Employees, No. 27, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John R. Pringle. Sec., Theo. Thompson.

Point Tupper

Railroad Employees, No. 68, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Williams. Sec., Nelson Embree, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

Port Morien

Mine Workers of America, No. 4537, United.—Pres., Duncan H. McLeod. Sec., Wm. Train.

Reserve Mines

Mine Workers of America, No. 4521, United.—Sec., Joseph Nearing, McKay's Corner, N.S.

River Hébert

Mine Workers of America, No. 4510, United.—Pres., H. C. Hannah. Sec., Robt. I. Smith.

Springhill

Mine Workers of America, No. 4514, United.—Pres., Henry Osmond. Sec., Archibald Terris.

Stellarton

Locomotive Engineers, No. 586, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. A. Sutherland. Sec., Geo. W. Conway, Box 313.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4481, United.—Pres., Rufus Carr. Sec., Colin Jamieson.

Railroad Employees, No. 18, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Holliday, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., Allister McDonald, Box 920, New Glasgow, N.S.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 500, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. D. Murray. Sec., John R. Smith.

Railway Carmen, No. 324, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Smith. Sec., J. Wm. Duffy.

Railway Conductors, No. 420, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. McGillvray. Sec., J. H. Shaw.

Sydney

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Sec., Robt. S. Watt, 665 Prince St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1588, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Arthur Bearse, 177 Bentwick St., S.

Coal Truckmen's Federal Union, No. 45 (T. and L.C.).—Sec., G. C. Browne, 146 Vulcan Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 663, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, M. A. Smith, York St. Sec., A. F. McKenzie, Morrison St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 329, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Langley, 236 Terrace St. Sec., K. McAulay, 83 George St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 336, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jacob S. Robson, 6 Chappel Court.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4560, United.—Pres., Joseph McDonald, 70 Dominion St. Sec., Frank McLennan, Lingan Road.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324, International.—Sec., Ira Stevens, 662 George St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 626, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Malmgren, 40 Esplanade St. Sec., Joseph McIssac.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., Finlay MacDonald, Box 100.

Railroad Employees, No. 11, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., B. H. Crawford, 24 Larway St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 554, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. K. McNeil, 35 Cross St. Sec., J. F. Gilles, 25 Cossitt St.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded***Sydney—*Concluded***

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 765, Brotherhood of.—Sec., George Ratchford, 27 Harrington St.

Typographical Union, No. 460, International.—Pres., M. J. McNeil, Box 707. Sec., I. L. Malcolm, Box 707.

Sydney Mines

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 737, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. A. Oram. Sec., Thos. McLellan. Box 296.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4551, United.—Sec., George Mulholland.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4535, United.—Pres., Robert Harvey. Sec., John Sutherland.

Mine Workers of America, No. 5659, United.—Pres., Wm. Butts. Sec., R. J. McDonald.

Sweet's Corner

Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 164.—Pres., Harry Caldwell. Sec., Harry Gordon.

Thorburn

Mine Workers of America, No. 4513, United.—Sec., James E. McKay.

Truro

Locomotive Engineers, No. 149, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Wm. Smith. Sec., Thos. McCallum, Box 491.

Truro—*Concluded*

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 171, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Henry Boomer, Alice St. Sec., A. S. McLellan, Box 733.

Maintenance-of-way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 154, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. N. McDougall, Box 730. Sec., H. G. Fraser, Box 572.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., W. F. Gould.

Railroad Employees, No. 9, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Fielding, Box 840. Sec., J. N. Campbell, Box 867.

Railroad Employees, No. 109, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. W. Rath. Sec., S. A. McKenzie.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. W. McLaughlin, Box 744.

Railway Carmen, No. 369, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. A. McKay. Sec., John F. McClure, Box 322.

Railway Conductors, No. 203, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. Probert. Sec., W. J. Ellis.

Tupperville

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 114, Order of.—(Covers Dominion Atlantic Railway)—General Chairman, H. A. Jacques, Middleton. Sec., Stanley Tavenor.

Westville

Maintenance-of-way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 137, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. D. McGregor, Trenton, N.S. Sec., J. D. Simpson.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Aroostook Junction

Railroad Trainmen, No. 523, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. W. Larlee. Sec., H. Burt.

Baker Brook

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers No. 312, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Edmond Roy.

Bathurst

Railroad Employees, No. 196, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Richard Le Blanc. Sec., Miss M. E. Landry, West Bathurst, N.B.

Campbellton

Locomotive Engineers, No. 138, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. V. Ramsay. Sec., John Gilker.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 453, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. G. Trites. Sec., S. H. Jamieson, Box 393.

Machinists, No. 448, International Association of.—Pres., S. Moores. Sec., R. Fawcett.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 110, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Shannon. Sec., A. B. Gorham, George St.

Railroad Employees, No. 3, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. Henry. Sec., D. K. Graham, Box 100.

Railway Carmen, No. 119, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. J. McNeil, Box 108.

Cape Tormentine

Railroad Employees, No. 190, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. A. Dean. Sec., W. E. Oulton.

Chatham

Longshoremen's Association, No. 825, International (Water Front Workers of Miramichi).—Sec., Pat Gorman, South Nelson, N.B.

Chipman

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 123, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Norman Smith. Sec., John Fairley.

Durham Bridge

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 186, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Barry, Taymouth. Sec., Norman Van Horne.

Edmundston

Locomotive Engineers, No. 873, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, D. Sinclair. Sec., J. F. Pelletier.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Morin. Sec., James H. Plourde, Box 66.

Railroad Employees, No. 19, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. R. Desjardins. Sec., Jerome Hebert.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 891, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Raymond, 267 Botsford St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. C. F. Chenard, Box H.

Railway Carmen, No. 808, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Nolan, Box 203.

Fredericton

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., T. Newton Jarvis, North Devon, N.B. Sec., G. C. Crawford, R.R. No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

Fredericton—Concluded

- Letter Carriers, No. 44, Federated Association of.—Sec., F. H. Ketch.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 738, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry H. Lawson, Charlotte St. Sec., R. MacLaggan, South Devon, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 183, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Frank McLaughlin, Fredericton Jct.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., D. W. Griffiths.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 770, United Association of.—Sec., D. J. Morris, 386 Saunders St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 84, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Westley M. Myles. Sec., L. R. Brown.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 654, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. M. Mountain, 43 Shore St. Sec., J. P. Duncan.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1526, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Wood, 230 Aberdeen St. Sec., W. F. Blair, 150 Aberdeen St.
- Typographical Union, No. 664, International.—Sec., Frank J. Dow, 556 George St.

Hampstead

- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 115.—Sec., Edward W. Carroll.

McAdam Junction

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. N. Savoy, Box 45.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 379, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Lutwick. Sec., F. A. Mallinson.
- Machinists, No. 115, International Association of.—Pres., R. A. Storr. Sec., G. A. T. Lester.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 175, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Estabrooks. Sec., J. E. Mack.
- Railway Carmen, No. 242, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Cummings. Sec., B. B. Herd.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1525, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. L. Fisher, Box 48.

Milltown

- Textile Workers of America, No. 1394, United.—Pres., Fred Kirk. Sec., Michael Purcell.

Moncton

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 460, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Gordon Wallace, 207 High St. Sec., C. E. Fox, 75 High St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 378, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Reid, 58 Maple St. Sec., W. J. Coyle, 11 O'Brien Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 4.—Sec., H. T. Calkin, 10 Winnipeg St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 629, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Gillispie, 260 Weldon St. Sec., R. M. Robinson, Sunny Brae.
- Letter Carriers, No. 26, Federated Association of.—Sec., C. E. Walton.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 162, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. H. Fryers, 110 Bonaccord St. Sec., G. W. Anderson, 190 Cameron St.

Moncton—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 233, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. O. Vincent, 84 West St. Sec., A. P. Bell, 100 Bromley Ave.
- Machinists, No. 594, International Association of.—Pres., Charles Robins, Weldon St. Sec., Lorne P. McFarlane, 77 John St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 106, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur H. West, Sunny Brae. Sec., W. R. Powell, Shediac Road.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 331, International.—Pres., Albert Dryden, 236 Robinson St. Sec., Frank Campbell, Sunny Brae.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 558, United Association of.—Pres., Bert Hains, 403 St. George St. Sec., A. E. Horsman, 11 Lefurgy Ave.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 600, United Association of.—Pres., C. E. Keenan, Sunny Brae. Sec., W. Hardcastle, 76 High St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Charles O'Neill, P.O. Staff. Sec., Stanley M. Murray, Murray Apts.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Pres., A. LeBlanc, Highfield St. Sec., James Walker, 1205 Main St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Lowe, 175 Victoria St. Sec., Wm. Milton, 175 Victoria St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 137, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Blakney, 189 Bonaccord St. Sec., F. J. Landry, 207 Bromley Ave.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 167, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Green, Newcastle, N.B. Sec., L. W. Matson, 250 St. George St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. A. Sullivan, 35 Fleet St. Sec., E. V. Trites, 28 Pine St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Beers, 67 West St. Sec., Fred C. Sherwood, 14 Fownes St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Clifford Williams, 255 Botsford St. Sec., A. D. Gognen, 321 Archibald St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 214, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. C. Wynn, 142 Enterprise St. Sec., C. E. Morton, 171 Bonaccord St.

Napodogan

- Railroad Employees, No. 75, Canadian Brotherhood of. Sec., Westra H. Bury.

Newcastle

- Railroad Employees, No. 4, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. J. Cassidy. Sec., Jas. F. Boyle.

Perth Centre

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 170, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Levi Grant, Box 7252, Aroostook Jct., N.B.

Sackville

- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 99.—Sec., F. J. Crossman.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140, International.—Pres., Alex. Calender. Sec., Reuben Sears, Box 566.
- Railroad Employees, No. 140, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Amos. Sec., Miss M. T. Taylor, Box 651.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded*

St. George

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 47, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Ervine Tabor.

St. John

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Sec., J. P. Reid, 270 Prince St., W.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thos. Halsall, Marsh Bridge P.O.

Caulkers' Association of the City and County of St. John (Independent).—Pres., Fred Storms, 426 Main St. Sec., John A. Hughes, 90 Portland St.

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 349.—Pres., John Willis, Pleasant Point. Sec., C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore St.

City Public Service Employees, F. L. U., No. 16576. (A. F. of L.).—Sec., George R. Melvin, 37 High St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 24, Brotherhood of. Sec., J. English, 307 Rockland Road.

Fire Fighters, No. 192, International Association of.—Pres., Mort. Colwell, Metcalf St. Sec., Frank McLaughlin, Prince Edward St.

Letter Carriers, No. 6, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thos. Killen, 142 Britain St. Sec., W. T. Tyner, 111 Broad St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 479, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Watters, Main St., Fairville. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St., St. John W.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International.—Pres., Robert Carlin, 269 Chestley St. Sec., J. Monteith, 59 St. Patrick.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 1039, International (Ship Liners).—Pres., Clarence Maxwell, 36 Ludlow St. W. Sec., J. J. Morrissey, 156 Market Place, West St. John, N.B.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 1121, International (Elevator Employees).—Pres., W. H. McDonald, 109 Queen St. Sec., A. Butland, 27 St. Patrick St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 810, International (Coal Handlers and Trimmers).—Sec., W. Ely, 515 Main St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 838, International (Marine Freight Handlers).—Sec., Wm. Williams, 252 Guilford St., West End.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 143, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John J. Davis, 89 Paradise Row. Sec., Harry G. Piercy, Brookville, N.B.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 184, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Burns, 15 Clifford St., West St. John. Sec., Walter Cooper, 75 Main St., Fairville.

Marine Engineers, No. 2, National Association of.—Pres., Herbert S. Cowan, 15 Metcalf St., N.E. Sec., Wm. B. Parks, Duke St., St. John West.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 683, Sheet.—Sec., James L. Gallagher, 27 Dock St.

Musicians, No. 723, American Federation of.—Pres., Garfield Stevens, 139 Orange St. Sec., M. L. Harrison, 57 Celebration St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 794, Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Kennedy, 35 Exmouth St.

Policemen's Federal Protective Association, No. 61, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Joseph Scott, 253 Britain St. Sec., S. Percival Spinney, 49 Main St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., G. C. Cosman. Sec., C. W. Scott.

St. John—*Concluded*

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 36, International.—Pres., Murray Hastings, 122 Elm St. Sec., W. Harold Scott, 134 Adelaide St.

Railroad Employees, No. 8, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres. A. K. Welkins, 214 Duke St. Sec., F. T. Doherty, Clarendon St.

Railroad Employees, No. 131, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Deboo, 34 Adelaide St. Sec., W. R. Jenkins, 24 Thorne Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 204, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Tennant, East St. John, N.B. Sec., Geo. Lee, 9 Gilbert's Lane.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 407, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. V. McDaid, Wright St. Sec., A. W. French, 53 Winter St.

Railway Carmen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.—Pres. C. C. Weldon, East St. John. Sec., G. H. Simpson, Glen Falls, N.B.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1361, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Furze, Prince William St. Sec., B. H. Crowley, 10 Park St.

Railway Conductors, No. 219, Order of.—Chief Conductor, L. B. Clarke, West St. John, N.B. Sec., H. Kelly, 170 St. John St., West St. John, N.B.

Railway Employees of America, No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., I. D. Farris, 207 Duke St. Sec., Jonathan Wyld, 115½ St. James St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., W. J. Wood, Fairville. Sec., K. H. Colwell, 291 Germain St.

Stage Employees, No. 440, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., John Secord, 212 Waterloo St. Sec., J. A. Whitebone, 22 Peters St.

Typographical Union, No. 85, International.—Pres., Geo. Lemmon, Box 1127. Sec., H. T. Campbell, Box 1127.

West St. John

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 357, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter S. Beattie, 258 Lancaster Ave. Sec., W. H. Osborne, 243 Duke St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 854, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. C. Seeley. Sec., J. H. Wooster, 186 Metcalf St., St. John, N.B.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 254, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Stears, Middle St. Sec., R. G. Carr, 34 Gilbert's Lane.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 932, Brotherhood of.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 804, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. H. Price, 183 St. John St. W. Sec., Francis Kaife.

Woodstock

Locomotive Engineers, No. 341, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. E. Currie, Box 117. Sec., A. G. McGibbons, Box 56.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 476, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. H. Craig. Sec., W. R. King.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 188, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Brewer. Sec., A. Hayes.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Albion

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Walsh, Ellerslie, P.E.I. Sec., John Bernard, O'Leary, P.E.I.

Charlottetown

Labourers' Protective Union (Independent).—Pres., Daniel Gillis, 39 Rochford St. Sec., Edward Nicholson, Ponall St.

Letters Carriers, No. 27, Federated Association of.—Sec., John A. Griffiths.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 413, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Moore, 158 Weymouth St. Sec., J. A. Rodd, Weymouth and King Sts.

Marine Engineers, No. 15, National Association of.—Pres., Clifford A. Bell. Sec., Chas. Cuming.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. J. Duffy, P.O. Dept. Sec., Geo. W. H. Beers, P.O. Dept.

Charlottetown—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 20, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Patrick Dennis, 177 Water St. Sec., M. Macleod, 233 Richmond St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., H. L. Smith, Rochford St. Sec., F. A. Coyle, 9 Prince St.

Port Borden

Railroad Employees, No. 65, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., John H. Chlow, Kensington, P.E.I.

Railroad Employees, No. 127, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Carmichael. Sec., C. Slavin.

Vernon River

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 218, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John H. McKenzie, 40 Passmore St., Charlottetown. Sec., Geo. E. Lane.

QUEBEC

Allen's Mills

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 417, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Donat Fortin, Jonquiere, Que. Sec., Henri Marcotte.

Amqui

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 92, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Martin, Routhierville, Que.

Bristol

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2831, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Hass, Alice, Ont. Sec., R. Black.

Brownsburg

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 39.—Sec., Julius Clausen.

Cap Magdeleine

Papermakers, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Sanford. Sec., Albert Patterson.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Drawer 100.

Champlain

Marine Engineers, No. 17, National Association of.—Pres., Alphonse Toutant. Sec., Thomas Fugere.

Charny

Locomotive Engineers, No. 558, Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Bruce.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 610, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Filion.

Railroad Employees, No. 7, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Desrosiers. Sec., L. P. Bernard.

Railway Carmen, No. 391, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Eugene Guenette. Sec., Joseph Giguere.

Chaudière Junction

Railroad Trainmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Begin, Charny, Que. Sec., J. A. Guerin, Guay, Que.

Chute Panet

Paper Makers, No. 236, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Ralph Garvin.

Coteau Junction

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Nevin, Coteau Station. Sec., J. Clide, Coteau Station.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 152, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Martin. Sec. Theodule Ravary.

Railroad Employees, No. 202, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Duckett. Sec., J. E. Bourbonnais.

Drummondville

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1507, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thefflee Lauziere. Sec., Ernest Parenteau.

East Angus

Paper Makers, No. 154, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Colombe.

Farnham

Locomotive Engineers, No. 128, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John R. Bryan. Sec., John Lorimer.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 134, Brotherhood of.—Pres., O. J. Brown. Sec., J. B. Stone, Box 183.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 187, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McManus. Sec., Ira Cross.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., K. Pattullo. Sec., J. L. Ashfield.

Railway Carmen, No. 239, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Brodeur. Sec., J. E. Bourque.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1057, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Augustin Burque. Sec., Edouard Gouger, Box 32.

Grand'Mère

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1744, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Landias Pratte. Sec., Louis Gignac.

Graniteville

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 60.—Pres., S. Denney. Sec., Sam McAllister.

QUEBEC—Continued

Guenette

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 142.—Sec., Wm. O. Jones.

Huberdeau

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 435, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Provencher, Montfort, Que. Sec., Chas. Tutching.

Hull

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1169, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Pierre Belanger, 57 Victoria St. Sec., Wilfrid Michaud, 39 St. Joseph Blvd.

Fire Fighters, No. 174, International Association of.—Pres., Z. Leblanc, 156 Maisonneuve St. Sec., H. Laframboise, 125 Maisonneuve St.

Paper Makers, No. 34, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Raymond, Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Arthur Daoust, 6 City Hall avenue.

Paper Makers, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Derraugh, 655½ Somerset St. W., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., O. Lafleur, 393 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont.

Railway Employees of America, No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. J. Gibeault, Aylmer. Sec., J. A. Noel, Aylmer.

Joliette

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 137, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Sauvageau, Sec., Paul E. Marin, Box 705.

Labour Association of the City of Joliette (Independent).—Pres., L. A. Lepine. Sec., Camille Latendresse, 10 Bourgainville St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 91, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, I. L. Goulet. Sec., D. H. Germain, Box 482.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Gengras, 236 Leclerc Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Lajeunesse, Box 907.

Machinists, No. 847, International Association of.—Pres., O. Ferland, 145 St. Louis St. Sec., Wm. Watt, 99 Barthelemy St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1919, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Guerard, St. Felix de Valois. Sec., F. Gravel, Box 662.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 476, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Foucreault, 69 Richard St.

Paper Makers, No. 240, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Emeline Venne, Crabtree Mills.

Railroad Employees, No. 184, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Emery Henry, Box 154. Sec., Paul E. Marin, Box 705.

Railway Carmen, No. 531, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Camille Latendresse, 10 Bourgainville St. Sec., H. Mainville, 55 St. Anne St.

Railway Conductors, No. 610, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. A. Latreille. Sec., H. A. Hudson, 2919 Lafontaine St., Montreal.

Jonquière

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1338, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Pelletier. Sec., Eddy Girard, Kenogami, Que.

Machinists, No. 465, International Association of.—Pres., Leon Tremblay, Kenogami, Que. Sec., Joseph Pennault.

Jonquière—Concluded

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1041, Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. Guerin.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 191, United Association of.—Sec., Eugene Lemieux, Box 82.

Kenogami

Electrical Workers, No. 499, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Romeo Perron. Sec., J. W. Parent, Box 274.

L'Ange Gardien

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Fortier. Sec., Arias Mathieu, L'Ange Gardien East.

Labelle

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 319, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Brisbois, Val David, Que. Sec., M. Bourgeois.

Lachine

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1375, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Telephone Cholette, 269-7th avenue. Sec., Harris Daoust, 159 First Ave.

Letter Carriers, No. 49, Federated Association of.—Pres., Adolphe Leblanc, 6a-17th Ave. Sec., Gerard Parent, 589 Evelyn St., Verdun.

Railway Carmen, No. 343, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Eugene Beaulieu, 63 Mozart St., Montreal. Sec., George Burgess, 87-18th St.

La Tuque

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 337, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alphonse Lesieur. Sec., Henry Gravel.

Lévis

Machinists, No. 597, International Association of.—Pres., J. W. Couture, 2 St. Louis Street, Lauzon West, Que. Sec., J. B. Bernier, Charny, Que.

Marine Engineers, No. 8, National Association of.—Pres., Emile Bolduc, Bienville. Sec., Louis Ouellet, Bienville.

Railroad Employees, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Pelletier. Sec., J. A. Plourde, Box 71.

Railway Conductors, No. 533, Order of.—Chief Conductor, T. T. Marchesseault. Sec., O. Gauvreau.

Limoulu

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 975, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Raymond Linteau. Sec., Wilfrid St. Hilaire, Sault a la Puce, Que.

Railway Enginemen, No. 2, Canadian Association of.—Pres., A. H. Sturton, Forget, Beauport, Que. Sec., C. F. Fabyan, 85 Eighth St.

Mont Joli

Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Gustave Nadeau. Sec., Charles Plante.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 701, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Fournier. Sec., F. X. Dubé.

Montmorency Village

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. 115, Order of. (Covers Quebec Ry., L. and P. Co.'s Railway).—Sec., A. Pelletier.

QUEBEC—Continued

Montreal

Asbestos Workers, No. 23, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.—Pres., A. Blache, 282 St. Martin St. Sec., A. Padgham, 786 Evelyn street.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 115.—Pres., A. Rosenfeld, 875a Henri Julien Ave. Sec., A. Suffrin, 1292 Cadieux street.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 55.—Pres., C. E. Godin, 713 Casgrain St. Sec., J. Nap. Gauvin, 1533 Papineau St.

Barbers' International Union, No. 659, Journeymen.—Pres., W. Rosenes, 18 Prince Arthur St. W. Sec., K. Slovisky, 147a Colonial Ave.

Barbers' International Union, No. 455, Journeymen.—Pres., Bruno Roy, 404 Rivard street. Sec., Z. di Muro, 217 St. Catherine St. E.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 38, International Alliance.—Pres., W. Hill, 2694 Waverley St. Sec., James McEnroe, 21 Boucher street.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Hunter, 118 Evelyn St., Verdun. Sec., D. J. McQuaid, 284 Bourgeois St.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 274, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Dinardo, 590 St. Timothy St. Sec., J. Baron, 986 Mentana St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.—Pres., Jos. Verdon, 220 Howard Ave. Sec., H. Olive, 2186 St. Andre St.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 1, Canadian Federation of (Bricklayers).—Pres., Omer Deleau, 8 Desjardins Ave. Sec., Pierre Normandeau, 1878 Chateaubriand Ave.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 2, Canadian Federation of (Masons).—Sec., Alphee Seguin, 329 City Hall Ave.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 3, Canadian Federation of (Plasterers).—Pres., Henri Chartrand, 1415 Parthenais St. Sec., Lucien Beauchemin, 560 Louis Veillot St.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 4, Canadian Federation of (Lathers).—Pres., Alphonse Merimeau, 2232 Parthenais St. Sec., C. F. Bryere, 225 Drolet St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 134, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Wells, 534-8th Ave., Rosemount. Sec., Hugh Corrigan, 888 Bordeaux St.

Bookbinders, No. 91, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Fraser, 283b St. George St. Sec., Jos. Pelletier, Rooms 22-23, 3 Craig St. E.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249 (Leather Workers).—Pres., Geo. Steben, 243 Maisonneuve St. Sec., Joseph Racette, 243 Maisonneuve St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266.—Pres., Chas. Brouillet, 243 Maisonneuve St. Sec., Noel Poirier, 245 Des Erables street.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 307, International Association of.—Pres., Val Langevin, 3472 Christopher Colomb St. Sec., A. Langevin, 329 Delandaudiere St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2098, United Brotherhood of (Ship Liners).—Sec., Ed. Henry, 541 St. Denis St.

Carpenters and Joiners No. 134, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fortunat Doucet, 620 Cartier St. Sec., J. A. Roy, 558 Wolfe St.

Montreal—Continued

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 178, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters).—Sec., Jos. Remy, 2115 Dandurand street.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1558, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Chamberland, 48 St. Germain St. Sec., O. Proulx, 974 Pie IX Blvd.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Labonte, 219 St. Urbain St. Sec., S. Nusselman, 7 Charbonneau St.

Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., Jas. Nash, 162a Jeanne Mance St. Sec., G. H. Ritchie, 333 Gordon Ave., Verdun.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Secours, 1138 Gertrude St. Sec., Emery Lanthier, 157 De Courcelles St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1127, United Brotherhood of (Millmen).—Sec., A. Favreau, 129 Visitation St. E.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1244, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. King, 155 McCord St.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 29 (T. and L.C.).—Sec., Victor Charbonneau, 886 St. Catherine St. E.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.—Sec., Alb. Duval, 11 Boyer St.

Civil Employees, No. 1, Montreal Mutual Union of (T. and L.C.).—Sec., C. E. Courchesne, 3486 St. Denis St.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 58.—Sec., A. Garipey, 239 City Hall Ave.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 33, United.—Pres., Abraham Singerman, Apt. 5, 41 Arcade St. Sec., J. Flexer, 823 Henri Julien St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 49, United. Sec., L. Wolfson, 3299a St. Hubert St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 209, Amalgamated (Coat Makers).—Pres., I. Shulman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., I. Goldbloom, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 277, Amalgamated (Pants and Vest Makers).—Pres., J. Reich, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., F. Zeidman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 274, Amalgamated (Italian).—Pres., O. Laudadio, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., D. Giordano, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 231, Amalgamated (Cloth Spongers).—Pres., M. Rosen, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 115, Amalgamated (French-Canadian).—Pres., J. B. Sabourin, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., E. Mousette, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 116, Amalgamated (Cutters and Trimmers).—Pres., L. Morris, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Eidinger, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 167, Amalgamated (Coat Pressers).—Pres., J. Hoffman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., S. Kashtan, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 21 (Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division).—Pres., J. F. O'Donnell, 74 Desmarais Blvd. Sec., G. C. Gorman, 2020 Cartier St.

Conductors, No. 33, Order of Sleeping Car.—Sec., E. Nicholson, Apt. 2, 321 Beaver Hall Hill.

Coopers' International Union of North America, No. 182.—Sec., Alex. MacDonald, 484 Casgrain St.

QUEBEC—Continued

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- Dominion Express Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Smith, 183 Canning St. Sec., T. J. Bickford, 2137a Esplanade Ave.
- *Egg Canners, Federated Union of, No. 17800, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., J. Weldon, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Electrical Workers, No. 568, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. A. Robertson, 223 Sicard Ave. Sec., R. Remillard, 547 Henri Julien Ave.
- Electrical Workers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. Hadgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 561, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. A. Jardin, 153a Bridge St. Sec., L. A. McEwan, 1121b Wellington St., Verdun.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., W. P. Laver-tue, 432 Workman St.
- Federal Employees, No. 26, National Federation of.—Sec., Alfred P. Smith, 337 Lagachetiere St. W.
- Fire Fighters, No. 125, International Association of.—Pres., Ovila Bissonnette, 297 Monk Blvd. Sec., A. Charbonneau, 3664 St. Dominique St.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 66, International.—Pres., Arthur Paquette, 162 Cham-bord St. Sec., Albert Roy, 26 Brebeuf St.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 67, International.—Pres., Miss Julia Leblanc, 326a Visitation St. Sec., Miss Blanche Leblanc, 326a Visitation St.
- Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571 (A. F. of L.).—Sec., F. Griffard, 1077 St. Catherine St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 13, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Makers).—Pres., J. Melsack, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 19, International Ladies' (Cloak and Suit Cutters).—Pres., A. Rudy, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 61, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Pressers).—Pres., A. Feldman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 18.—Sec., Charles Brookes, 2172 St. Jerome St.
- Glass Workers' Union, No. 24, American Flint.—Sec., Edw. Walsh, 211 Dorion St.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., J. Smith, 823-3rd Ave. Sec., Xavier Parent, 219 St. Jerome St., Rosemount.
- Harbour Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 16298, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Leo. Murray, 301 Laval St. Sec., J. A. Huet, Apt. 15, 327 Emery St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 440 (Cooks).—Pres., M. Lavallee, 1208 Berri St. Sec., A. Van Houtte, 394 St. Denis St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 315, (Waiters).—Pres., Frank Isaacs, 3440 Henri Julien Ave. Sec., C. Phillips, 602 St. Catherine St. W.
- Labourers' Union of Montreal, (C. F. of L.).—Sec., O. Chartrand, 301 St. Dominique St.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 315, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., John E. Regan, 131 Cartier St. Sec., L. Hatton, 345 Angers St.

Montreal—Continued

- Leather Workers' International Union, No. 71, United.—Pres., Emile Beaudry, 681 Logan St. Sec., A. Gauthier, 43 Delinelle St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 10, Federated Association of.—Sec., H. Turcot, 268 Wolfe St.
- Lithographers of America, No. 27, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. P. Christie, 5293-9th Ave., Rosemount. Sec., Thos. Hitchcock, 469 Delisle St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 89, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. Spence, 281 Addington Ave. Sec., S. Lees, Box 78, St. Henry.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 885, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. E. Beliveau, 6193 Notre Dame St., Pointe Aux Trembles, Que. Sec., Thos. Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 253, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, George W. Clendenning, 2692 Jeanne Mance St. Sec., C. Sarazin, 205 Nicolet St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 689, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Larocque, 74 Wolseley Ave. Sec., John Williams, 2584a Mance St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 15, Brother-hood of.—Sec., G. L. Phillips, 131 Addington Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 747, Brother-hood of.—Pres., W. Sloan, 2551a Mance St. Sec., Chas. Masse, 1252 Isabeau St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 335, Brother-hood of.—Pres., E. McGilly, 154 Desery St. Sec., A. Page, 2414 Adam St.
- Longshoremen of Montreal, Syndicated (Independent).—Pres., Karl Trolsaas, 580 Demontigny St. Sec., C. Bujold, 312 Champ de Mars.
- Machinists, No. 631, International Association of.—Pres., W. Baugh, 3105 Adam St. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St.
- Machinists, No. 111, International Association of.—Pres., J. J. Cuppello, 29 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St.
- Machinists No. 785, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Sec., H. Biron, 106 Davidson St.
- Mailers' Union, No. 39, (I.T.U.).—Pres., Rene Mazu-rette, 1039 City Hall Ave. Sec., Ad. Larcher, 778 Albert St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 190, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Alex. Pilotte, 1693 Gifford St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 143, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Fortier, 37 Laporte St. Sec., A. Legault, 92a St. Margaret St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1284, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. Mongeau, 164 Desery St.
- Marine Engineers, No. 5, National Association of.—Pres., Eugene Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St. Sec., N. Lazure, 954 St. Andre St.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 116, Sheet.—Pres., Paul E. Genereux, 554 Wolfe St. Sec., J. A. Belland, 1050 St. Andre St.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 251, Sheet.—Pres., J. Jacques, 22 Montcalm St. Sec., J. Boivin, 1400 Demontigny St.
- Millmen.—See Carpenters and Joiners.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 21, Inter-national.—Pres., Wm. J. Wolfe, 486 St. Antoine St. Sec., M. D. Benga, 431 Angers St.
- Musicians, No. 406, American Federation of.—Pres., J. C. Molinari, 323 Montcalm St. Sec., J. I. Paquet, 1177a Mary Ann St., E.

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- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 349, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Emile Pelletier, 612 Dorion St. Sec., Joseph Delisle, 485 Ontario St., E.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1024, Brotherhood of (Sign Painters).—Sec., J. A. Savard, 1083 Bordeaux St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1135, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).—Sec., Ernest Rose, 1387 Ducharme Ave.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 399, Brotherhood of (Railway Equipment Painters).—Sec., C. Merineau, 196 Marquette St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 359, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. McClatchie, 105-3rd Ave., Verdun.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres. W. Mein, 2460 Hutchison St. Sec., H. L. Phillips, 410 St. Antoine St.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 9, International.—Pres., A. Farmer, 982 Clarke St. Sec., E. Carroll, 2220a Chateaubriand Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 33, Operative.—Pres., W. Levert, 138 Garnier St. Sec., R. R. Lefebvre, 1900 Chateaubriand Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 578, Operative.—Pres., F. Sylvestre, 71 Robin St. Sec., Chas. A. Brosseau, 1524 Cartier St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 144, United Association of.—Pres., Colin D. Robertson, 271b St. Clement St. Sec., Stanislas Pare, 264 Dorion St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 292, United Association of.—Pres., S. J. Irwin, 461 Merton Ave., St. Lambert, Que. Sec., J. F. McGovern, 506 Moreau St.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., A. Lanteigne, 217 St. Catherine St., E. Sec., C. Lariviere, 439 Plessis St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. W. A. Chartrand, P.O. Sec., Louis Pouliot, P.O.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52, International.—Pres., R. Desjardins, 5482 1st Ave., Rosemount.
- Railroad Employees, No. 121, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Deneshaw, 3677 St. Denis St. Sec., W. E. Rogers, 141 Edna St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 117, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. McNulty, 206b Christopher Columbus St. Sec., David Nolan, 17 Centre St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 115, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. J. Fisher, 520 St. Joseph St., Lachine, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 39, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Preown, 78 Aqueduc St. Sec., Harry Y. Caplan, 2282 Esplanade Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 62, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Hoyer, 344 Church St., Verdun. Sec., E. Deslauriers, 118 Grand Trunk St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 128, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. M. De Freitas, 2388 St. Catherine St., E. Sec., E. Watkins, 630a St. Antoine St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 153, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Maloney, 89a Bourget St. Sec., C. Caserly, 52 Coleraine St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 160, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Allen, 2411 Esplanade Ave. Sec., E. Geoffion, 132d Lasalle Road, Verdun.

Montreal—Continued

- Railroad Employees, No. 178, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Hy. St. Jean, 3951 St. Dominique St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 146, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Kensington, 218 Pacific Ave., Verdun. Sec., Wm. Stephens, 791 Gertrude St., Verdun.
- Railroad Employees, No. 179, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Murphy, 45 Hutcheson St. Sec., Joseph Adams, 11 O'Brien Blvd., Ville St. Laurent.
- Railroad Employees, No. 201, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. W. Strange, 81a Egan St., Verdun.
- Railroad Employees, No. 176, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Laverdure, 618a Fullum St. Sec., Omer Pharon, 1010 Malo Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 104, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Perdrix, 1592 Papineau Ave. Sec., Joe Wall, 250 Union Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 14, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John C. Berry, 865 Evelyn St. Sec., George Sisco, 185 Manufacturers St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 490, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. McCorkell, 1278 St. Valier St. Sec., J. L. Labreche, Apt. 4, 115 St. Hubert St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 802, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Vallée, 155a Valois St. Sec., J. Jenkins, 3247 Adam St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 506, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. J. Arcand, 166 Theodore St. Sec., J. H. Duchesnay, 278 de Lanaudière St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1238, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Gaston Vincent, 26 St. Alphonse St. Sec., A. Aubin, 25 Bourassa St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 72, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. P. Seguin, 2361 Rouen St. Sec., Joe Hall, 48 Congregation St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. A. Beaudry, 196 Desery St. Sec., R. B. Lamarche, 1377 Delorimier Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Taylor, 2012 Jacques Hertel St., Ville Emard. Sec., James Harliker, 468 Greene Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 182, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. O'Brien, 165 Desnoyers St. Sec., J. Collister, 258 Willibrords Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. Rivet, 972 Evelyn St., Verdun.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., R. J. Macdonald, 134 City Councillors St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1086, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Nelson, 1004 Carriere St. Sec., G. R. Gouldthorpe, 569 Jarry St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 73, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Murray, 1207 Delorimier Ave. Sec., Jean B. Martineau, 33 Bellechasse St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1290, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. X. A. Lefebvre, 458 St. Valier St. Sec., P. Vezina, 3089 St. Dominique St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 80, Order of.—Chief Conductor, P. J. Monahan, 483 Durocher St. Sec., C. L. Crittenden, 2687 St. Urbain St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 75, Order of.—Chief Conductor, D. P. Ward, 376 Rielle Ave. Sec., T. Anderson, 42 Charron St.
- Railway Employees, No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Gerard Gagnon, 1871 Chateaubriand Ave. Sec., Raoul Trepanier, 472a St. Denis St.

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- Railway Enginemen, No. 3, Canadian Association of.—Pres., P. Tremblay, 70 Bennet St. Sec., H. C. Massiah, 3016 St. Catherine St. E.
- Stage Employees, No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., F. W. Cooper, Box 1333.
- Stage Employees, No. 262, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., Clarence Arless, 131 Lewis Ave., Westmount Que.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 588, International Union of.—Pres., E. Hamelin, 1806 Henri Julien St. Sec., C. Germain, 7 Dufresne St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33, International.—Pres., H. Malo, 79 Garnier St. Sec., George Poitras, 2461 Adam St.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., T. Maisonneuve, 375 St. Andre St. Sec., Octave Jette, 430 Garnier St.
- Stonecutters' Union of Montreal, (C. F. of L.).—Sec., C. Blanchet, 2237 St. Dominique St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 317, Journeymen.—Sec., Alex. K. Seay, 1792 Delorimier Ave.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 286, International Brotherhood of.—(Newspaper Delivery Drivers).—Pres., E. Deguerre, 416 Workman St. Sec., J. Theoret, 1377 City Hall Ave.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 2003, United.—Pres., Jos. Gauthier, 62d St. Ferdinand St. Sec., Oscar Nantel, 81 St. Ferdinand St.
- Torcedores de Habano, Union de (Cuban Cigarmakers), (Independent).—Pres., I. Perez, 846 Rivard St. Sec., J. Pereda, 648 Boyer St.
- Typographical Union, No. 145, International, (Jacques Cartier).—Pres., Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine St. Sec., Louis Gadoury, 201 Drolet St.
- Typographical Union, No. 176, International.—Pres., Thos. Black, 853 Wiseman Ave. Sec., James Philip, room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James St.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 78.—Pres., Wilfred Belanger, 2590 Drolet St. Sec., A. Fortin, 378 St. Christopher St.

Mount Johnson

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 53, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Antonio Simoneau, Pierreville, Que. Sec., Hermas Jette, Mont St. Gregoire.

New Carlisle

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Couell.

Parent

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 877, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, S. A. Brown. Sec., E. T. Bulmer, 19 Plessis St., Quebec, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 857, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Pelletier. Sec., J. E. C. LaFrance.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 731, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Cleophas Label. Sec., J. A. Robitaille, Greening P.O., Strachan Station, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 880, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Plouffe. Sec., J. A. Frechette.

Quebec

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 235, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. McLaren, Sans Bruit. Sec., E. Pineau, 98 Lafayette St.

Quebec—Continued

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 601, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Ouellette, 146 Montmagny St. Sec., C. E. Beaulieu, 88b Marie de L'Incarnation St.
- Bookbinders, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. A. Dorian, 111 St. Joachim St. Sec., Vincent Drolet, 325 Prince Edward St.
- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.—Pres., Arthur Marois, 175 Queen St. Sec., Raoul Giroux, Beaufort Village, Que.
- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.—Pres., Adjutor Poulin, 142 Latourelle St. Sec., Edouard Drapeau, 167 St. George St., Levis, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 730, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Emile Marchand, 106 Boisseau St. Sec., Gerard Godbout, 315 Prince Edward St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 5, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. T. Carpenter, 493 1st Avenue.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1118, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., U. B. Walsh, 19 St. Marie St. Sec., Alex. Gilbert, 130½ Artillery St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 880, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. L. Renaud, 98 Montmagny St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 492.—Pres., A. J. Goodwin, Box 493. Sec., J. J. Mallen, Box 493
- Knights of Labour, Plaqueau Assembly (Independent).—Pres., Ernest Belanger, Technical School, 187r Langelier Blvd.
- Knights of Labour, Sillery Assembly (Independent).—Pres., Charles Bordeleau, Sillery Cove, Que. Sec., David Cote, Jr., Rural Route, Box 1, Sillery Cove, Que.
- Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1, Ship. (Independent).—Pres., Patrick Joynt, 283 Champlain St. Sec., William Byrne, 87 Artillery St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 5, Federated Association of.—Pres., Joseph Cote, Station 13. Sec., L. Poliquin, Station 13.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 753 Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Langlois, 121 St. H. Limoulu. Sec., H. O. Blanchet, 125 6th St., Limoulu.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 388, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. Dionne, 171 Laliberte St. Sec., Alfred Beaudry, 165 Laliberte St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. Chateaufort, 30 Flavieu St. Sec., Philippe Tardif, 51 La Canardiere St.
- Machinists, No. 604, International Association of.—Sec., Henri Beaudry, 163 Laliberte St.
- Machinists, No. 397, International Association of.—Pres., Leop. Blouin, 111 Lavigueur St. Sec., J. E. Martel, 12 Bon Pasteur St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2739, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Art. St. Ours, 261-1st Ave., Limoulu. Sec., Emmanuel Cholet, 53 3rd St., Limoulu.
- Musicians, No. 119, American Federation of.—Pres., A. Cook, 40 Artillery St. Sec., C. Richardson, 50 Lockwell St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1037, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Pat. Hughes, Bergeville, Que.

QUEBEC—Continued**Quebec—Concluded**

- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 511, United Association of.—Pres., John Lahiberte, 3 La Canardiére St. Sec., Joseph O'Doherty, 214 Cremazie St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. J. Blondeau, P.O. Sec., J. C. Morency, P.O.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 152, International.—Pres., George Rousseau, 16-10th St. Sec., E. Poitras, 72 Dolbeau St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 52, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. A. Gosselin, C. N. Rys. Sec., P. A. Atkinson, Box 147, Levis, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 122; Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Drinkwater, 243 La Canardiére St., Limoilou, Que.
- Railroad Employees, No. 177, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. J. A. Moore, 54 Lassage Ave. Sec., J. Eug. Chabot, 36-4th St., Limoilou.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leo. Bouchard, 42 Cartier Ave. Sec., A. C. Jobin, 85½-5th St.
- Railway Carmen No. 283, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Nap. Rousseau, 20 Albert St., Limoilou, Que. Sec., J. Pichette, 157-1st St., Limoilou, Que.
- Railway Carmen, No. 248, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Turcotte, 81 Grant St. Sec., J. Bouret, 167 de Beaujeu St., Limoilou, Que.
- Railway Conductors, No. 130, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. A. Cantin, 270 St. Cyrille St. Sec., T. E. Grantham, 125 2nd Ave.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., P. A. J. Pelletier, 18 Jeanne d'Arc. Sec., G. Parades, 68 Jeanne d'Arc.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1481, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Gaudreau, 7 Dablon St. Sec., H. Boispoli, 18 Maisonneuve St.
- Stage Employees, No. 523, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Louis Larose, Richelieu St. Sec., F. B. Kipling, 87 Joachim St.
- Typographical Union, No. 302, International.—Pres., Vincent A. Fusk, 23 St. Patrick St. Sec., Chas. Antonio Larose, 335½ Arago St.

Richmond

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 741, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sec., L. Michaud, Box 185.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 142, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Goyette. Sec., J. J. Pepler.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Custeau. Sec., G. A. Jutras.
- Machinists, No. 1481, International Association of.—Pres., J. V. Brooks. Sec., J. A. Laroche.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 199, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alp. Bauchaine, Plessisville Station, Que. Sec., Jos. Faucher.
- Railroad Employees, No. 98, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. B. Fuller, Box 180. Sec., Fred J. Salway, Box 87, Melbourne, Que.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 865, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Jones, Melbourne, Que. Sec., F. L. Robinson.
- Railway Carmen No. 1234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. Dionne. Sec., Patrick McDonald.
- Railway Conductors, No. 342, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. Begin, Box 46. Sec., W. J. Beard, Box 446.

Rivière-du-Loup

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 398, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Adelard Ouellet, Box 56 (Centre). Sec., J. H. LeBel, Box 56 (Centre).
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1545, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. E. Dionne, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Omer Bernier, St. Ludger, Que.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 204, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. Lacombe, Rivière-du-Loup Station. Sec., Eugene Ouellet, Rivière-du-Loup Station.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen No. 119, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Couturier, St. Ludger, Que. Sec., J. A. Gagnon, St. Ludger, Que.
- Machinists, No. 656, International Association of.—Pres., Louis Plourde. Sec., Alphonse St., Laurent.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 151, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. W. Marmen, 10½ St. Cyrille St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 2, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. L. Gagne, Box 32, Rivière-du-Loup Station.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 539, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Pettigrew, Rivière-du-Loup Station. Sec., A. Dumont, Rivière-du-Loup Station.
- Railway Carmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Parent. Sec., Alf. Dion.
- Railway Conductors, No. 489, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Noel Plourde. Sec., Omer Langlois, 143 Lafontaine St.

Ste. Agathe des Monts

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2137, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Brien. Sec., George Pulker.

St. Alexander Station

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 171, Order of (Covers Central Vermont Railway).—Sec., L. J. Mannie.

St. Anselme

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 308, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Caron, Tourville, Que. Sec., O. Audet.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 569, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jos. Nadeau, St. Anselme Stn., Que.

Ste. Anne de Bellevue

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1584, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis de Chantal. Sec., Ald. Prevost.

St. Blaise

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 129, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Cote, Stottsville, Que. Sec., F. W. Skeates.

St. Charles de Bellechasse

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 206, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Etienne Dumend, St. Romuald, Que. Sec., G. R. Montreuil.

Ste. Hélène de Bagot

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 290, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leger Gingras, St. Apollinaire, Que. Sec., Alex. T. Poitras.

QUEBEC—Continued

St. Hyacinthe

- Barbers' International Union No. 423, Journeymen.—Pres., R. Arcand, 60 Central St. Joseph St. Sec., Arthur Hebert, 59 St. Joseph St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 257.—Pres., Gerard Robert, 100 Concord St. Sec., Arthur Brodeur, Box 546.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 103, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis Lamoureux, 33 Lafontaine St. Sec., Adolphe Lussier, 11 Raymond St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 29, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. Lecuyer, Richmond. Sec., Oscar Levesque, Box 75, Upton.
- Railroad Employees, No. 203, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Brodeur, 44 St. Simon St. Sec., Joseph Morin, 32 Lafontaine St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1405, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Bourgeois, St. Rosalie, Que. Sec., J. Oscar Trudeau, 39 Morrison St.

St. Johns

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1729, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. B. Gregoire, Box 245.
- Potters, No. 78, National Brotherhood of Operative.—Sec., Arthur Brunelle, Box 156, Iberville, Que.

St. Joseph d'Alma

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1864, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Henri Pelletier.

St. Marc des Carrières

- Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Octave Plamondon.

St. Romuald d'Etchemin

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 11, Order of.—(Covers Canadian National Railway Lines Fort William to Halifax).—Pres., J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., William Parsons, Box 7.

Ste. Rosalie Junction

- Railroad Employees, No. 17, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Leveille. Sec., Rodolphe Lajoie.

Ste. Therèse de Blainville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 433, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leopold Lefebvre. Sec., Art. Thiboutot.

Shawinigan Falls

- Paper Makers, No. 145, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Pruneau, 107-1st St. Sec., Oscar Benoit, 68c 2nd St.

Sherbrooke

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 502, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jos. E. Breton, 171 Alexander Boulevard.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 641, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Rochelleau, 2 Armstrong St. E. Sec., J. A. Pare, 19 2nd Ave. E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., F. Devoist, 267 King St. W. Sec., T. Symons, 10a Wolfe St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1684, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Philias Lemieux, 23 St. Gabriel St. Sec., Chas. E. Frost, R.R. No. 1.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 373.—Sec., J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette St.

Sherbrooke—Concluded

- Dominion Express Employees, No. 21, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Guy Ingham, 151a London St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 25, Federated Association of.—Pres., V. Adams, Montreal St. Sec., E. Dionne, 40½ Alexander Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 694, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. W. Schofield, Wellington St. S. Sec., J. C. Smith, 42 Woodward Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 706, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Wark, 135 Browne Ave. E. Sec., A. Spry, 112 Laurier Ave.
- Machinists, No. 164, International Association of.—Pres., W. Wingrove, 69½ Murray St. Sec., W. Irwin, 27 Esplanade Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 209, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. F. T. Cote, Lennoxville, Que. Sec., H. Boutin, Lac Megantic, Que.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 432, International.—Pres., Wm. Tobin, 118 Laurier Ave. Sec., Dan. Irwin, 19 Esplanade Ave.
- Musicians, No. 577, American Federation of.—Pres., Prof. I. Sawdon, 165 London St. Sec., Ashley Buzzell, 270 Short St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. W. Croteau. Sec., P. W. Powers.
- Railroad Employees, No. 157, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. H. Delaney, 159 Short St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 776, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. Legendre, Alexander Blvd. Sec., G. Morin, 104 King St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 31, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. McKeen, 47 Mount Pleasant St. Sec., G. A. Kennett, 260 Wellington St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 219, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. McConnell, 55 Fairmount Ave. Sec., L. Gauvin, 9a St. Louis St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1307, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. B. Smith, 26 Armstrong Ave.
- Stage Employes, No. 438, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., A. Larose, Bowen Ave. Sec., James Miller, 4 Bowen Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 672, International.—Sec., Ronald Kenalty, 189 Wellington St. S.

Sorel

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 761, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Delphis Pelouin. Sec., Hector Gaboury, Box 253.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 797, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. Lequin, Box 2. Sec., Jos. Lacroix, Box 683.
- Marine Engineers, No. 9, National Association of.—Pres., G. Eugene Boucher. Sec., G. S. Wilfrid Gouin, Box 786.

Three Rivers

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.—Pres., Hector Pepin, Grand'Mere, Que. Sec., Achille Pronovost, 58a St. Philippe St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1793, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Philippe Boisclair, 54a Champlain St. Sec., Wm. L. Duhaime, 4b Cloutier St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 915, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. P. Boyle, Box 100, Cap Madeleine, Que.
- Letter Carriers, No. 47, Federated Association of.—Sec., Jules Lupien, 91 St. Genevieve St.

QUEBEC—Concluded**Three Rivers—Concluded**

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Asselin, 55 Duplessis Bochart. Sec., Romeo Gariépy, 109 Cartier St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 180, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Courteau, 282 St. Julie St.

Paper Makers, No. 234, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Hayes, 490 St. Maurice St. Sec., L. Leborgne, 19 Haut Buc.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 771, United Association of.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 129, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jeffery Genost. Sec., S. L. Irving.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 924, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Lafrance, 258 St. Francois Xavier St. Sec., B. Beaubien, 25 St. Antoine St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 696, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Maurice Roy, C. P. R. Freight Office. Sec., C. E. Jacob, 124b. St. Julie.

Typographical Union, No. 856, International.—Pres., Paul Lemay, 179 St. George St. Sec., Emilien Robert, 167a St. Roch St.

Thurso

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 232, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Rene Proulx, St. Augustin, Que.

Allandale

Locomotive Engineers, No. 486, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Patton, 62 William St. Sec., John Clark, 77 Essa Drive.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 442, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Watson, 59 Burton Ave. Sec., J. W. Munro, 92 Burton Ave.

Machinists, No. 575, International Association of.—Pres., R. Dunnett, 56 Essa St. Sec., O. E. Peters, Burton Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 200, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. T. Carson, 104 Teffin St.

Railroad Employees, No. 119, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Gartner. Sec., W. A. Spearn, Box 8.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 377, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. C. Fraser, 82 Essa St. Sec., J. H. Wilton.

Railway Carmen, No. 620, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. G. Jay, Jr. Sec., W. Kettle.

Railway Conductors, No. 355, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. R. Lee. Sec., J. P. McMillin.

Amherstburg

Longshoremen's Association, No. 504-1, International (Rock Drillers).—Pres., Wm. C. Christie. Sec., Orion P. Barron.

Anten Mills

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 217, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bougham, Bolton, Ont. Sec., R. Treadwell, R. R. No. 1.

Armstrong

Railroad Employees, No. 22, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Armand Rivet.

Timiskaming

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2118, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jos. Rouillard.

Tourville

Railway Conductors, No. 660, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. A. Lebel. Sec., C. J. Couturier.

Tring Junction

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 131, Order of. (Covers Quebec Central Railway).—Gen. Chairman, A. C. Cote, Garthby. Sec., J. E. Marcoux.

Valleyfield

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. P. Leduc, Box 13. Sec., Arthur Dejean, Box 125.

Textile Workers of America, No. 1541, United.—(Names of officers not reported.)

Victoriaville

Railroad Employees, No. 107, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. S. O. A. Boucher. Sec., J. Hector Beaudet.

Windsor

Paper Makers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. J. McCarthy. Sec., F. W. Dearden.

ONTARIO**Arnprior**

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 1, Order of. (Covers Canadian National Railway, former Grand Trunk System).—General Chairman, J. T. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., F. A. Parent.

Belleville

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. E. Smith, Box 103. Sec., Thos. York, 14 Howard St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 30.—Pres., A. Ayling, 39 Boswell St. Sec., J. Rainbird, Station P.O.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2366, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Juby, 27 Alexander St. Sec., C. H. Hagerman, 2 Elm St.

Federal Labour Union, No. 17314, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Frank S. Smith. Sec., A. S. Large, 33 Murney St.

Fire Fighters, No. 15, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Wm. J. Lynch, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., Gerald Vance, 42 Murney St.

Letter Carriers, No. 45, Federated Association of.—Pres., R. C. Andrews, 264 Coleman St. Sec., P. O. Pitney, 187 Albert St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 189, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. Delisle, 295 Foster Ave. Sec., Honor Lavoie, 279 Foster Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 66, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Elwood G. Burley, 3 Meyer St. Sec., W. M. Adams, Box 62.

Machinists, No. 779, International Association of.—Sec., J. S. Gunn, 42 Evans St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Belleville—Concluded

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Vandervoort, 13 Earl St. Sec., W. Mossman, 7 Ridley St.
- Musicians, No. 371, American Federation of.—Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., E. O. Keeler, Box 184. Sec., W. A. Rogers, Box 167.
- Railroad Employees, No. 126, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., G. W. McNally, 145 Pinnacle St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 108, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Rigby, 316 Bleeker Ave. Sec., Cecil I. Warren, 132 Chatham St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Gerow, 181½ Station St. Sec., C. Dolan, 12 Ashley St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 623, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. T. Nunn, 61 Emily St. Sec., P. E. Doyle, 66 Chatham St.

Bluevale

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 406, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McCreia, Belgrave, Ont. Sec., Andrew Holmes.

Brantford

- Barbers' International Union, No. 298, Journeymen.—Pres., Jas. Shellington, 24 Grant St. Sec., J. A. Symington, 176 Grey St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 136.—Sec., F. H. Warning, 151 Dundas St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 9.—Pres., T. Cooper, 16 Elizabeth St. Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 498, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Brown, 10 Walter St. Sec., Andrew M. Cook, 88 East Ave.,
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., J. Halliday, 189 Drummond St. Sec., A. Tooke, 78 Dundas St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 8, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., J. R. Coulbeck, 346 Rawdon St. Sec., W. L. Greene, 70 Arthur St.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 237, United.—Pres., W. D. Hepton, Y.M.C.A. Sec., Miss Jean Hoag, 44 Rose Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 13, Federated Association of.—Pres., John McIsaac, 45 Richardson St. Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St.
- Machinists, No. 607, International Association of.—Sec., Jas. Hanke, 62 West St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 495, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Dunn, Paris Junction. Sec., Joseph Miller, Cainsville.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29, International.—Pres., Wm. Morrison, 91 Pearl St. Sec., A. J. Kite, 52 Aberdeen Ave.
- Musicians, No. 467, American Federation of.—Pres., W. J. Sweatman, 30 Strathcona Ave. Sec., Arch. R. Brock, Grandview, P.O.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 313, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Levengney, 188 Albion St. Sec., A. J. Osborne, 63 Sheridan St.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Brantford Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., J. R. Benson, Grandview, P.O.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 186, United Association of.—Sec., J. H. Heatley, 227 Brock St.

Brantford—Concluded

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Alfred Goodhew. Sec., H. J. Hartley.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 195, International.—Pres., E. Woodley, 268 Dalhousie St. Sec., J. W. Frank, 146 Eagle Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 108, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Parker, 83 Maitland St. Sec., George S. Hands, 27 Spring St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., F. H. Tolley, N. Park St. Sec., G. H. Gilham, Grand View, P.O.
- Stage Employees, No. 582, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Sec., D. B. Orcutt, 146 Nelson St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 4, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Wm. Foster, Colborne St. W. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 200 Terrace Hill St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 803, International Union of.—Sec., Wm. Powell, 12 Edwin St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 117, Journeymen.—Pres., W. Wylie, William St. Sec., Fred W. Scott, 265 Darling St.
- Typographical Union, No. 378, International.—Pres., A. S. Brooker, 293 Chatham St. Sec., J. E. Partridge, 157 Campbell St.

Bridgeburg

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 642, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Hyde, Amigari, Ont. Sec., Geo. Smith.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1850, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Hugh Brown. Sec., John G. Watts, Box 213.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 679, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Johns. Sec., M. R. Harvey.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 471, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Collins, Port Colborne, Ont. Sec., S. Blackstone.
- Machinists, No. 1263, International Association of.—Pres., H. Walton. Sec., W. G. Slowleigh.
- Railroad Employees, No. 116, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., M. Saylor.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 713, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Woodle. Sec., G. N. Smith.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1243, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Follick. Sec., J. E. Willis.
- Railway Carmen, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Saylor. Sec., John Bain, Box 356
- Railway Conductors, No. 624, Order of.—Chief Conductor, N. Glauser, Bowan Road. Sec., A. S. Edwards, Phipph and Robertson Sts.

Brockville

- Barbers' International Union, No. 283, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Laverty, 68 Pearl St. W. Sec., Fred. Clutterbuck, 7 King St. W.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 742, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. McNish, 115 Abbott St. Sec., W. H. Neete, 12 Front Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 799, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. H. Brown, 17 Elm St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 24, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres.—Sec., Robert G. Jacobs, 43 Bennett St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Brockville—Concluded

- Letter Carriers, No. 40 Federated Association of.—Sec., G. H. Hall, 7 Mable Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. Hone, Hamilton St. Sec., Robt. Wardrop, 39 Daniel St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 69, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John H. Foan, 132 Ormond St. Sec., W. L. Black, 57 Wall St.
- Machinists, No. 1153, International Association of.—Pres., J. Price, 18 Havelock St. Sec., S. Begbie, 34 McCready St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 315, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. R. Caldwell, 213 Pearl St.
- Musicians, No. 334, American Federation of.—Pres., H. I. Albery, 9 King St. E. Sec., S. W. Bell, 10 King St. W.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. C. Singleton, 64 Buell St. Sec., James P. Mephram, 12 John St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 87, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Anderson, 15 Richard St. Sec., J. Jackson, 82 Abbott St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 208, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. Shaffer, 58 Abbott St. Sec., W. C. Barkley, 43 Pearl St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 616, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Watkinson, 90 John St. Sec., S. Dymond, 79 Cedar St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 366, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. M. Woodcock, King St. Sec., F. S. Miller, 201 Church St.
- Stage Employees, No. 345, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., C. J. Ford, 78 Brock St. Sec., M. D. Frego, 22 Daniel St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 816, International Union of.—Pres., W. Slack, James St. Sec., W. F. Chapman, 82 Water St. E.

Burlington

- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., W. H. Sutton. Sec., E. H. Cotter, Box 415.

Capreol

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 728, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, L. Henderson. Sec., F. Mohns.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 584, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Gibson. Sec., J. Blackie.
- Machinists, No. 518, International Association of.—Pres., Harry Brayne. Sec., John McLean.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 372, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Marshall. Sec., Geo. W. Godfrey, Box 314, Sudbury, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 48, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. K. Polk, Box 39. Sec., J. H. Hamilton, Box 171.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 894, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Hamilton. Sec., R. T. Spiegel.
- Railway Carmen, No. 422, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. H. Hartley. Sec., F. G. Chubb, Box 206.
- Railway Conductors, No. 645, Order of.—Sec., G. Follis.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 5, Canadian Association of.—Sec., C. A. Virtue, Box 24.

Carleton Place

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 323, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Kerrigan. Sec., T. B. McCann.
- Machinists, No. 211, International Association of.—Pres., J. McIlquham. Sec., W. Moore, Box 143.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362, International.—Pres., Geo. Bleach. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 292.
- Railway Carmen, No. 229, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Simpson. Sec., George Carmichael.

Chapleau

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 319, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. A. Clifton. Sec., J. Q. Stanley.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 321, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Connaughton. Sec., G. W. Darby.
- Machinists, No. 535, International Association of.—Pres., N. Beardmore. Sec., A. Armstrong.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 237, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Page, Ramsay, Ont. Sec., C. Fournier.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 246, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. R. McGregor. Sec., M. Copping.
- Railway Carmen, No. 278, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Cochrane.
- Railway Conductors, No. 315, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. A. Collings. Sec., S. W. McDonald, Box 152.

Chatham

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 28.—Pres., John Softley, 24 Louise St. Sec., Albert Wrigley, 134 William St. N.
- Fire Fighters, No. 17, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Sec., J. E. Graham, Central Fire Station.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 44, United (Shirt and Overall Makers).—Pres., Mrs. L. Johnson, Murray St. Sec., Miss Olive Peck, 12 Violet St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 29, Federated Association of.—Pres., James Summers. Sec., A. R. Mounteer.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 592, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Vickery. Sec., Stephen Tilley, 48 Park Ave. W.
- Musicians, No. 629, American Federation of.—Pres., Harry Hirst, Lorne Ave. Sec., Thos. W. Morrison, 65 Grant St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. B. Chalmers. Sec., L. E. Capeling, 69 Park Ave., W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 103, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. C. Clark, 164 Patterson Ave. Sec., E. W. Daniels, 132 Queen St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 21, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Wm. Congdon, 21 Grant St.

Cobalt

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 894, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. E. Williams, Ave. M., Halleybury, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 700, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., B. Normandy, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., Angus McAulay, North Cobalt, Ont.

Cobourg

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1071, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Lewis, Box 222. Sec., G. W. Burgess, Box 92.

ONTARIO—Continued

Cochrane

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 862, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Thos McGuire. Sec., Geo. St. Louis.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 587, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Atkinson, Box 205. Sec., Geo. R. Laidlaw, Box 29.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 326, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Johnston, Box 233.
- Railroad Employees, No. 149, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. G. Martin, Box 223.
- Railroad Employees, No. 29, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Sanderson. Sec., J. A. Bernier.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 882, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Robert W. Poe, Box 173.
- Railway Carmen, No. 209, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. S. Ross. Sec., Thomas Healey.
- Railway Conductors, No. 630, Order of.—Chief conductor, Jas. Hodgins. Sec., E. McGeagh.

Coldwater

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 233, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert McLean, Orillia, Ont. Sec., C. L. Brown.

Collingwood

- Barbers' International Union, No. 523, Journeymen.—Pres., Joseph Gardipy. Sec., Robert Newton.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 19.—Pres., John Gilham, R.R. No. 2. Sec., Willis Court.
- Marine Engineers, No. 3, National Association of.—Sec., Robt. McQuade.

Cornwall

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2307, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ronald McDonald, Box 1016. Sec., Jos., Delisle, Box 721.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Edmond Beaulieu, Baldwin Ave. Sec., W. D. Rankin, 25 Sydney St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 760, International Union of.—Sec., Jos. N. Major, Box 1173.

Depot Harbour

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 293, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Nelson. Sec., W. E. Quinn.
- Railroad Employees, No. 156, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Gibson. Sec., David W. Hay.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 563, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. S. McFarlane. Sec. J. A. Watkinson.

Desbarats

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 491, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Alton, Echo Bay, Ont. Sec., W. McCrea, Thessalon, Ont.

Deseronto

- Fishermen's Union, No. 27 (T. and L. C.).—(Bay of Quinte and Eastern Lake Ontario).—Pres., John Belnap, Rossmore, Ont. Sec., Edgar Irwin, Box 274.

Dundas

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2034, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Tynan. Sec., Sidney Howarth.

Dundas—Concluded

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1534, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Adams, McNab St. Sec., Jas. C. Anderson, Box 73.
- Machinists, No. 1144, International Association of.—Sec., John Brewer, 180 Hatt St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269, International.—Pres., Jas. Carmichael. Sec., John McKinnon, Box 271.

Englehart

- Railroad Employees, No. 40, Canadian Brotherhood of. Pres., C. Hough. Sec., C. S. Jones, Box 78.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 815, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. McKerrrow, 277 First Ave., E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., I. W. Barlow, 170 King St. W., North Bay, Ont.

Espanola

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2382, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Daust. Sec., Wm. Johnston.
- Electrical Workers, No. 956, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sam Clark. Sec., D. C. Robertson.
- Machinists, No. 1500, International Association of.—Pres., Percy Larocque. Sec., Thomas Menzies.
- Paper Makers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Noel Croteau. Sec., V. Ryder.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McDermid. Sec., N. Cadieux.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 867, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. Grassick. Sec., W. G. Collins.

Essex

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1994, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James McKeegan, Box 456, Leamington. Sec., John S. Wagner, Box 531.

Fort Frances

- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Bruce. Sec., Wm. Burrows, Box 308.
- Railroad Employees, No. 72, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Mrs. G. E. Guthrie.

Fort William

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 311, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Samuel Morgan, 536 John St. N.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 505, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Isaac Hunter, 530 Brodie St. Sec., A. K. Cruickshank, 227 Pruden St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 25.—Pres., D. Lamb, 317 N. Harold St. Sec., A. H. Pemberton, 319 N. Brodie St.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., H. Blackburn, 306 N. Marks St. Sec., Robert E. Peat, 412 N. Syndicate Ave.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., W. Hiltz, Post Office. Sec., H. Corless, 157 E. Frederica St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Bott, 123 Brent St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., J. A. Wright, 127 Bethune St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 339, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. Doughty, 137 Francis St. W.

ONTARIO—Continued

Fort William—Concluded

- Fire Fighters, No. 193, International Association of.—Pres., G. Wilson, 446 East Brock St. Sec., John Cheal, 517 East Mary St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 243, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. G. Smyth, 407 Prince Arthur Blvd. Sec., A. Stowe, 224 Pruden St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. F. Howland, 231 Finlayson St. Sec., J. E. Wright, Suite 3, Commercial Block.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 479, International (Grain Trimmers).—Pres., Jas. Carson, 216 Francis St. W. Sec., F. Moran, 1402 Sprague St.
- Machinists, No. 309, International Association of.—Pres., D. McNicol, 502 N. Brodie St. Sec., E. H. Peterson, 7 Enzer Block.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 123, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Butters, 122 Dease St. Sec., Albert Rowe, 320 N. Harold St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 277, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. C. Mines, 129 E. Frederica St.
- Marine Engineers, No. 16, National Association of.—Pres., Wilbert Tom, Waverley Hotel, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hill, 120 Rutland St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 232, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Grady Pickett, West Victoria Ave. Sec., Harvey H. Juergensen, 636 Catherine St.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 132, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. R. Marston, 217 E. Amelia St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 32, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss E. Pearson, 1530 Donald St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 306, Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. Carleton, 118 Cameron St. Sec., Roy Carson, 235 N. Syndicate Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 298, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Nesbitt, 707 Catherine St. Sec., J. K. Orton, 315 N. Vickers St.
- Railway Carmen No. 361, Brotherhood of.—Sec. H. Clayton, 506 John St. N.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1446, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Colosimo, 614 McTavish St. Sec., B. Wade, 227 Amelia St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 286, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. B. Marcotte, 439 Wiley St. Sec., P. S. Hollinsworth, 332 S. Syndicate Ave.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., James Douglas, 805 Victoria Ave. Sec., G. A. Lambert, 259 W. Francis St.
- Stage Employees, No. 467, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Ernest Dean, 318 Archibald St. Sec., Joe Hindson, care of Orpheum Theatre.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 195.—Sec., A. McGregor, 323 Ogden St.
- Typographical Union, No. 417, International.—Pres., J. A. Doak, Box 396. Sec., Wm. Murray, Box 396.

Galt

- Barbers' International Union, No. 413, Journeymen.—Pres., Arthur Last, 6 Queen's Square. Sec., D. R. McLeod, 47 Main St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 330.—Pres., E. Cartwright, Chapman St. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

Galt—Concluded

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 15.—Sec., A. S. Underhill, Box 517, Preston, Ont.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., W. L. MacKenzie, 206 Main St. E. Sec., A. E. Near, 110 Pollock Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. S. Kirby, Guelph, Ont. Sec., W. A. Barber.
- Fire Fighters, No. 18, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., James Connor, Chisholm St. Sec., J. H. Kennedy, Wellington St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 39, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. T. Needham. Sec., A. E. Van Every, 98 Cedar St.
- Machinists, No. 120, International Association of.—Sec., A. D. Fulton, 36 Dumfries St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 447, International.—Pres., David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave. Sec., David Melvin, Box 366.
- Musicians, No. 124, American Federation of.—Pres., Mark Reed. Sec., F. H. MacDonald, 78 Bond St.
- Typographical Union, No. 411, International.—Pres., J. Lapine, Brook St. Sec., O. Clements, 11 Brant Place.

Gananoque

- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 65.—Pres., Gus Johnson. Sec., John Beresford.

Grimsby

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1969, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Page. Sec., W. H. Talbert.

Guelph

- Barbers' International Union, No. 310, Journeymen.—Pres., W. McLaren, 34 Eramosa Road. Sec., Thos. MacPherson, 47 Nottingham St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Sec., H. Benallick, 63 Hearn Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2173, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. Belcraft, 133 Alma St.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., W. N. Peters, 317 Waterloo Ave. Sec., Wm. Guy, 58 Stuart St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 2, Canadian.—Pres., John A. Sheward, 177 Neeve St. Sec., John C. Macgowan, 38 Cross St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 4, Canadian.—Pres., R. Fisher, Neeve St. Sec., Samuel Cook, 25 Richardson St.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17669, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Lorne Cunningham, 103 Perth St. Sec., W. A. McAlpine, 96 Kingsmill Ave.
- Fire Fighters, No. 9, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Clarence Marriott, 46 Foster Ave. Sec., Charles Vince, 39 Glasgow St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of.—Pres., Norman Wisswell, 18 New St. Sec., Harry E. Winters, 7 Durham St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212, International.—Pres., Charles Cowburn, Suffolk St. Sec., John McGillivray, 7 Glasgow St. N.
- Musicians, No. 92, American Federation of.—Pres., H. Jeans, 22 Kerr St. Sec., E. Palmer, 30 Elizabeth St.
- Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 34.—Pres., A. J. Foltz, Paisley Road. Sec., Alex. G. Cross, 88 Nottingham St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Guelph—Concluded

- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 675, Operative.—Pres., John Hatch, 9 Galt St. Sec., Geo. Edward Stickland, 188 Waterloo Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. V. McGee, Sec., W. H. Mogk.
- Railroad Employees, No. 125, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Searle, 187 Waterloo St. E. Sec., S. Briggs, 7 Gordon St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 195, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. L. Hill, c/o C.N.R. Sec., F. J. Eveleigh, 14 Victoria St.
- Railway Employees, No. 796, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Robert Whetstone, 337 Waterloo Ave. Sec., Earl S. Smith, 37 Garth St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 880, International Union of.—Pres., E. G. Hill, Box 159, Ontario Agricultural College. Sec., L. Tutt, 171 Liverpool St.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., David Fyfe, 172 York Road.
- Typographical Union, No. 391, International.—Pres., S. Tovell, 19 Southampton St. Sec., Fred Kinsey, 43 McTague St.

Hagersville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1837, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Wallace. Sec., Robert Smith.

Haileybury

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 3, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. E. Jones, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., A. Levely, Box 319, Cobalt, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 33, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Bell, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., J. E. Dunn.

Hamilton

- Barbers' International Union No. 131, Journeymen.—Pres., A. Manfredo, 2 James St. N. Sec., L. A. Kavanaugh, 4 Barton St. E.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. Palmer, 43 Florence St. Sec., F. Howison, 12 Barnesdale Ave., N.
- Bookbinders, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. S. Laird, 24 Emerald St., N.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 444. (Sole Leather Workers).—Pres., Allan Bulleyment, 83 Wilson St. Sec., Robt. Johnston, 83 Walnut St., S.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 232 (Day Workers). Pres., W. Harper, 52 Head St. Sec., A. Merricks, 217 Mary St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228 (Mixed).—Pres., H. Davies, 6 Dundurn St. N. Sec., Jos. Gimblett, 331 James St. N.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 234 (Stitchers).—Pres., Mrs. S. McKenzie, 219½ King St., E. Sec., Miss Kate Cassel, 162 Markland St.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 312, (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.—Pres., Geo. King, 247 Young St. Sec., F. Ready, 443 Charlton Ave., W.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., John Anderson, 16 William St. Sec., John T. Laing, 164 Robinson St.
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9, International.—Pres., Frank Fonker, 245 Main St. E. Sec., J. W. Richardson, 407 Bay St. N.

Hamilton—Continued

- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., Allan Dove, 11-19th St., Mount Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Edgington, Box 728, Bartonville, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 18, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. W. Loosee, 73 Hope St. Sec., Norman Powell, 322 Hunter St. W.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 55.—Pres., Wm. Crawford, 66 Oxford St. Sec., A. R. Theoret, 632 King St. W.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 210 (Tailors), Amalgamated.—Pres., W. McLay, 44 Sydney St. Sec., A. Armistead, 33 Fullerton Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 4, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Malt, Jr., 296 Bold St. Sec., Wm. Simpson, 145 Birge St.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Pres., W. Baker, 62 Breadalbane St. Sec., J. Crawford, 55 Cheever St.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17778, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., W. Harvey, 21 Carlisle St. Sec., R. Jacques, 48 Canada St.
- Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11, (T. and L.C.).—Pres., Gerald McAllister, 368 Hughson St., N. Sec., C. F. McCarthy, 999 Cannon St., E.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 366, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St., W. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St., S.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 197.—Pres., James Myers, Stroud's Hotel, Merrick St. Sec., Robt. Lanaway, 126½ James St., N.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 9, Amalgamated Association of.—Pres., Wm. Bamford, 266 Roberts St. Sec., Frank Carroll, 6 Dundurn St., N.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 10, Amalgamated Association of.—Sec., Steve Kadrich, 81 Tom St.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 62, International.—Pres., C. H. Pollicott, 12 Hunt St. Sec., J. Baird, 129 Gage Ave., W.
- jitney Drivers' Union, (C. F. of L.).—Pres., P. E. Thompson, 103 North Balmoral Ave. Sec., J. T. Connor, 54 Frederick Ave
- Lathers' International Union, No. 145, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Sec., A. B. Cline, 193 Stirtan Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 3, Federated Association of.—Sec., H. Hardcastle, 112 Rosedene Ave.
- Lithographers of America, No. 42, Amalgamated.—Pres., W. C. Veidenheimer, 362 Jackson St., W. Sec., J. A. Lucas, 410 King William St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., W. F. Baines, 58 Barton St. W.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 151, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. F. Hoth, 118 Florence St. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh Ave. N.
- Machinists, No. 414, International Association of.—Pres., W. J. Pirie, 53 William St. Sec., T. Partington, 137 Grosvenor Ave. S.
- Machinists, No. 1260, International Association of.—Pres., A. Grewer, 358 Catherine St. N. Sec., Thos. Wright, 270 Queen St. S.
- Mailers' Union, No. 71 (I.T.U.).—Pres., Roy Cutler, 166 Queen S. S. Sec., Hugh Leasure, 23 Catharine St. N.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 177, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. S. Innis, 210 Balsam Ave. Sec., H. Little, 246 Emerald St. N.

ONTARIO—Continued

Hamilton—Continued

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1645, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. Adams, 116 Wilson St.

Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 26.—Pres., J. R. Cook, 327 Emerald St. N. Sec., W. J. Pieck, 19 Gore St.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 61, Sheet.—Sec., Arthur Pullan, 10 Pine St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26, International.—Pres., John Egan, 96 Tisdale St. Sec., Chas. P. Lessard, 117 Barnesdale Ave. N.

Musicians, No. 293, American Federation of.—Pres., E. J. Potter, 269 Charlton Ave W. Sec., W. J. Smyth, 153 Wellington St. S.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 205, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. J. Briden, 80 Cameron Ave. Sec., Matthew Skedden, 212 King St., E.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sec., A. Geary, 253 Cope St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 298, Operative.—Pres., Albert Hicks, 18 Wood St., E. Sec., W. Wallace, 83 Garside Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 67, United Association of.—Sec., A. Bonner, 6 Roxborough Ave.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. G. Mellon. Sec., W. J. Way, 34 Fairleigh Ave., N.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 6, Dominion.—Pres., T. H. Gardner, 8 Cumberland Ave. Sec., J. Carr, 6 East 18th St.

Printing Pressman and Assistants' Union, No. 176, International.—Pres., W. Chittenden, 45 Longwood Road. Sec., F. W. Maxted, 42 Rosslyn Ave., N.

Railroad Employees, No. 114, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Hodge, 605 Fennell Ave. Sec., W. McLea, jr., 176 Bay St., N.

Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Marshall, 272 Wellington St. Sec., J. Wilson, 35 Hamilton Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 34, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. O'Reilly, 293 Ottawa St., N. Sec., T. E. J. Flynn, 176 Locke St. N.

Railroad Employees, No. 73, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. Baisley, 126 Park Row Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 101, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St. W. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St. S.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 47, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. Willford, Welland. Sec., W. J. Field, 34 Connaught Ave. N.

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 155, Order of (Covers T. H. and B. Railway).—Sec., A. P. Quinton, 169 Rothsay Ave.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 226, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Latimer, 53 Lamoreaux St. Sec., E. J. Turnbull, 14 Severn St.

Railway Carmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Griffith, 297 Bay St., N. Sec., Peter Megee, 535 Wentworth St. N.

Railway Carmen, No. 1378, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. MacKellar, 324 York St. Sec., W. H. Morden, 319 Aberdeen Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 27, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Chester Powell, 17 Sunset Ave. Sec., Geo. Ferguson, 74 Smith Ave.

Railway Employees of America, No. 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. W. Kipling, 145 Balsam Ave. Sec., James Heskath, 45 Wentworth St., N.

Hamilton—Concluded

Railway Employees of America, No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., James McIlwraith, 301 Herkimer St. Sec., A. F. Blackwell, 20 Albion Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 129, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., W. Adams, 145 Queen St. N. Sec., Alex. Anderson, 117 Augusta St.

Stage Employees, No. 303, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Fred Ward, Fifth Ave., West. Sec., Harold A. Paro, 224 George St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 700, International Union of.—Pres., W. J. Shields, 66 Napier St. Sec., L. J. Ellis, 142 East Ave., N.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 113, International.—Pres., M. Martinson, c/o Hamilton Herald. Sec., P. Corbin, 452 Maple Ave.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Edward Brewer, 155 Belview Ave. Sec., Sam Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave.

Tailors' Union of America, No. 149, Journeymen.—Pres., E. G. North, 27 Burton St. Sec., P. Renwick, 425 King William St.

Typographical Union, No. 129, International.—Pres., W. McCullough, 39 Sherman Ave., N. Sec., Fred Aldridge, 94 Wilson St.

Hanover

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2013, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Fleet. Sec., Wm. Huenemoerder.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1205, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Gideon Gross, Box 590.

Stationary Engineers, No. 38, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Jas. Robinson, Box 354.

Havelock

Locomotive Engineers, No. 658, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, M. McTaggart, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., D. J. McDermot, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 648, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Alex. Barnett, Box 540.

Hearst

Railroad Employees, No. 21, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Purvis. Sec., C. Holler.

Highgate

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 39, Order of (Covers Pere Marquette Railway).—Gen. Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 S. Fifth Ave., Ann Harbour, Mich. Sec., E. R. McColl.

Hornepayne

Locomotive Engineers, No. 904, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Pickett. Sec., L. M. Smith.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 893, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. F. Ray, General Delivery. Sec., C. J. Barnes, Box 3.

Machinists, No. 116, International Association of.—Pres., Hilton Whent, Box 17. Sec., W. Vaughan, Box 17.

Railroad Employees, No. 186, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. S. Gibbs.

Railway Carmen, No. 1393, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Gray. Sec., A. R. McNeil.

Railway Enginemen, No. 6, Canadian Association of.—Sec., T. Howard, Box 105.

ONTARIO—Continued

Huntsville

Musicians, No. 682, American Federation of.—Sec., Walter D. Collins, c/o Anglo-Canadian Leather Co.

Ignace

Railway Carmen, No. 33, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Leworthy. Sec., Joe Quirk.

Ingersoll

Musicians, No. 780, American Federation of.—Pres., Chas. Henderson. Sec., S. H. Underwood, Box 593.

Iroquois Falls

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2460, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. H. Dawson.

Electrical Workers, No. 869, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. W. Crumb. Sec., J. H. Smith, Box 66.

Firemen and Oilers, No. 207, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. D. Philbrie, Box 318. Sec., J. McDonald, Ansonville, Ont.

Machinists, No. 1371, International Association of.—Pres., S. Craig, Sec., J. Spence.

Paper Makers, No. 109, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. N. Ackerman. Sec., E. T. Clark.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Vanier. Sec., Jas. S. Brown.

Railroad Employees, No. 58, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss B. M. Zealand, Box 27.

Jarvis

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 126, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Johnston, Simcoe, Ont. Sec., Jas. Russell, Box 133.

Kenora

Locomotive Engineers, No. 535, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, S. Seabrooke, General Delivery. Sec., T. F. O'Flaherty, Box 212.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Bateson. Sec., Ernest Angood.

Machinists, No. 28, International Association of.—Pres., John R. Burnham, Y.M.C.A. Sec., Arthur J. Baker, Box 582.

Paper Makers, No. 238, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., O. F. Perling. Sec., A. F. Beach.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Stanley Evans, Box 494.

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 7, Order of (Covers Canadian Pacific Railway).—Chairman (Lines East).—John A. Bell, Box 508, Sudbury, Ont. Chairman, (Lines West).—Geo. Gilbert, 162 Evanston St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. C. Wilton.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 270, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Vincent E. Peach. Sec., G. F. Doan, Box 135.

Railway Carmen, No. 236, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Lang. Sec., W. Butt.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 683, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Jackson. Sec., Melville Lawson, Box 289.

Railway Conductors, No. 352, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. J. Hilliker, Box 75. Sec., A. Hargrave, 630 Sherburn St., Winnipeg, Man.

Kingston

Barbers' International Union, No. 514, Journeymen.—Pres., H. Lewers, 185 Wellington St. Sec., F. J. McGinty, 161 Princess St.

Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 210, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Gibbs. 56 Elm St. Sec., Jas. Gowsell, 52 Division St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 10.—Pres., George A. Smith, 27 Cherry St. Sec., Alex. Fowler, 340 Johnson St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 249, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Herbert Dowler, Barriefield, Ont. Sec., W. Birmingham, 249 Division St.

Fire Fighters, No. 14, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Thos. Lawlor, 34 Rideau St. Sec., Hugh H. Pollie, 220 Colborne St.

Letter Carriers, No. 8, Federated Association of.—Pres., T. Pickering, 92½ Victoria St. Sec., V. L. Fraser, 419 Princess St.

Machinists, No. 54, International Association of.—Pres., George Dennison, 15½ Collingwood St. Sec., W. Halliday, Portsmouth, Ont.

Marine Engineers, No. 4, National Association of.—Sec., Joseph Dunn, 181 Montreal St.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 117, Sheet.—Pres., Jos. Sullivan, 206 Sydenham St. Sec., Lawrence Pollit, 500 Johnston St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 252, International.—Sec., F. J. Reynolds, 290 Victoria St.

Musicians, No. 93, American Federation of.—Pres., E. Connelly, 48 Patrick St. Sec., A. E. Hunt, 293 Princess St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 114, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. B. Coward, 386 Albert St.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Kingston Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., D. M. Barr, 268 Queen St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 221, United Association of.—Pres., H. Kennedy, 395 Johnston St. Sec., J. Burke, 262 Queen St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., S. A. Morris, 114 Barrie St. Sec., W. F. Hubbard, 328 Alfred St.

Railroad Employees, No. 106, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. H. W. Baylie, 222 Stuart St. Sec., H. D. Harling, 36 Division St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1416, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Rutherford, 73 William St., W. Sec., Carmel Cooper, 71 Lower Bagot St.

Stage Employees, No. 528, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. C. Gibson, 179 Alfred St. Sec., Stanford Kehoe, 300 Clarence St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 27, Canadian Association of.—Pres., James McGarrity, 133 Montreal St. Sec., Fred Harper, 89 Bay St.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., James Gowsell, 52 Division St.

Typographical Union, No. 204, International.—Pres., James Breen, 44 Clergy St. Sec., J. C. Bennet, 251 Johnson St.

Kingsville

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 302, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Howe, Box 353.

ONTARIO—Continued

Kitchener

- Barbers' International Union, No. 304, Journeymen.—Pres., O. C. Boll, Queen St. S. Sec., Eddie Seibert, 10 Queen St. S.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 206.—Pres., Bert Green, 45 Lydia St. Sec., Edw. Weinstein, 129 Ahrens St. W.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 170, International Union of United, (Brewery Workers).—Sec., Jos. F. Boegel, Box 221, Waterloo, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 12.—Pres., F. Dankwardt, Shoemaker Ave. Sec., A. W. Johnson 24 Mill St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2096, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Reid, 119 Joseph St. Sec., Harry Andrews, 1 Moyers Terrace, Duke St.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 422.—Pres., Ed. Dengis, 61a Eby St. S. Sec., Chas. Shippanowski, Jr., 26 Louisa St.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17 (Labourers) (T. and L.C.).—Pres., Fred Ackernrecht, 55 Wellington St. Sec., Chas. J. Massel, 91 Scott St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 19, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., E. Leslie, 165 Cameron St. Sec., Herbert M. Zettell, 102 Peter St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 20, Federated Association of.—Pres., S. J. Welheiser, 22 Troy St. Sec., J. W. MacDonald, 129 Waterloo St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 484, International.—Pres., J. R. Mason, 105 Mill St. Sec., C. Stumpf, 133 Peter St.
- Musicians, No. 226, American Federation of.—Pres., Leo Miglarini, 3 Saugeel Ave. Sec., F. A. Matthews, 105 Cedar St. S.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1028, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Player, Sec., P. Shilling, 30 Breithaupt St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 527, United Association of.—Pres., A. Hollatz, 26 Blucher St. Sec., W. H. Puddicombe, 71 Brubacker St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., T. H. Hachborn, 100 Cameron St. N. Sec., Alfred Cottingham, 27 Pequegnat Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 164, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. L. Cruickshank, 51 Krug St. Sec., N. A. Bechtel, 543 King St. E.
- Stage Employees, No. 357, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Bert Ostell, 181 Cedar Grove Ave. Sec., Alfred C. Forell, 16 Richmond Ave.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 9, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Ed. Klein, Frances St. Sec., C. Ott, 202 Breithaupt St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 809, International Union of.—Pres., Roy McLeod, Preston, Ont. Sec., Frank Wiek, 14 David St.
- Typographical Union, No. 366, International.—Pres., H. McGuigan, 10 Albert St. N. Sec., A. M. Johnson, 108 King St. W.
- Upholsterers' International Union No. 42.—Pres., Henry Motchman, 72 John St., Waterloo, Ont. Sec., C. G. Hamel, 179 Musselman St., Waterloo, Ont.

Latchford

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 99, Order of.—(Covers T. and N. O. Ry.).—Sec., J. A. Pelkie.

Leamington

- Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Elmer Scratch, Box 467.

Lindsay

- Letters Carriers, No. 51, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. A. Bate, 7 Durham St. Sec., Ernest Perry, 114 Queen St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Harry Wilson, 4 Melbourne St. Sec., J. J. McMahon, 20 Albert St. S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 136, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. R. Pickle, 88 Peel St. Sec., E. Burley, 119 Durham St. W.
- Machinists No. 307, International Association of.—Pres., A. M. Langton, Adelaide St. Sec., J. W. Reynolds, 53 Mill St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 351, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Frank Reynolds, 29 St. Paul St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 189, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. Hill, Omeme, Ont. Sec., James J. Shaw, 14 George St.
- Musicians, No. 733, American Federation of.—Pres., N. H. Clark, 69 Peel St. Sec., C. L. Davidson, Kent St. E.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., D. Edwards, Sec., E. S. Coombs.
- Railroad Employees, No. 199, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. J. Walker, 39 Glenelg St. E. Sec., J. D. Lehane, 29 Glenelg St. E.
- Railroad Employees, No. 129, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jesse E. Walton, 71 Albert St. Sec., J. F. Yeasley, 135 Queen St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leo Houlehan, 5 Duke St. Sec., J. Hogan, 60 Victoria Ave. N.
- Railway Carmen, No. 372, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Saville, 13 George St. Sec., Herbert Parkin, 104 Lindsay St. S.
- Railway Conductors, No. 322, Order of.—Chief Conductor, T. Ringland, 18 Bond St. Sec., W. Mercer, 81 Glenelg St. W.
- Stage Employees, No. 411, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., S. E. Riley, 66 King St. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 112 Lindsay St. S.

London

- Barbers' International Union, No. 366, Journeymen.—Pres., Cliff Sleith, 424 Richmond St. Sec., Sim Thompson, 43 Byron Ave.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 22, International Alliance of.—Pres., Wm. Jenkins, 1 Marmora St. Sec., F. W. Parker, 1197 Florence St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 183, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Sanderson, 989 Oxford St. Sec., J. Round, 1025 York St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 203, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Arris, 20 Hyatt Ave. Sec., J. Robbins, 75 Linwood St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 88.—Sec., S. G. Mandell, 551 Colborne St.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 381, (Brewery Workers) International Union of the United.—Pres., L. Whitlock, 6 Chandler St. Sec., Chas. W. Few, 172 Simcoe St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.—Pres., H. Hicks, 496 St. James St. Sec., F. Tilbury, 666 Lorne Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2390, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Taylor, 266 Hamilton Road. Sec., W. H. Rist, 78 Connaught Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1946, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Martin, Smith St. Sec., R. H. Hessel, 60 Springbank Drive.

ONTARIO—Continued

London—Continued

- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 278.—Pres., John McGuire, 766 Maitland St. Sec., E. J. Vincent, 288 Dundas St.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 60, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Robt. Dixon, 121 Albert St. Sec., J. Manship, 860 William St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 8, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Stewart, 184 Briscoe St. Sec., D. M. Steven, 339 Princess Ave.
- Electrical Workers, No. 120, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Newton, 189 Tecumseh Ave. Sec., C. D. Bice, 10 Empress Ave.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16523, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Jos. Linnell, 81 Blackfriars St. Sec., J. F. Thomson, 212 Emery St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 142, International Association of.—Pres., John Mitchell, 240 Horton St. Sec., G. H. McGregor, 33 Carfrae St.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 166, United.—Pres., John S. MacLeod, 147 Springbank Drive. Sec., Gordon A. Fonger, 174 Maitland St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 4, Federated Association of.—Sec., Archie Stewart, Post Office.
- Lithographers of America, No. 47, Amalgamated.—Sec., H. C. Askin, 470 Dundas St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 68, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. G. McHarg, 326 Horton St. Sec., R. Bunt, 159 Dreaney Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 528, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Gartley, 797 Queen's Ave. Sec., G. A. Dowling, 583 Central Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Willows, 10 Hyatt Ave. Sec., G. G. Byron, 392 Horton St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 468, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Gray, 579 Central Ave. Sec., W. F. Shortell, 870 Elias St.
- Machinists, No. 383, International Association of.—Pres., Geo. E. Murphy, 823 Lorne Ave. Sec., T. W. Hilton, 4 Pearl St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 195, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Lugg, Bothwell, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Gordon, Mount Brydges, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 497, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. H. Hessel, 60 Springbank Drive. Sec., R. Huston, 986 Hackett St.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 32.—Sec., John Showler, 897 Dufferin Ave.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 37, International.—Pres., Robt. Kelly, Queen's Ave. Sec., Harold Lediett, 138 Dreaney Ave.
- Musicians, No. 279, American Federation of.—Pres., J. W. Dwyer, 58 Blackfriars St. Sec., C. N. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 910, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. A. Bamford, 77 Duchess Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 159, Operative.—Pres., J. Proudfoot, 640 Hamilton Rd. Sec., T. Clarkson, 49 Miles St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 593, United Association of.—Pres., Thos. O'Brien, 54 Mount Pleasant Ave. Sec., W. A. Lyons, 944 Dufferin Ave.

London—Concluded

- Policemen's Federal Association, No. 26 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., Wm. Middaugh, 4 Euclid Ave. Sec., Walter P. Harpur, 3 Barrington Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., F. C. Wilson, 133 Sydenham St.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, Dominion.—Sec., F. C. Towton, 357 Oxford St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 173, International.—Pres., C. Goodland, Spruce St. Sec., C. V. Walters, 422 Nelson St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 35, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Yule, 151 Bathurst St. Sec., G. E. Stevenson, 4 Christie St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 96, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Cribbon, 580 King St. Sec., T. S. Chappell, 886½ Adelaide St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 240, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. B. Crisp, 857 Waterloo St. Sec., Wm. Harris, 102 Horton St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 415, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Gale, 425 Dundas St. Sec., L. P. Johnston, 478 Central Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 488, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Widdicombe, 930 Dundas St. Sec., H. Tapsell, 36 Barker St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 16, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. J. Durkin, 774 Princess Ave. Sec., H. J. Heath, Hyde Park, Ont.
- Railway Employees, No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. Colbert, 632 Queen's Ave. Sec., L. Parker, 946 Dufferin Ave.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., E. P. Deane, 144 Maitland St. Sec., W. R. Henderson, 6½ Cartwright St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1485, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. T. Harrison, 10 Kenneth Ave. Sec., W. Ferguson, 23 Thornton Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 105, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., John Saunders, 848 Maitland St. Sec., Harold Allaster, 624 York St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 30, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Geo. E. Moll, 6 Watson St. Sec., Jos. H. Ward, 90 Rectory St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 896, International Union of.—Sec., Geo. S. Smale, c/o Westminster Hospital.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 115, International.—Pres., L. Petrie, 931 Maitland St. Sec., Fred T. Allen, 396 Glebe St.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Walter Grand, 54 Palmerston St. Sec., Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 267.—Pres., R. J. Norris, Route 4. Sec., W. A. Roberts, 549 Waterloo St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 30, Journeymen.—Pres., J. G. Hussey, 342 Colborne St. Sec., H. Stein, 239 Colborne St.
- Typographical Union, No. 133, International.—Pres., A. H. Wheatley, 16 Alma St. Sec., H. J. Hooper, 530 St. James St.
- Mattawa**
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 244, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Luke O'Connor, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., W. O. Kelley, Box 1294, Sudbury, Ont.

ONTARIO—Continued

Merritton

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1402, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Niles. Sec., T. J. Nestor, Box 211.
 Paper Makers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Beaumont. Sec., Ernest Fawcett, Hazel St.
 Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 77, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Bourton. Sec., R. S. Van Tuyl, Box 118.

Midland

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 365, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McIntyre, 200 Second St. Sec., G. O. Vandervoort, 249 King St.
 Longshoremen's Association, No. 199, International.—Pres., G. O. Vandervoort. Sec., W. H. Brandon.
 Machinists, No. 1206, International Association of.—Pres., James A. Potts, Box 152. Sec., E. E. Moreton, Box 461.
 Marine Engineers, No. 12, National Association of.—Pres., Allan B. McMillan. Sec., Ray N. Smith, Box 179.
 Railway Carmen, No. 1429, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Gray. Sec., Ralph Howard.

Milverton

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 163, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Allen, Auburn, Ont. Sec., J. W. Boeckner.

Mimico

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. G. Coles, Box 191.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 747, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Arthur M. Burwell, 25 Station Road. Sec., Chas. M. Lowe, 54 Vanevery St.

Mine Centre

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 313, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Frenette, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Zoochkan.

Newbury

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 191, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Johnston, Prairie Siding, Ont. Sec., W. A. Connelly.

Niagara Falls

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 27.—Pres., Ed. Little, Niagara Falls South, Ont. Sec., W. Brooks, Burns Ave.
 Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 315, International Association of.—Sec., J. J. McQuestion, 92 Wilmott St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 713, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Learn, 118 Bridge St. Sec., G. Rewbury, 79 Jepson St.
 Electrical Workers, No. 897, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Leo Ryan, 82 Wilmott St.
 Electrical Trades Union, No. 3, Canadian.—Pres., G. H. Addenbrooke, 303 Lundy's Lane.
 Letter Carriers, No. 36, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. Brant. Sec., H. Yallop.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 337, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. A. Gardner, 38 St. Lawrence Ave. Sec., H. Wamsley, 22 Jepson St.

Niagara Falls—Concluded

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 487, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. W. Hamilton, 78 Victoria Ave. Sec., L. Scobie, 10 Stanton Ave.
 Machinists, No. 1296, International Association of.—Sec., W. Peace, 225 Lundy's Lane.
 Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John James, 20 Ellis St. Sec., H. Edwards, 207 Lundy's Lane.
 Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 667, United Association of.—Sec., H. Clayton, 239 Taylor St.
 Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., A. C. Smith, Box 205.
 Railroad Employees, No. 134, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Roberts, South End P.O. Sec., E. D. Stanbury, 17 Huron St.
 Railroad Employees, No. 124, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Mrs. Ethel Pickard, 815 Fairy St.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John N. Allan, 42 Dunn St. Sec., H. A. Strange, 156 Fourth Ave.
 Railway Carmen, No. 193, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ruddle Roy, Third Ave. Sec., E. A. Sussman, 263 Bridge St.
 Railway Carmen, No. 1251, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Skidmore, 46 Buckley Ave. Sec., Walter A. Benwell, 8 Cookman Ave., Niagara Falls South, Ont.
 Railway Carmen, No. 1305, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Elmer Fulson, 211 Victoria Ave.
 Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 232, International Union of.—Pres., J. J. Potts, Falls View, Ont. Sec., W. H. Emery, 169 Epworth Circle.
 Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., D. Lenchau, 186 Bridge St. Sec., Ed. Garnell, 24 Walnut St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2048, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., William J. Campbell, Niagara Falls. Sec., Thomas Gobert.

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2048, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., William J. Campbell, Niagara Falls. Sec., Thomas Gobert.

Nipigon

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 346, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Sale, Jellicoe, Ont. Sec., W. E. Cooney, Jellicoe, Ont.

North Bay

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 474, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Joseph Stevenson, 144 Regina St.
 Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 417, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Tucker, Sec., Fred S. Gardner, 41 Percy St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1740, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. B. Garthshore, McIntyre St., W. Sec., Thomas Parr, 146 First Ave., E.
 Dominion Express Employees, No. 25, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. C. Aylesworth. Sec., A. B. Ralph, c/o Dominion Express Co.
 Letter Carriers, No. 55, Federated Association of.—Sec., James Allan.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Thomas, 255 1st Ave. E. Sec., J. T. Wilson, 222 1st Ave. E.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, James McIlvanna, 151 Main St. E. Sec., John Cleminson, 237 Main St. E.

ONTARIO—Continued

North Bay—Concluded

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robt. Lowry, 95 1st Ave., E. Sec., H. W. Smith, 7 Worthington St. W.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 791, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Rothwell, Ferris, Ont. Sec., Ed. Floyd, Box 233.

Machinists, No. 413, International Association of.—Pres., John Black, Main St., E. Sec., P. J. Morris, 321 First Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2697, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Bingham, Cassell St. Sec., Arthur Caley, 149 Fisher St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 361, United Association of.—Pres., James R. Bailey, 213 Ferguson St. Sec., Wm. Gigg, 143 Regina St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., E. R. Higgins. Sec., R. J. Secor.

Railroad Employees, No. 37, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Pratt, 280 Regina St. Sec., J. S. Wissler, Ferris Post Office.

Railroad Employees, No. 56, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. P. Bedard.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 249, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Cameron, Fraser St. Sec., V. B. Willcock, 15 Eva St.

Railway Carmen, No. 131, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Tom Parr, 146 1st Ave., E. Sec., H. Tepler, 272 Regina St.

Railway Carmen, No. 192, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter Colyer, 142 Fifth Ave. E. Sec., Chas. Malyon, 166 Fraser St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 235, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. T. Moulder, 24 Laurier Ave. Sec., W. J. Botwright, 82 Ann St.

Railway Conductors, No. 242, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Chas. Harrison, 65 Jane St. Sec., Alf. Brown, 134 Worthington St., W.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., W. H. Brownell. Sec., W. E. Cavanaugh.

Norwich

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 10, International.—Pres., C. Johnson. Sec., J. W. Burn, Box 394.

Oakville

Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., R. Hobbs. Sec., J. H. Barker, Box 548.

Oil City

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1789, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., V. Cascadden.

Orillia

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 18.—Pres., Joseph Lover. Sec., James J. Mahony, Peter St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1607, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Smith, Front St. Sec., J. D. Hean, Box 1043.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 433, International.—Sec., Chas. D. Bridges, Box 596.

Railroad Employees, No. 165, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. C. Ralph, Box 712, Midland, Ont.

Oshawa

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 20.—Pres., J. Coffey. Sec., E. O. Sargeant, 497 Cubert St.

Letter Carriers, No. 53, Federated Association of.—Pres., Jas. Nelson, 121 Huron St. Sec., H. J. Carey, 236 Glidden Ave.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136, International.—Sec., Chas. H. Giles, 15 Fairbanks St.

Musicians, No. 503, American Federation of.—Pres., O. G. Reynolds, 38 Bloor St. Sec., N. H. Dunford, 71 Oshawa Blvd.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 644, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. H. B. Mear, 103 Brock St. W.

Ottawa

Barbers' International Union, No. 704, Journeymen.—Pres., E. Meseck, 248 Main St., Ottawa East, Ont. Sec., Geo. S. MacDonald, 521 Cambridge St.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 368, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Drake, 205 Hawthorne Ave. Sec., W. E. McCagherty, 132 Ossington Ave.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 394, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Omer Proulx, 120 Glenora St. Sec., Donald Holtby, 138 Concord St.

Bookbinders, No. 173, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James St. Sec., G. A. Carroll, 238 Slater St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 14.—Pres., Geo. Patrick, 115 Springhurst Ave. Sec., Duncan Miller, 49 Metcalfe St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 7 (Stone Masons).—Pres., William Rothwell, 247 Waverley St. Sec., F. W. Jackson, 47 Fulton Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Barnett, 107 Smirle Ave. Sec., W. H. Cochrane, 114 Brighton Ave.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., P. S. Dodd, 822 Somerset St. W. Sec., Rod. Plant, 148 Creighton St.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 43 (Canadian National Telegraphs Division).—General Chairman, C. McMahon, 211–25th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., D. McNaughten, 10 Plymouth Ave.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Morgan, 3 Bell St. Sec., N. Laporte, Eastview, Ont.

Fire Fighters, No. 162, International Association of.—Pres., H. Morrison, 15 Union St. Sec., Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St.

Laundry Workers' International Union No. 275.—Pres., Wm. Morden, 3 Sydney St. Sec., Israel Proulx, 145 Overton St., Eastview, Ont.

Letter Carriers No. 2, Federated Association of.—Pres., W. G. H. Kelley, 463 Sunnyside Ave. Sec., J. T. Brown, 30 Stonehurst Ave.

Lithographers of America, No. 40, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. A. Brown, Queen Mary St., Overbrook P.O., Ont. Sec., Lewis Mullin, 416 Bronson Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 469, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. Roy, 9 Second Ave. Sec., M. T. Ashe, 22 Patterson Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Ottawa—Continued

Locomotive Engineers, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. F. Cole, 49 Bayswater Ave. Sec., J. P. Chisholm, 203 Gloucester St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 899, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. L. McDonald, 33 Willard Ave. Sec., H. Watson, 417 Nelson St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 912, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. H. Moore, 11 Ossington Ave. Sec., J. J. Sheehan, 19 Plymouth Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 172, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Rennie, 126 Spadina Ave. Sec., Edwin Ashfield, 132 Cambridge St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 81, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James A. Murdock, 141 Russell Ave. Sec., A. D. Price, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.

Machinists, No. 825, International Association of.—Pres., Andrew Boucher, Ottawa West, Ont. Sec., Ernest Stiff, 150 Aylmer Ave.

Mailers' Union, No. 60 (I. T. U.).—Pres., P. Lowham, 96 College Ave. Sec., L. McCaffrey, 228 Gloucester St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 223, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Stanley-Smith, 18 Spruce St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 222, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cole, 60 Oliver St. Sec., T. Gibson, Westboro, Ont.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Morrison, 283 Arlington Ave.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 47, Sheet.—Sec., A. L. Emond, 15 Walker St., Hull, Que.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280, International.—Sec., Wm. McEwen, Billing's Bridge, Ont.

Musicians, No. 180, American Federation of.—Pres., H. G. Roberts, 234 Breezehill Ave. Sec., Fred. Muhlig, 47 Strathcona Ave.

Office Clerks' Federal Labour Union, No. 67, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Mrs. Josephine Bertrand, 80 Waller St. Sec., Mrs. Crawford, 139 Preston St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. C. Eaton, 249 Florence St. Sec., H. Herbst, 548 Gladstone Ave.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Ottawa Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., W. P. Daly, 579 Lisgar St.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 44, International.—Sec., J. H. Breton, 101 Water St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 124, Operative.—Pres., H. Fornby, 168 Arthur street. Sec., W. B. Freemantle, Westboro, Ont.

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.—Pres., John D. Potts, 105 Cartier St. Sec., Ed. J. Lane, 54 Preston street.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 71, United Association of.—Pres., Ed. Cote, 460 Arlington Ave. Sec., J. H. Lee, 31 Baird street.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. O. Boily. Sec., D. MacLarty.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 5, International.—Pres., Patrick J. Ryan, 141 Sweetland Ave. Sec., A. J. Larden, 327 Bell St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 73, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joe Bryerle, 26 Queen St., W. Sec., James Clarke, 485 Albert St.

Railroad Employees, No. 110, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. A. Rattey, 209½ Clarence St.

Ottawa—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 30, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Hanser, Box 801.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Gigg, 145 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. G. Lunn, Box 264, Kemptville, Ont.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 185, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave. Sec., H. H. Brown, 502 McLeod St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 129, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Salmon, 3 Elm St. Sec., T. C. Gillespie, 135 Hamilton Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 230, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Lee, 80 Irving, Ave. Sec., Geo. A. Reilly, 11 Melrose Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 552, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Stevenson, 88 Frank St. Sec., J. Roberts, Lees Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 29, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. O'Connell, 64 Spruce St. Sec., J. B. Morris, 35 Grove Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 643, Order of.—Chief Conductor, B. S. W. Finkle, 47 Third Ave. Sec., M. J. Nealon, 45 Sunset Blvd.

Railway Employees of America, No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Alex. Scharfe, 180 Rochester St. Sec., J. A. Robinson, 72 Spadina Ave.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., H. S. Ferguson. Sec., F. C. Carruthers, 58 Robert St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1161, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Bowman, 649 McLaren St. Sec., J. Stacey, 179 Bell St.

Railway Enginemen, No. 7, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. Shaw, 89 Concord Ave. Sec., R. M. Carmichael, 147 Hamilton Ave.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 353.—Pres., Alex. LaRose, 467 Laurier Ave., W. Sec., Oliver Paquette, 107 Clarence St.

Siderographers' Association of America, International.—Pres., L. B. Chenoweth, 126 Pine St. Sec., Geo. E. Crawford, 169 Laurier Ave., W.

Stage Employees, No. 95, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Wm. Clarke, Box 83, Westboro, Ont. Sec., R. R. Marcell, 492 Rideau St.

Stage Employees, No. 257, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators)—Pres., E. A. Andrews, 135 Gloucester St. Sec., A. B. Zumar, Apt. 3, 300 Cooper St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 6, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. B. Mulligan, 412 Arlington Ave.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 473, International Union of.—Sec., Frank Davis, 304 James St.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50, International.—Pres., P. O'Brien, 160 Bolton St. Sec., A. Faust, Westboro, Ont.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., J. Monroe, Box 64. Sec., Geo. Belush, Box 64.

Tailors' Union, No. 143, Journeymen.—Pres., J. E. Godbout, 276 Clarence St. Sec., F. X. Larose, 667 St. Patrick St.

Typographical Union, No. 102, International.—Pres., Jas. W. Jefferson, 156 Russell Ave. Sec., J. K. Peffers, 58 Frank St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Owen Sound

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2230, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Shaw, 573-13th St. W. Sec., Allan George, 490-20th St. W.
- Letter Carriers, No. 33, Federated Association of.—Sec., Chas. Gaskell, 716-8th St. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 214, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. J. Murdock, Markdale, Ont. Sec., Geo. Beighton, 1188-4th Ave. E.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 413, International.—Sec., Edward Bayley, 963-7th Ave. E.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., T. Watson, 7th St. E. Sec., W. A. Hawkins, 1054-1st Ave.

Oxdrift

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 132, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Holderson, Dryden, Ont. Sec., Wm. Wallace Duncan, Minnitaki, Ont.

Pagwa

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 65, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Philippe Falardeau, Pagwa, via Cochrane, Ont.

Palmerston

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, William Scrimgeour. Sec., Adam Diebel.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 181, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Willis, Box 295. Sec., H. W. Ladd, Box 184.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 468, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cutting, Park Head, Ont. Sec., C. Hancock.
- Railroad Employees, No. 166, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Machesney.—Sec., R. J. Cox.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 39, Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. H. Everitt, Box 143.
- Railway Carmen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Cronsberry. Sec., F. Lambier.
- Railway Conductors, No. 492, Order of.—Sec., M. J. Barker, Box 356.

Parry Sound

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 447, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Hooper. Sec., G. H. B. Roefs, Otter Lake Station, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 135, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Mahoney. Sec., Samuel Hearst.
- Railway Carmen, No. 157, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Frank Cooper, Box 355.

Pembroke

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 11.—Sec., Wm. Moldenhour, 155 Welland St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2466, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph C. Arnold. Sec., J. F. Gagne, 216 Patterson St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 22, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., G. H. Lafontaine, 56 Mary St. Sec., Ira C. Price, Box 777.

Peterborough

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 281.—Sec., I. Gilders, 613 Union St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 402, Journeymen.—Pres., John Smith, 144 Simcoe St. Sec., M. H. Gainey, 423 George St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 17.—Pres., J. J. Hartley, 234 Antrim St. Sec., G. Hitchins, 494 Bolivar St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Lajoie, Lansdowne St. Sec., E. English, 576 Rogers St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 3, Canadian.—Pres., H. Bowrne, Claraday P.O., Ont. Sec., R. G. Darrell, Claraday, P.O., Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 17, Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. J. O'Toole, 207 Brock St. Sec., E. G. Sutherland, 269 McDonnell St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 11, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., V. Carr, 303½ George St. Sec., A. Merson, 470 Bolivar St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 22, Federated Association of.—Pres., Arthur Moscrop. Sec., Ernest E. Lee, 29 Cricket Place.
- Machinists, No. 435, International Association of.—Sec., H. G. Ballard, 272 Rogers St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 211, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Daly, 546 Chamberlain St. Sec., Levi Linton, Box 271, Claremont, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 426, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Victor Hill, 52 Ware St. Sec., J. S. Chambers, 175 Aylmer St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191, International.—Pres., Alfred Huot, 248 Charlotte St. Sec., Ed. Hollingsworth, 205 King St.
- Musicians, No. 191, American Federation of.—Pres., W. Townsend, Chamberlain St. Sec., G. Benson, 270 Dublin St.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—(Peterborough Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., S. P. McFadden, 299 Pearl Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., A. E. White. Sec., C. F. Richardson, 541 Homewood Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 170, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. McGee, 590 Downie St. Sec., W. J. Prindle, 569 Gilmour St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 743, Brotherhood of.—Sec., James H. Carey, 187 Antrim St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 622, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Walter Sedgwick, 508 Chamberlain St. Sec., Reginald Tait, 326 Water St.
- Stage Employees, No. 432, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Pryce Adamson, Brownston, Ont. Sec., Thos. J. Stenton, 610 Reid St.
- Typographical Union, No. 248, International.—Pres., G. J. Johnson, 157 Dublin St. Sec., M. Dunkley, 525 Romaine St.
- Point Edward
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Percy A. Frampton, Box 1.

ONTARIO—Continued

Port Arthur

- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 53, International Association of.—Pres., Angus McLeod, Foley St. Sec., Rod Young, 119 Pine St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., Alfred A. Bott, Sec., E. S. Snook.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Nash, 2 Machar Ave. Sec., H. M. Hunnicut, 35 Maudslay Court.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 593, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Gott, c/o C.N.R. Sec., F. H. Harper, 62 Ontario St.
- Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Port Arthur Branch.—Sec., A. Hyppanen, 341 Wiley St.
- Machinists, No. 820, International Association of.—Sec., Alfred L. Clarke, 383 Broncho St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. C. Mines, 129 Frederica St. E., Fort William Ont. Sec., A. E. Bonsteel, 411 Franklin Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 231, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Lemieux, Schrieber, Ont. Sec., A. Bianconi, 36 Center St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 428, International.—Pres., Wm. Banks, Dacre St. Sec., J. Smith, 208 Cumberland St. N.
- Musicians, No. 489, American Federation of.—Pres., W. H. Sara, 232 College St. Sec., Fred E. Moore, 224 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 239, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Randall, 333 Conyer St. Sec., David Chase, 310 Van Norman St.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Port Arthur Branch of Winnipeg Association).—(Names of officers not reported).
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 40, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Leroy Matthews, 365 Ambrose St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 41, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Ernest Cutts, 32 Sheppard St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 626, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. W. Purvis, 25 Marlborough Road. Sec., J. W. Langley, 222 Victoria St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 347, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Harris, 148 Oliver Road. Sec., T. McAulay, 105 College St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 536, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. B. Archer, 21 Crown St. Sec., Allan Grey, 80 Jean St.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 12, Canadian Association of.—Sec., G. M. McLeod, Suite 5, Broughton Block.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 865, International Union of.—Pres., Charles Boxendale, 142 Second St. Sec., Arthur John Smith, 408 Dufferin St.
- Typographical Union, No. 575, International.—Pres., L. E. Enroth, 386 Broncho St. Sec., C. Bocking, Suite 2, Nelson Block.

Port Colborne

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1168, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis White, Humberstone, Ont. Sec., W. J. Schneider.

Port Hope

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 20, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Bell, R.R. No. 2, Bowmanville, Ont. Sec., James McCullough, Box 522.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189, International.—Pres., Alex. Berryhill, Sec., G. Corbett, Box 138.

Port Stanley

- Fishermen's Protective Association, Canadian Great Lakes.—(See list of non-international unions for names and addresses of officers).

Powassan

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 72, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. J. Baird, South River, Ont. Sec., D. M. Schell, South River.

Preston

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 554.—Pres., A. Shelton. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1277, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., J. Farraday. Sec., W. A. Linn, Box 53, Blair, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314, International.—Sec., W. E. Eaton, Box 446.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 833, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., Geo. Jacques, Box 357.

Rainy River

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Sisk. Sec., R. D. Fierheller.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 750, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. O'Brien. Sec., J. B. Delafield.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 828, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Wilson. Sec., D. T. Millsap.
- Railway Carmen, No. 436, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Longhurst. Sec., Aug. Bourre.
- Railway Conductors, No. 30, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. A. Lockhart, General Delivery. Sec., M. H. Laing.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 25.—Pres., J. S. Roche. Sec., W. H. Patterson.

Redditt

- Railroad Employees, No. 38, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Mahoney. Sec., S. King.
- Railway Carmen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. C. Randall. Sec., G. Maki.

Renfrew

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2133, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. E. Thomas, Box 702.

Ridgetown

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1896, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Michael Brown. Sec., Christopher Brown.

St. Catharines

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 295.—Pres., Geo. Moore, North St. Sec., J. Glaum, Queen St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 610, Journeymen.—Pres., Fred Barker, 4 James St. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St.
- Barbers' Union, No. 1, St Catharines (Independent).—Pres., James M. Bessey, St. Paul St. Sec., Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.—Sec., A. Greenlaw, 29 Dacotah St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 38, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. T. Wright, 14 Lloyd St. Sec., C. E. Gilbert, 164 Russell Ave.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., R. A. Bell, 14 Niagara St.

ONTARIO—Continued

St. Catharines—Concluded

- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140.
—Pres., E. Miersch, 36 Division St. Sec., W. Haynes, 87 Albert St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 303, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thos. W. Dealy, 103 York St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 25, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Nicholas Batt, 70 Westchester Ave. Sec., Clarence Garnet, 96 Henry St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 17, Federated Association of.—Pres., Peter Atherton, Lorne St. Sec., Chas. Hon-singer, 16 Rodman St.
- Machinists, No. 268, International Association of.—Pres., H. V. Relton, Pine St. Thorold Ont. Sec., Robt. Hulme, 71 Wiley St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 385, International.—Sec., Percy Kershaw, 24 Linden Ave.
- Musicians, No. 299, American Federation of.—Pres., Wm. G. Leach, 19 Wellington St. Sec., Leo. W. Bradt, 21 George St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. No. 407, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Clement Shoenbottom, St. Patrick St. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell Ave.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (St. Catharines Branch of Buffalo Association).—Sec., Ernest Reynolds, 50 Henry St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 244, United Association of.—Pres., James Laidlaw, 120 Lake St. Sec., Thos. O. Cambray, 4 Centre St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., H. Patrick, 13 Beecher St. Sec., J. A. Carlisle, 9 Gerard St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 102, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Naylor, Merriton, Ont. Sec., R. D. McCulloch, Box 17.
- Railway Employees, No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., L. P. May, 139 Pleasant Ave. Sec., Wm. Holt, 32 Taylor Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 461, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Wm. Harmon, Hainer St. Sec., H. Eckert, Page St.
- *Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 903, International Union of.—Sec., A. Garner, R. R. No. 1.
- Typographical Union, No. 416, International.—Pres., Carl Schmidt, 58 Maple St. Sec., Lorne Calcott, 16 William St.

St. Mary's

- Musicians, No. 754, American Federation of.—Pres., Wm. Barrett. Sec., Wm. H. Eyles, Box 761.

St. Thomas

- Barbers' International Union, No. 222, Journeymen.—Sec., C. M. Anderson, 93 Ross St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Fearn, 56 West Ave. Sec., G. W. Marshall, 54 West Ave.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 372, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Oswald, 46 Maple St. Sec., Albert Dawson, 78 Malakoff street.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 413, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Crocker, 57 Regent St. Sec., F. Roberts, 61 Wilson Ave.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 531.—Sec., George Gerhardt, 39 Hiawatha St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.—Pres., Arthur Chamberlain, Ross St. Sec., Charles Scrase, 24 Trafalgar St.

St. Thomas—Concluded

- Fire Fighters, No. 16, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., R. Lumley, Fire Hall. Sec., H. Clifford, Fire Hall.
- Letter Carriers, No. 23, Federated Association of.—Pres., Joe McDonald, 39 John St. Sec., Thos. W. Moore, 18 Alma St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 529, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, George H. Laidlaw, 16 Omemece St. Sec., W. H. Holman, 50 Balaclava St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 132, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, James Lowry, 23 John St. Sec., Thomas Duffy, Wellington St., E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 661, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. G. Kennedy, 18 Wilson Ave. Sec., H. W. Buckpitt, 45 Mitchell street.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Saxon, 83 Flora St. Sec., W. S. Richardson, 637 Talbot St.
- Machinists, No. 294, International Association of.—Pres., Leslie Freeman, 55 Arthur Ave. Sec., L. Ballantine, 40 Flora St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Loucks, 18 Talbot St. Sec., Richard Sutton, 9 Verna St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1636, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Wilson, 31 Jackson St.
- Musicians, No. 633, American Federation of.—Pres., Jos. Fields. Sec., D. Clibborn, 32 Jackson St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. Chas. Corbett, 16 Queen St. Sec., M. Baker, 76 Scott St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 97, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Gregory, 15 Inkerman St. Sec., A. Pietsch, 81 Alma St.
- Railroad Helpers and Labourers, Brotherhood of (C. F. of L.).—Pres., Thomas Noon, 14 Chester St. Sec., Leslie Muddle, 33 Elm St.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 27, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. F. Neil, Ridgetown, Ont. Sec., J. H. Rinch, 5 St. Anne's Place.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 47, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Pattenden, 43 Alexandra Ave. Sec., H. Sharp, 62 Elizabeth St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Burkes, 23 Balaclava St. Sec., John H. McIntyre, 17 Woodworth Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 13, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Ed. Adderman, 58 Chestnut St. Sec., J. Lordan, 63 Alma St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 631, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. B. Howarth, 67 Chester St. Sec., W. F. Hutchison, 22 Maple St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1387, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Carruthers, 32 Chestnut St. Sec., A. F. Turner, 85 Chester St.
- Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Earl King, 145½ Ross St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 692, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. H. Goodey, 19 Wawa St. Sec., John Holston, 39 Chester St.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 253.—Sec., R. H. Oliver, 47 Arthur St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 141, Journeymen.—Pres., Robert Skinner, 88 Curtis St. Sec., J. W. Roberts, 34 West Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 459, International.—Sec., W. E. Crateau, 86 Kains St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Sandwich

Railway Carmen, No. 920, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. E. Drake, 44 Riveria Ave. Sec., Wm. Pillon, 112 Detroit St.

Sarnia

Barbers' International Union, No. 467, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Presley, 141 Front St. Sec., A. E. Chambers, 141 Front St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 539, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Nield, R.R. No. 2.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 23.—Pres., H. A. Price, 202 Mitton St. Sec., A. Shirley, 336 Vidal St. S.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2151, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Allan B. Kerr, 458 Maxwell St. Sec., J. Murray Kirk, 193 Ross Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 1004, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Chalmers, care of Sarnia Hydro Electric System. Sec., W. H. Knox, 197 George St.

Fire Fighters, No. 21, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., P. Quinn. Sec., Edward Grant, 168 George St.

Letter Carriers, No. 31, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. M. Brown, 126 S. Forsyth St. Sec., T. W. Pirrie, 534 Wellington St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 240, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Arthur Vince, 183 Alfred St. Sec., Jas. Copeland, 140 Savoy St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. M. Miller, 394 Campbell St. Sec., W. Kerr, 125 Alfred St.

Machinists, No. 792, International Association of.—Pres., J. B. Carrington, 344 Milton St. Sec., D. W. Finan, 326 Davis St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 429, International.—Pres., Patrick Mulvale, 357 Maxwell St. Sec., Roy East, 240 Vidal St. S.

Musicians, No. 628, American Federation of.—Pres., John Collum, Queen St. Sec., W. E. Brush, 144 Stuart St.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 716, United Association of.—Sec., John W. Lambert, 157½ Lochiel St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., T. J. McCann, Post Office.

Railroad Employees, No. 183, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Christie, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., R. Gilmour, 385 Palmerston St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 227, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Teskey, 134 Palmerston St. Sec., W. J. Carr, Box 82, Point Edward, Ont.

Railway Carmen, No. 420, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Stevenson, 300 Queen St. Sec., A. Bishop, 242 Proctor St.

Railway Conductors, No. 189, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. A. Carson, 314 Campbell St. Sec., E. F. Clarke, 556 Devine St.

Typographical Union, No. 837, International.—Pres., J. A. Macdonald, 141 Euphemia St. N. Sec., Fred W. Farley, 186 Water St.

Sault Ste. Marie

Barbers' International Union, No. 744, Journeymen.—Sec., Lee Devoe, 289 Queen St. E.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 16.—Pres., Thos. Hancock, 30 Grosvenor Ave. Sec., J. W. Dyell, 25 St. George Ave. E.

Sault Ste. Marie—Concluded

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 446, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Francis Weir, 36 St. George's Ave. Sec., James Hendry, 124 Gladstone Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 6, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Wm. O'Rourke, Fire Hall. Sec., R. D. Clark, No. 2 Fire Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 42, Federated Association of.—Pres., S. F. Clark, Spruce St. Sec., E. R. Hagan, 164 Albert St. E.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 67, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, N. Fulcher, 142 Albert St. Sec., J. W. Cleminson, 444 John St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. Clark, 101 Grace St. Sec., R. W. Miller, 314 Queen St.

Machinists, No. 485, International Association of.—Sec., Wm. D. Stewart, 41 Grosvenor Ave.

Marine Engineers, No. 14, National Association of.—Sec., W. J. Archibald, 35 Hughes St.

Musicians, No. 276, American Federation of.—Pres., Elijah Ward, 634 Wellington St. Sec., Geo. E. Richardson, 14, The Drive.

Paper Makers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Ireland, 206 Queen St. E.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sec., N. R. Grant, 646 Bay St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 414, United Association of.—Sec., J. S. Drew, 263 Bruce St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 67, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Wyatt, 16 Chestnut St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 611, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. S. Lowry, 87 London St. Sec., T. J. Sullivan, 25 Alberta Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 429, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. Whelan, 470 Wellington St. E. Sec., J. M. Kennedy, 810 Queen St. E.

Railway Employees, No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., P. Omnet, 225 Huron St. Sec., P. Summerville, 86 Pardee Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1462, Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Smith, 204 Queen St. W.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 697, International Union of.—Pres., W. Calvert, 13 Victoria St. Sec., F. Cullen, 183 Alexander St.

Typographical Union, No. 702, International.—Pres., George P. Malone, 17 Hughes St. Sec., Norman W. Hawkins 138 Albert St.

Schreiber

Locomotive Engineers, No. 562, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. P. Kelly. Sec., John Smitheman.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 387, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. J. Morrill. Sec., E. E. Cambridge.

Machinists, No. 60, International Association of.—Pres., F. Kastner, Box 105. Sec., E. A. Bressette.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 260, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Person Mackenzie, via Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., W. Sparkes, Box 315.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 419, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. L. Wilson, Box 324.

Railway Carmen, No. 153, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Spicer. Sec., A. J. Garrity.

Railway Conductors, No. 573, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Geo. F. Moore. Sec., Thos. Anderson.

ONTARIO—Continued

Sioux Lookout

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 654, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, N. D. McArthur. Sec., W. J. Eastman.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. D. McIntyre. Sec., A. Arkell.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 321, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. H. Layzell, Box 181.
- Railroad Employees, No. 24, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. C. Hanson.
- Railway Trainmen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. J. Malmstadt. Sec., J. A. McLeish.
- Railway Carmen, No. 28, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Morrison. Sec., W. G. Williams.
- Railway Conductors, No. 601, Order of.—Chief Conductor, John Donnelly. Sec., W. C. Adams.

Smith's Falls

- Barbers' International Union No. 570, Journeymen.—Pres., W. H. Oates, 24 Beckwith St. Sec., T. W. Devlin, Box 288.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 21.—Sec., Thos. Pull, Box 1241.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 381, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Wilson, Box 529. Sec., James C. Currie, Box 258.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 479, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Richmond. Sec., G. Snider, 80 McEwan Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. W. Wilde. Sec., E. Lunn.
- Machinists, No. 1421, International Association of.—Pres., J. M. Gibson. Sec., Edward Jackson.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 245, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Maud. Sec., H. Rodney, 67 McGill St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 136, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Corley, 59 Montague St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 201, International.—Pres., John R. Nichol, Box 599. Sec., Chas. B. Dickson, Box 1187.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. Maud, 15 McGill St. Sec., F. L. Howard, 38 Railway Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 527, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Meade, 36 Russell St. Sec., H. E. Rose, 27 George St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 317, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Clarence G. McCann, 17 James St. Sec., Thomas Ashmore, John St. E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1473, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Porter. Sec., T. E. Code.
- Railway Conductors, No. 199, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. A. Miskelly. Sec., J. A. Loucks, Box 758.
- Railway Conductors, No. 578, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. H. Backus. Sec., W. J. Green, Box 763.

Southampton

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2183, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter Clark. Sec., Wm. Manley.

Stratford

- Barbers' International Union, No. 136, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Hudson, 14 Wellington St. Sec., W. F. Logan, 164 Birmingham St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Byatt, 56 Cherry St. Sec., F. C. Betts, 10 Louise St.

Stratford—Concluded

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 297, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Riches, 17 Strachan St. Sec., C. J. Maynard, 123 Mowat St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 24.—Pres., A. Dunnman, 6 McCulloch St. Sec., Geo. W. Fink, 182 Nelson St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1990, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Clark, 212 Queen St. Sec., J. J. O'Rourke, 65 Norman St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 19, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thos. Sherwood, 86 Trinity St. Sec., William McDonald, 141 Water St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 188, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. G. Brown, 134 Falstaff St. Sec., Wm. J. O'Brien, 245 Water St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 38, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. M. Burk, Rebecca St. Sec., Neil H. Robb, Nile St.
- Machinists, No. 103, International Association of.—Pres., C. H. Clarke, 44 Louise St. Sec., J. J. Dalrymple, 99 Perth St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 60, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Ford, Tavistock, Ont. Sec., T. E. Gilks, 67 Dover St.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 88.—Pres., Robt. H. Ogram, Front St. Sec., Jas. Welsley, 336 Cambria St.
- Musicians, No. 418, American Federation of.—Sec., A. J. Flanagan, 110 Ontario St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 742, United Association of.—Sec., J. Thomas, 31 Norfolk St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 194, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Earl Butler, 199 Front St. Sec., C. F. Knight, 63 Trinity St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 70, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. I. Kropf, 129 Railway Ave. Sec., W. A. Essex, 82 Charles St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 180, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. H. Killoran, 108 Avondale Ave. Sec., T. Robertson, 216 Queen St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 8, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Elliott, 36 E. Gore St. Sec., B. Nicholson, 18 Cherry St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 928, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Cullum, 38 Milton St. Sec., A. Bowling, 242 Nile St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 15, Order of.—Chief Conductor T. L. Wilson, 37 West Gore St. Sec., F. H. Taylor, 166 Brunswick St.
- Stage Employees, No. 621, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., H. Muma, 176 Nile St. Sec., R. J. Hirschnergard, 174 Railway Ave.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 31, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. Heckman, 59 Front St. Sec., G. W. Hird, 180 Front St.
- Typographical Union, No. 139, International.—Pres., Gordon H. Dunn, 47 Perth St. Sec., Herbert J. Bruder, Box 554.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 79.—Pres., Of-ford Gotts, 235 Cobourg St. Sec., Hiram G. Shantz, 259 Huron St.

Sturgeon Falls

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1801, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. B. Lafleur. Sec., Jos. Fournier, Box 196.

ONTARIO—Continued

Surgeon Falls—Concluded

Electrical Workers, No. 442, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Merchant. Sec., J. H. Gallagher.
 Machinists, No. 368, International Association of.—Pres., T. Markle. Sec., H. Murns.
 Paper Makers, No. 135, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. McClelland. Sec., Harold Bunting.
 Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Ellis. Sec., John F. Cote.

Sudbury

Dominion Express Employees, No. 19, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. G. Rogers, 472 Pine St. Sec., J. B. Twigger, Box 35.
 Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Sudbury Branch.—Sec., J. D. Golden, Box 2020.
 Railroad Employees, No. 136, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. G. Dube. Sec., Wm. Vandebelt.
 Railway Carmen, No. 187, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. J. Jacob, General Delivery. Sec., E. H. Moss, Box 587.
 Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1093, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Brownlee, Box 771. Sec., C. A. Dunsford, Box 1343.
 Stage Employees, No. 634, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. J. Collin. Sec., D. A. Lefebvre, Box 114.
 Tailors' Union of America, No. 69, Journeymen.—Pres., John Lievonon, Box 542. Sec., Ralph Jarvis, Box 542.

Thorold

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1677, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert England, Box 956. Sec., H. Bessey.
 Electrical Workers, No. 914, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. L. Tees, 31 Sherwood Ave., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. H. Johnson.
 Firemen and Oilers, No. 329, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Leitch, 53 St. Peters St., Merriton, Ont. Sec., Charles Munro, Box 982.
 Paper Makers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joe Lauerman. Sec., C. W. McIntosh.
 Paper Makers, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., William Jordan, 32 Welland St.
 Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 84, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Warks. Sec., Alex. J. Martin.

Tilbury

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2713, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Domina Bordeau, Box 193.

Tillsonburg

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1631, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Herbert Baker. Sec., William Duncan.

Timmins

Mine Workers' Union (Independent) Porcupine.—Pres., Norman McKinnon, Box 680. Sec., Wm. Kellegrew, Box 680.
 Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 145, International Union of.—Sec., William DeFeu.

Toronto

Asbestos Workers, No. 20, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—Pres., W. Thorpe, 98 Duchess St. Sec., J. Cullen, 16 Otter Ave.
 Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 181.—Pres., J. Silver, 284 Huron St. Sec., A. Rosenberg, 1106 College St.
 Barbers' International Union, No. 517, Journeymen.—Pres., James Tennyson, 167 Bloor St., E. Sec., Geo. Lewis, 199 Bolton Ave.
 Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 318, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Daglish, 47 Goodwood Ave. Sec., J. R. Elliott, 617 St. Clarens Ave.
 Boilmakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 548, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Keegan, 664 Rhodes Ave. Sec., Wm. A. Jacobs, 439 Salem Ave.
 Boilmakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 637, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McLean, 265 Sterling Road. Sec., Jas. Lennox, 37 Palmerston Square.
 Bookbinders, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Thompson, 17 Empire Ave. Sec., J. Fulton, 35 Millicent St.
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 233.—Pres., K. B. Fenwick, 329 Markham St. Sec., N. L. Phillips, 167 Church St.
 Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, International Union of United (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers).—Sec., John D. Corcoran, c/o Labour Temple.
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26 (Stone Masons).—Pres., Richard Young, 396 Woburn Ave. Sec., Wm. Robb, 14 Sackville Place.
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., Wm. Jarvis, 32 Conway Ave. Sec., J. Bamber, Labour Temple.
 Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 4, International Association of.—Pres., W. Ogle, 392 Bartlett Ave. Sec., L. E. Bowring, 47 Nickle Ave., Mount Dennis, Ont.
 Caretakers' Association No. 63 (T. and L. C.) Board of Education.—Pres., James E. Gould, 53 Ritchie Ave. Sec., W. H. Kingsley, 91 Margueretta St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1648, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Phillip Davis, 255 Havelock St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1820, United Brotherhood of (Cabinet Makers and Millmen).—Sec., A. Carmichael, 67 Tiverton Ave.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1756, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Joiners).—Pres., John McGugan, 105 Carlaw Ave. Sec., Geo. Laking, 533 Marion St.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2201, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John A. Heslop, 18 St. John's Road, Weston, Ont. Sec., A. P. McLellan, 22 Emmett Ave., Mount Dennis, Ont.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 27, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. A. Dunster, 27 Balmoral Ave.
 Carpenters, Br. 3, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., Geo. Sellers, 408 Salem Ave. Sec., Geo. Thomson, 9 Regal Road.
 Carpenters (Central Branch), Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., E. Long, 426 Wellesley St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

Carpenters, Br. 6, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., E. Webster, 155 Woodville Ave. Sec., Wm. H. Hopkins, 187 Fulton Ave.

Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., T. McWhannel, 35 Brownville Ave., Mount Dennis.

Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 1, Canadian.—Pres., J. Young, 73 Elm Grove Ave. Sec., T. Duffield, 53 Gladstone Ave.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 27.—Pres., N. J. Martin, 24 Tennis Crescent. Sec., J. Pamphilon, 112 Spruce St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 43 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., R. J. Bradfield, 218 Gladstone Ave. Sec., R. W. Coulson, 259 Lansdowne Ave.

Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 22, Amalgamated (T. and L. C.).—Sec., F. W. Dunham, 271 Weston Road.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 41, United.—Pres., M. Berger, 65 Grange Ave. Sec., I. Zeldin, 18 St. Andrew St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, No. 46, United.—Pres., J. Kaminsky, 90 Denison Square. Sec., M. Bergstein, 175 Lippincott St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 211, Amalgamated (Tailors).—Pres., M. Gertler, 17 Major St. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 212, Amalgamated (Cutters).—Pres., E. Partridge, 13 Glenmount Park Road. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 216, Amalgamated (Pant Makers).—Pres., J. Schacher, 126 Baldwin St. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 219, Amalgamated (Pressers).—Pres., Sam. Garshon, 222 Robert St. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 222, Amalgamated (Vest Makers).—Pres., Sam. Fishman, 60 Denison Ave. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 233, Amalgamated (English).—Pres., A. Devenish, 2183 Dufferin St. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Clothing Workers of America, No. 235, Amalgamated (Italian).—Pres., L. Palermo, 226 Elm St. Sec., L. Strom, 16b Carlyle St.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 1 (Canadian Pacific Division).—Sec., Alex. S. Strachan, 114 Langley Ave.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 59 (Canadian Marconi Wireless Division).—Chairman, F. C. Allen, Marconi Wireless Station. Sec., J. E. West, Marconi Wireless Station.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 2, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Simmonds, 19 Hounslow Heath Road. Sec., R. G. Broadhurst, 39 Millicent St.

Electrical Trades Union, No. 1, Canadian.—Sec., G. W. McCollum, Room 111, 350 Bay St.

Electrical Trades Union, No. 2, Canadian.—Sec., J. A. Jeffery, 148 Hampton Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 353, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. Ellsworth, 307 8th Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 636, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Kerr, 20 Cumberland St. Sec., J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 113, International Association of.—Pres., Richard Lyons, 10 Withrow Ave. Sec., Albert Cross, 113 Amelia St.

Toronto—Continued

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 35, International.—Pres., T. H. Holdsworth, 757 Shaw St. Sec., B. Wilson, 724 Pope Ave.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 40, International.—Pres., Louie Steinberg, 444 Dundas St. W. Sec., Jules Corutzky, 348 Bay St.

Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 65, International.—Pres., Miss Cosewell, 62 Oak St. Sec., B. Wilson, 724 Pope Ave.

Garment Workers of America, No. 185, United (Clothing Cutters).—Pres., T. Harrison, 121 Heward St. Sec., R. Somerville, 13 Howard Park Ave.

Garment Workers of America, No. 202, United.—Pres., Mrs. Alma Kelly, 28 Alton Ave. Sec., Miss L. Jobin, 58 Chatham Ave.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 14, International Ladies' (Cloakmakers).—Pres., S. Friedman, 26 Kensington Place. Sec., Philip Schniffer, 10 Phoebe St.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 92, International Ladies' (Cloak Pressers).—Pres., Abraham Kirzner, 246 Major St. Sec., Philip Schniffer, 10 Phoebe St.

Garment Workers' Union, No. 83, International Ladies' (Cutters).—Pres., S. J. Dalton, 124 Symington Ave. Sec., Philip Schniffer, 10 Phoebe St.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 66.—Pres., George A. Bard, 139 Argyle St. Sec., Charles Jebb, 90 Gladstone Ave.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., W. J. Robertson, 1308 Donland Ave. Sec., W. H. Knucky, 189 Hallam St.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 781, International.—Pres., J. McAuley, 35 Denison Ave. Sec., Robert Lee, 12 Power St.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 506, International.—Pres., G. Drover, 108 Bleecker St. Sec., Joe Dane, 559 Wellington St. W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 300.—Sec., Richard H. Russell, 294 Clinton St.

Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 40 (Silver Workers), International.—Pres., R. C. Kerswill, 39 Keele St. Sec., Albert Thornton, 237 Bain Ave.

Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 33, International.—Pres., H. Widman, 23 Chisholm Ave. Sec., Geo. A. Williams, 1 Herbert Ave.

Lathers' International Union, No. 97, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., Geo. Osler, 23 Murray St. Sec., Fred. Taylor, 36 Thorn St.

Leather Workers' International Union, No. 100, United.—Sec., Albert Gibson, 22 Woodington St.

Letter Carriers, No. 1, Federated Association of.—Pres., A. E. Hull, 139 Highfield Road. Sec., M. G. Lord, 54 Ellsworth Ave.

Lithographers of America, No. 12, Amalgamated.—Pres., A. R. Parkes, 191 Kingston Road. Sec., J. C. MacLea, 66 Wineva Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 295, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Wanless, 28 Harvard Ave. Sec., Wm. D. Donaldson, 303 Evelyn Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 70, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Robert Whan, 872 Palmerston Ave. Sec., Parker Little, 61 Oakmount Road.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 852, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. W. Hudson, 128 Arundel Ave. Sec., D. Dow, 13 Cruikshank Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 756, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harold G. Poro, 71-18th St., New Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. C. Dinsmore, 51 Robert St., Mimico Beach.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 67, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Wolseley St. Sec., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 262, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Backhouse, 1 Priscilla St. Sec., Geo. Bond, 154 Quebec Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 269, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. F. Armstrong, 33 Barrington Ave. Sec., E. Spademan, 201 Hanson Ave.
- Machinists, No. 235, International Association of.—Sec., M. Ketcheson, 153 Beaconsfield Ave.
- Machinists, No. 1252, International Association of.—Sec., A. F. McMillan, Apt. 19, 433 Sackville St.
- Machinists, No. 1301, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Sec., J. H. Partridge, 255 Clinton St.
- Machinists, No. 371, International Association of.—Pres., J. Bainbridge, 562 Jane St. Sec., Wm. J. Moore, 84 Vernon St.
- Mailers' Union, No. 5 (I. T. U.).—Pres., Harold J. Mitchell, 15 Balmy Ave. Sec., Geo. H. Gordon, 207 Woodfield Road.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 419, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. R. Duffy, 97 Humberstone Ave. Sec., R. H. Burbridge, 2567 Dundas St. W.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 33, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas B. Murray, 101 Greensides Ave. Sec., Jas. Jackson, 847 Cosburn Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 444, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. G. Curtis, 193 Gamble Ave., Todmorden, Ont. Sec., A. W. Hodgson, R.R. No. 2, Pickering, Ont.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 21.—Pres., John H. Webb, 143 Campbell Ave. Sec., James Spring, 236 Ashworth Ave.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 30, Sheet.—Pres., G. Latimer, 149 Cedric St. Sec., S. Cox, 208 Pickering St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 207, International (Brass).—Pres., W. Whittaker, 37 Bingham Ave. Sec., J. H. Irwin, 97 Lamb Ave.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 28, International.—Pres., John Slaughter, 717½ Palmerston Ave. Sec., Alex. Allan, 237 Bathurst St.
- Musicians, No. 149, American Federation of.—Pres., J. E. Jarrott, 1405 King St. W. Sec., Joseph Weatherburn, 24 University Ave.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 958, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).—Pres., Jas. McKenna, 39 Brookfield St. Sec., John D. Franklin, Box 553, Weston, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1113, Brotherhood of (Sign and Scene Painters).—Pres., B. Ainsley, 269 Palmerston Ave. Sec., Wm. Habbershaw, 174 Robina Ave., Oakwood.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 151, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. M. Long, 1079 Davenport Road. Sec., A. E. Cook, 14 Armstrong Ave.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sec., Wm. Reynolds, 65½ Claremont St.
- Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, No. 1, United (C. F. of L.).—Pres., H. S. Moore, 107 Clendenan Ave. Sec., O. Greenwood, 126 Emmerson Ave.

Toronto—Continued

- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 35, International.—Pres., James S. Dyer, 1041 Shaw St. Sec., C. E. Seli, 379 Kennedy Ave.
- Piano Action and Key Workers, No. 2 (C. F. of L.).—Pres., Harry Bartlett, 9 Lumberville Ave. Sec., Arthur Clarke, 409 Indian Grove.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 43, Operative.—Sec., W. Dady, 32 Sellers Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 598, Operative.—Pres., Wm. Scott, 242 Gerrard St. E. Sec., G. Clements, 105 Bertmont Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 379, United Association of (Automatic Sprinkler Fitters Employed in Canada).—Organizer, John W. Bruce, 663 Carlaw Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 46, United Association of.—Pres., R. Baker, 1 Baltic Ave. Sec., W. J. Storey, 167 Church St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 576, United Association of.—Sec., F. Dale, 155 Redpath Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Wm. N. Duncan, 50 Pickering St. Sec., Jos. King, Post Office Staff.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 1, Dominion.—Pres., T. Wandell, care of G. P. O., Bay and Front Sts. Sec., E. J. Farley, 75 Crescent Road.
- Printing Pressmen's National Union, No. 10 (C. F. of L.).—Pres., J. C. Hinchcliffe, 149 St. Clarens Ave. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave.
- Printing Press Assistants' Union, No. 1, (C. F. of L.).—Pres., H. Mulloy, 161 Kenilworth Ave. Sec., T. Morton, 13 Dean St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 1, International (Web).—Pres., J. McKay, 167 Sackville St. Sec., C. M. Davey, 302 St. Clements Ave.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 10, International.—Sec., Thomas Whitcombe, 17 Lark St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Bassett-Spiers, 1776 Dufferin St. Sec., W. J. Brackner, 271 Wolverleigh Blvd.
- Railroad Employees, No. 197, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. F. Bland, 192 Willow Ave. Sec., C. F. Huzzey, 22 Clinton St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 100, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Gayford, 57 Wanstead Ave. Sec., R. F. Anderson, 55 Madelene Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. White, 14 John St. Sec., A. R. Clarke, 364 Atlas Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 26, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. McDonogh, 33 Ward St. Sec., J. J. O'Halloran, 1104 Dundas St. W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 175, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. N. Lee, 117 Dundas St. W. Sec., A. Renwick, 205 Bathurst St.
- Railroad Signalmen of American, No. 122, Brotherhood of.—Sec., G. E. Gardiner, 99 Burgess Ave.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 124, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. McGeachie, 299 Milverton Blvd.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Lee, 38 Fern Ave. Sec., W. A. Clark, 556 Concord Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 255, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. A. Sinclair, 14 Montague Ave. Sec., J. H. Davison, 163 St. John's Road.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

Railroad Trainmen, No. 759, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Burke, 17 Roblock Ave. Sec., W. R. Fitzsimmons, 46 Lewis St.

Railway Carmen, No. 511, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Percy Sune, 193 Fairview Ave. Sec., W. Richards, 991 Gerrard St. E.

Railway Carmen, No. 253, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Rew, 324 Armadale Ave. Sec., Wm. Chisholme, 1646 Dufferin St.

Railway Carmen, No. 619, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Lambert, 381 King St. W. Sec., E. E. Dennis, 32 Daulac Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 79, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Herd, 22 McMurrich St. Sec., F. Brighton, 264 Sterling Rd.

Railway Employees of America, No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., B. Mereson, 101 Jones Ave. Sec., W. D. Robbins, 60 Bond St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., Albert E. Cain, 242½ Queen St. E. Sec., H. M. McDonnell, 22 Springmount Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1451, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Cooke, 132 Fairview Ave. Sec., Edgar Alexander, 101 Westminster Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 985, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. G. Passey, 54 Beverley St. Sec., F. Denyer, 204 Munro St.

Railway Conductors, No. 17, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. MacArthur, 64 Roxborough St. W. Sec., A. Riley, 706 Markham St.

Railway Conductors, No. 345, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. H. McNish, 13 Britannia St. Sec., E. Chapman, 1086 College St.

Railway Conductors, No. 531, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. MacDonnell, 661 Carlaw Ave. Sec., A. J. Elliott, 815 Palmerston Ave.

Railway Enginemen, No. 4, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. J. Coulter, 649 Carlaw Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 173 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Chas. A. Dentelbeck, 23 Fulton Ave. Sec., Geo. H. Jones, 250 Monarch Park Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., A. Prentice, 372 Milverton Blvd. Sec., Chas. O'Donnell, 32 Enderby Road.

Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Robert McLaren, 160 Dovercourt Road. Sec., Jos. Fossey, 198 Westlake Ave.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 793, International Union of.—Pres., L. MacDonald, Labour Temple. Sec., G. Boynton, 10 Lipton Ave.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 152, International Union of.—Sec., F. Goold, 317 Sackville St.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 46, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 54, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. J. McDevitt, 890 Greenwood Ave.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21, International.—Pres., W. E. Hiltz, 329½ Clinton St. Sec., H. Perkins, 5, The Lindens, Bain Ave.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., H. Birkett, 183 Carlton St. Sec., J. Janson, 1112 Ossington Ave.

Tailors' Union, No. 132, Journeymen.—Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple.

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Toronto—Concluded

Transportation Employees' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.), Toronto.—Sec., J. A. Jeffery, 148 Hampton Ave.

Typographical Union, No. 91, International.—Pres., L. A. Lewis, 960 Logan Ave. Sec., Geo. Murray, 33 Richmond St. W.

Upholsterers' International Union No. 30.—Pres., W. Lamb, 67 Gates Ave. Sec., Chas. A. Smith, 19 Dagmar Ave.

Trenton

Locomotive Engineers, No. 837, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. Burden. Sec., P. J. Godin.

Machinists, No. 834, International Association of.—Pres., Jas. McKenzie. Sec., H. S. Langdon.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 280, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. J. Fritz, Hillier, Ont. Sec., Lester Puffer, Box 62, Consecon, Ont.

Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Riddell, Box 841.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 293, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. J. Quinn. Sec., J. F. Pelkey, Box 115.

Railway Carmen, No. 353, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Kennedy, Box 849. Sec., W. B. Barker.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers Express and Station Employees, No. 1371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Meyers. Sec., L. M. K. Salisbury.

Railway Enginemen, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. E. Cote, Box 113.

Tweed

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 192, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. White, Perth, Ont. Sec., Geo. Francis.

Walkerton

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2351, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Yaeck. Sec., Lorne Hergott, Box 168.

Walkerville

Fire Fighters, No. 264, International Association of.—Pres., E. Riberdy, Fire Hall. Sec., N. Riberdy, 620 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont.

Wallaceburg

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 70.—Pres., Alfred Crist. Sec., Hugh Greenwood.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 893, International Union of.—Pres., Jos. Christo. Sec., Stanley Whitmarsh.

Waterford

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1632, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Hugh McMartin, Box 470.

Waterloo

Garment Workers of America, No. 270, United.—Pres., Miss Kathlyn Beaupre, 22 Allen St. Sec., Miss Loretta Kieswetter, 76 William St.

Musicians, No. 544, American Federation of.—Pres., M. I. Erb, 66 Agnes St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Fred. A. Edmonds, 34 Willow St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Welland

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 32.—Pres., A. McManus. Sec., G. Tipney, Box 1337.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 969, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Mitchell, Maple Ave. Sec., W. A. Moore, Box 1111.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 274, United.—Pres., Mrs. Pearl Totten, 18 Patterson Ave. Sec., Miss Dorothy Meredith, Box 1902.
- Machinists, No. 131, International Association of.—Sec., W. H. Dekker, Box 54.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 26, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Schram, Wainfleet, Ont. Sec., E. Schram, Box 1256.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1858, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thos. J. Sibbett, Box 1301.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 472, International.—Pres., Frank Cockhead, Zimmers Lane. Sec., John Wood, 62 Oakland Ave.
- Musicians, No. 453, American Federation of.—Sec., M. Borgette, care of Ply Cord Co.
- Plumbers' and Steam Fitters, No. 595, United Association of.—Pres., Robert Edington. Sec., Geo. Schram.
- Railroad Employees, No. 85, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Miller, 86 Major St. Sec., J. Lockie, 63 Kennedy St.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 16, Order of (Covers Michigan Central System).—General Chairman, S. C. Flood, Bay City, Mich. Sec., J. H. Staley.

West Lorne

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1895, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles A. Brown. Sec., John A. MacColl, Box 769.

Whitby

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2175, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Gouldbourn, Port Whitby, Ont. Sec., G. Gillespie, Box 216.

Windsor

- Barbers' International Union, No. 451, Journeymen.—Pres., C. Penrose, 25 Pitt St. E. Sec., C. D. Stevenson, 25 Pitt St., E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 6.—Sec., Arthur Scaman, 324 Bridge Ave.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 347, International Association of.—Pres., Alexander Macdonald, 1060 Tuscarora St. Sec., Chas. Needham, 459 Lincoln Road.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 494, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Jeffery, 267 Lincoln Road. Sec., James M. O'Brien, Room 11, Medbury Block.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 23.—Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. G. McKeown, 173 Sandwich St., W. Sec., A. E. Fortune, 173 Sandwich St., W.
- Electrical Workers, No. 773, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Simpson, 247 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., G. Hope, 575 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Fire Fighters, No. 159, International Association of.—Sec., R. Skelding, No. 2 Fire Hall.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 190, United.—Pres., Mrs. Ida Walters, 339 Pierre Ave. Sec., Miss Emma Comartin, 130 Moy Ave.

Windsor—Concluded

- Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.—Sec., J. McKernan, 617 Gladstone Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 390, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Carter, 1224 Dufferin Place. Sec., G. W. Richardson, 132 Hall Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 421, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Archer, 315 Brant St. Sec., Samuel Carther, 1222 Dufferin Place.
- Machinists, No. 718, International Association of.—Sec., A. Fairbrother, 839 Sandwich St. E.
- Machinists, No. 799, International Association of.—Sec., John Bridgeman, 803 Pelissier St.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 456 Sheet.—Pres., E. M. Waddell, 75 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont. Sec., A. Bourne, 1398 Elsmere Ave.
- Musicians, No. 566, American Federation of.—Pres., Philip J. Tschirhart, 54 Elm Ave. Sec., W. J. Folland, 1205 Pelissier St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. M. Smith, 1009 Dougall Ave. Sec., Wm. Leaker, 517 Assumption St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 345, Operative.—Pres., Ed. Brazil, 493 Pelissier St. Sec., A. Williams, 335 Arthur St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 552, United Association of.—Pres., G. Conrick, 16 California Ave. Sandwich, Ont. Sec., J. H. Hart, 316 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., R. E. Sylvester. Sec., Charles E. Pegley.
- Railroad Employees, No. 191, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. J. O'Reilly, 126 Elm Ave. Sec., Mrs. W. Mailloux, 475 Dougall Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 185, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. Winns, 146 Turner Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 316, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Jewell, 1068 Howard Ave. Sec., C. A. DeCou, 84 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, No. 196, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Lamberton, 713 Giles Blvd. Sec., Thos. Mitcheson, 110 Detroit St., Sandwich, Ont.
- Railway Employees, No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Geo. Bennett, 122 Cameron Ave. Sec., W. O'Hara, 1539 London St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1362, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. C. Lowther, 1019 Pelissier St. Sec., Wm. Rowe, 206 Cameron St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 494, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. W. Canatsy, 926 Pelissier Ave. Sec., Harry Stephens, 813 Albert St.
- Stage Employees, No. 580, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Harold V. Massey, 222 Chatham St., W. Sec., Wm. D. Hawthorn, 423 Windsor Ave.
- Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.—Sec., C. J. Moss, 159 Curry Ave.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 871, International Union of.—Sec., Jos. Pineau, 134 Oak Ave.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184.—Sec., J. J. Lonnee, 144 Crawford Ave.
- Tailors' Union, No. 114, Journeymen.—Sec., Tom Rogan, 937 Sandwich St.
- Typographical Union, No. 553, International.—Pres., G. Rose, Victoria Manor Apts., Sandwich, Ont. Sec., A. F. Johnston, 129 Curry Ave.

ONTARIO—*Concluded***Wingham**

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 492, International.—Pres., Chas. Newman. Sec., Alex. Robertson, Box 297.

Woodstock

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 22.—Pres., Jas. D. Hill, 33 Oxford St. Sec., Fred Adams, 501 Grace St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2184, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. McGugan, 205 Simcoe St.

Fire Fighters, No. 10, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., W. J. Bryce, 23 Light St. Sec., E. McJannett, 325 Simcoe St.

Woodstock—*Concluded*

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249, International.—Pres., Wm. Larmour, 515 Grace St. Sec., Wm. J. Houston, 124 Delatre St.

Musicians, No. 170, American Federation of.—Sec., Geo. Lightbody, 327 Simcoe St.

Railroad Employees, No. 158, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Phelps, James St. Sec., R. S. Hutchison, 60 Dover St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 37, Canadian Association of.—Pres., F. A. Ferguson, 69 Dover St. Sec., R. E. Arnup, 93 Wilson St.

Typographical Union, No. 317, International.—Pres., C. W. Slater, care of Sentinel-Review. Sec., Harry V. Mitchell, 312 Main St.

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Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 194, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Allen, Deloraine, Man. Sec., H. Robb, Waskada, Man.

Brandon

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 321, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Pugh, 426 Dennis St. Sec., W. R. Webb, 260 Franklin St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres.—Sec., George Hockley, 815 Lorne Ave. E.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2082, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Norman, 249-1st St. Sec., A. A. Morrison, 550-11th St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 69 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., A. Reid, 619 Lorne Ave. Sec., P. Baker, 1108-1st St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., A. Veale, 733-11th St. Sec., S. C. Berridge, 408 Dennis St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 10, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. D. Mitchell, 659-9th St. Sec., W. Johns, 804-10th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 818, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John Runciman, No. 8 Crawford Block. Sec., Thos. Douglas, 107 Louise Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 667, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. A. Preston, 131 Louise Ave. Sec., S. H. Godley, 215 Fifth St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 464, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Corley, 219 Rideau St. Sec., E. H. Westbury, 209 Rosser Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 788, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. White, 552-2nd St. Sec., H. G. Haggquist, 366 Dennis St.

Machinists, No. 574, International Association of.—Pres., Joe Hill, 515 Percy St. Sec., W. L. Powers, 244 Fourth St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 62, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Shaw, 451 Frederick St. Sec., W. F. Dark, No. 2 Brae Mar Block, 5th St.

Musicians, No. 501, American Federation of.—Pres., A. J. Doke, 447-12th St. Sec., Fred. C. Cox, c/o Cox Printing Co.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 127, Operative.—Sec., Samuel Gilder, 330 Percy St.

Brandon—*Concluded*

Railroad Employees, No. 49, Canadian Brotherhood of. Sec., L. J. Minions, 303 2nd St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. W. Balmer, 155 2nd St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 855, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. S. Way, 645 14th St. Sec., William P. Kearns, 559 Frederick St.

Railway Carmen, No. 339, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Kinnear, 328 Frederick St. Sec., Chas. B. Harrold, 433 Russell St.

Railway Carmen, No. 528, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Henry, 344 Park St. Sec., Edw. J. Geddes, 22 Victoria Block.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1113, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Tackaberry, 132 14th St. Sec., W. Stone, 521 Sutherland Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 464, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. F. Cooke, 242 16th St. Sec., C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St.

Railway Conductors, No. 605, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Geo. Wrye. Sec., L. E. Ostrander, 237 Twelfth St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 650, International Union of.—Pres., Geo. Goodwin, General Hospital. Sec., George Rawson, 437 9th St.

Typographical Union, No. 700, International.—Pres., E. McKinstry, c/o Sun Pub. Co. Sec., O. D. Stitt, 230 3rd St.

Dauphin

Locomotive Engineers, No. 737, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. Thompson, 120 5th Ave. S.W. Sec., Thos. Caley, Box 554.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 661, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Syme, 6th Ave. S.W. Sec., John M. Bateman, Box 63.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 379, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Bawdon Sec., Fred. Baggett.

Railroad Employees, No. 45, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Douglas Kitney, Box 594. Sec., H. W. Platts, Box 548.

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 43, Order of (Covers Canadian National Railway Lines West of Fort William).—Gen. Chairman, W. H. Phillips, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer.

MANITOBA—Continued**Dauphin—Concluded**

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. G. Edwards, Box 126. Sec., Wm. McClellan, Box 461.
- Railway Carmen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Adam Stark. Sec., Henry F. Cox.
- Railway Conductors, No. 512, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. J. McRae. Sec., J. J. Porter, Box 8.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 8, Canadian Association of.—Sec., N. Parson, Box 498.

Elm Grove

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 322, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., N. S. Draper.

Foxwarren

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 197, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. Smith, Springside, Sask. Sec., H. Lazenby.

Kenville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 196, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., William Crabb, Benito, Man. Sec., H. J. Mortimer.

Miami

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 365, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Wright, Rosebank, Man. Sec., H. Leathers.

Minnedosa

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. G. Smith, Box 84. Sec., Henry Inman, Box 367.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 840, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. G. Wilson. Sec., R. J. Preston.

Molson

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 238, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Hirst, Kenora, Ont. Sec., H. Bennington.

Neepawa

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 370, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Mackin. Sec., A. C. Merriman.

Portage la Prairie

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., G. R. Shaver. Sec., Eric Smith.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 264, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Stuckey. Sec., C. Preston, Box 195.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 145, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Langridge, Box 78.
- Railroad Employees, No. 174, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. H. Whitwood, Box 644.

Rivers

- Railroad Employees, No. 105, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. A. Ireland.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1382, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Gregory. Sec., Richard Einhorn.

Selkirk

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.—Sec., L. Trillenberg, General Delivery.
- Manitoba Provincial Sanitarium Attendants' Federal Union No. 71 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., J. C. Grant, Box 653.

Souris

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Robert Knowles. Sec., Geo. McClelland.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 789, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Smith. Sec., F. Wiles.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 174, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Macdonnell. Sec., J. Bridle.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 722, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Mayne. Sec., M. McKellar.
- Railway Conductors No. 612, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. H. Stokes. Sec., J. S. E. Brown.

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- Locomotive Engineers, No. 816, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. S. Holtby. Sec., T. Ross Currie.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Fay. Sec., W. C. Ferguson.
- Machinists, No. 484, International Association of.—Pres., Gerald Tuck, 357 Hargrave St. Sec., A. Smith, 100 British Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 408, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Hanson. Sec., P. Esselmont, Box 211.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 872, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. O. Miner. Sec., E. Vincent, 18 Melrose St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Irvine, 300 Victor St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. N. Urquhart, 737 Pine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg

- Actors' Union of Canada, Hebrew (C. F. of L.).—Pres., H. Weissman, 333 Alfred Ave. Sec., S. Itzkovitz, 263 Pritchard Ave.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 565, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Smith, 605 Maryland St. Sec., Arthur Hepworth, 199 Balmoral St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 147 (Railroad), International Brotherhood of.—Sec., B. Haigh, 1530 Alexander Ave.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 126, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sam Preece, St. Vital, Man. Sec., A. B. Page, Hulton, Man.
- Bookbinders, No. 160, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. F. Horwood, Box 1775.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., T. J. Williams, Labour Temple. Sec., Walter Owens, Labour Temple.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 82, International Association of.—Pres., A. Young, Labour Temple. Sec., H. Somerville, Suite 24, Bijou Block.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 343, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Leslie, 98 Noble Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. Chippendale, 732 Spruce St.

MANITOBA—Continued

Winnipeg—Continued

Civic Employees' Federation of Winnipeg (Independent).—Pres., T. McGregor, 289 Chalmers Ave. Sec., H. Bailey, 606 Broadway Ave.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 7, Brotherhood of. Pres., W. J. Shore, 355 Elgin Ave. Sec., W. J. Mulroney, 759 Mulvey Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 435, International Brotherhood.—Pres., F. MacIntosh, 682 McAdam Ave. Sec., J. L. McBride, 165 James St.

Electrical Workers, No. 1037, International Brotherhood.—Pres., Geo. Cameron, 479 Lipton St. Sec., C. Mountain, 165 James St.

Federal Labour Union No. 17733 (A. F. of L.).—Pres., W. Matheson, 124 Lawndale Ave. Sec., Leslie Morris, 319 Bannerman Ave.

Fur Workers' Union, No. 91, International.—Pres., H. Stove, 523½ Selkirk Ave. Sec., C. Delmarque, 34 Deschambault St.

Garment Workers of America, No. 35, United.—Pres., B. H. Hunt, 382 Ethelbert St. Sec., Miss Annie J. MacRae, 877 William Ave.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.—Sec., P. Sender, 361 Dufferin Ave.

Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg (Independent).—Sec., W. E. Burnett, 770 Sherbrooke St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 592 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., William Cowland, 182 Hargrave St. Sec., David Lister, Suite 20, Victoria Court, William Ave.

Letter Carriers, No. 7, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. J. Goslin, 390 Brooklyn St., St. James. Sec., Ernest E. O'Connell, 235 Thompson St., Weston.

Lithographers of America, No. 31, Amalgamated.—Pres., John Kelly, 49 Edgerton Road, St. Vital. Sec., R. Anderson, 5 Shipman Court.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. V. Turner, 92 Chestnut St. Sec., Geo. Feaveryear, 1147 Ingersoll St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 533, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, G. H. Bradshaw, 351 Bartlett Ave. Sec., R. F. Mathieson, 642 Walker Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dawes, 375 Luxton Ave. Sec., R. H. Hutchison, 223 Lansdowne Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 597, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Cook, 618 Warsaw St. Sec., G. C. Calder, 467 Brandon Ave.

Machinists, No. 189, International Association of.—Pres., Thos. Rigby, 612 Mulvey Ave. Sec., F. B. Pratt, 264 Beverley St.

Machinists, No. 122, International Association of.—Pres., Geo. E. Wright, 11 Elvira Court. Sec., Geo. Leach, 1622 Ross Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 207, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. P. McIveen, 1114 Summerville Ave. Sec., Wm. Cooper, 577 Dufferin Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 323, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Wilson, 340 Rosedale Ave. Sec., W. F. Herr, 608 Garwood Ave.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174, International.—Pres., W. Kinsman, 1623 Elgin Ave. Sec., John Ferguson, 548 Aikens St.

Musicians, No. 190, American Federation of.—Pres., R. T. Longley, 618 Spence St. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 547 Furby St.

Winnipeg—Continued

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 739, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. W. Fish, 114 Perth Ave., W. Kildonan, Man.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., W. Frost, Labour Temple. Sec., Chas. Robertson, 625 Toronto St.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 37, International.—Pres., John Guilar, Box 2225. Sec., Stanley W. Siver, Box 2225.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 334, Operative.—Pres., R. H. Kameen, 65 Guay Ave., St. Vital. Sec., James J. Scott, 46 Sadler Ave., St. Vital.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 479, United Association of (Railway Pipe Fitters and Helpers).—Pres., H. Laurie, Labour Temple. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 254, United Association of.—Sec., Robt. C. Neill, 92 Juno St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., W. G. Browning, Post Office.

Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 5, Dominion.—Pres., Geo. Bennett, 208 Lorne Ave. Sec., F. E. Harris, 64 McDonald Ave.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 35, (Web) International.—Pres., Wm. Mackie, 510 Bowman Ave. East Kildonan. Sec., Wm. H. Bartley, 652 Banning St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 87, International.—Pres., W. P. Larsen, 706 E. Kildonan Road, East Kildonan. Sec., C. B. Woollard, Box 2097.

Railroad Employees, No. 120, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Hughes, 188 Burren Ave., West Kildonan. Sec., Frederick Lea, 279 Beaverbrook St.

Railroad Employees, No. 66, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. T. Campbell, 123 Donald St. Sec., Oscar C. Sambrechts, 823 Ingersoll St.

Railroad Employees, No. 78, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. G. Leaber, Kirkfield Park, St. Charles, Man. Sec., A. Lydiard, 308 McIntyre Block.

Railroad Employees, No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles E. Johnson, 795 Main St. Sec., Richard M. Barbour, 795 Main St.

Railroad Employees, No. 67, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Robson, 4 Lavinia Court. Sec., H. L. Scarth, Suite 7, 485 Sherbrooke St.

Railroad Employees, No. 142, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. McGregor, 289 Chalmers Ave. Sec., A. Munro, 194 Kennedy St.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Foster, 116 Vivian Ave., St. Vital, Man. Sec., W. G. Guthrie, 463 Brandon Ave.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. P. Acton, 673 Victor St. Sec., A. McMorland, 1581 Alexander Ave.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 691, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Hansford, 108 Hull Ave. Sec., C. S. Barton, Suite 15, Morley Apts.

Railway Carmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. Foster, 1358 Ross Ave. Sec., A. T. Woolston, 851 Nassau St.

Railway Carmen, No. 35, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Campbell, 1115 Alexandra Ave. Sec., J. McCammon, 2168 Gallagher Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Jamieson, Orris Block, Sherbrooke St. Sec., S. Parbery, 1430 Elgin Ave.

MANITOBA—Concluded

Winnipeg—Continued

- Railway Conductors, No. 47, Order of.—Sec., T. F. Glenwright, 643 McDermot Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 604, Order of.—Chief Conductor, H. R. Hemphill, Suite No. 1, 89 Notre Dame Ave. E. Sec., T. J. Vincent, 695 Mulvey Ave.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 613, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Hamilton, 524 Riverton Ave. Sec., John J. Ratcliffe, 50 Pearl St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1326 (C.N.R.) Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Dawson, 392 Brandon Ave. Sec., Wm. Hunter, 390 Brandon Ave.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 629, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. L. Pauley, 555 Castle Ave., Elmwood. Sec., S. W. Houston, care of 1623 Ross Ave.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1487, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. B. Bellingham, 811 Moncton Ave. Sec., W. Macauley, 628 Beresford Ave.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., M. J. Lizette, 192 Eugenie St., Norwood, Man. Sec., T. H. Cheadle, 402 Bannatyne Ave.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., A. Hunt, 177 Johnson Ave. Sec., T. J. Kneebone, 255 Clare Ave.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 16, Canadian Association of.—Sec., John S. Crerar, 469 Gertrude Ave.

Winnipeg—Concluded

- Stage Employees, No. 63, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., A. Junor, 1030 Ingersoll St. Sec., Frank Whitten, 486 William Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 299, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Walter J. Harris, 189 Bertrand St. Sec., John M. Taylor, Box 2143.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 895, International Union of.—Sec., E. Foster, Carlow Ave., Fort Rouge.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 59, International.—Pres., J. D. Christie, 682 Agnes St. Sec., J. A. Foster, Box 1842.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., James Forbes, Suite 3, Sheffield Court, Church Ave. Sec., James Lockie, Box 1911.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 63.—Pres., Perry Norvell, Suite 2, Waller Block, Norwood, Man. Sec., A. J. Young, 509 Warsaw Ave.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablen and Helpers (Milk Wagon Drivers and Chauffeurs), No. 119, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. King, 368 Spence St. Sec., R. Glen, 165 James St.
- Telephone Workers, No. 1, Independent Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Beale, 714 Goulding St. Sec., J. A. C. McVagh, 821 Ashburn St.
- Typographical Union, No. 191, International.—Pres., George W. Howard, Box 2024. Sec., W. B. Lowe, Box 2024.
- Water Works Operators (Independent).—Pres., A. Hughes, 1221 Alexander Ave. Sec., R. Smith, 741 Alverstone St.

SASKATCHEWAN

Biggar

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. A. Young. Sec., E. C. Reynolds, Box 144.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 831, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. S. Dickson. Sec., P. Hamel.
- Railroad Employees, No. 151, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Madden. Sec., A. S. Nicholas.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 581, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. McIntyre. Sec., J. Kranz.
- Railway Carmen, No. 197, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Paul Skutin. Sec., A. W. Skinner.
- Railway Conductors, No. 675, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. Lukken. Sec., O. I. Croonquist, Box 161.

Calder

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 349, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Trueman, Wroxton, Sask. Sec., W. Heaps.

Estevan

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1943, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thomas Dixon, Box 358.

Gravelbourg

- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 67 (Canadian Government Telegraphs Division).—Pres., J. Colmer, Box 755, Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., J. A. Hamelin.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 596, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. R. Peters, Mazenod, Sask. Sec., L. C. McKenzie, Box 98.

Humboldt

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 900, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, T. R. Kidd, General Delivery. Sec., C. Sands, General Delivery.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 844, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. E. Lee. Sec., D. J. Munroe, Box 101.
- Railway Carmen, No. 437, Brotherhood of.—Pres., I. Proctor. Sec., W. W. Crannage, Box 460.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 10, Canadian Association of.—Sec., E. A. Rhodes, Box 38.

Kamsack

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 852, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. T. Gunderson. Sec., R. C. Dickson.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1442, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Clarke. Sec., W. Kennedy.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 9, Canadian Association of.—Pres., John G. McLaren. Sec., S. Risa, Box 152.

Melfort

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 220, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Polowy. Sec., J. R. Conyers.

Melville

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 764, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. P. Hayes. Sec., E. A. Fiddy, Box 553.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 580, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Sadusky. Sec., S. L. Warner, Box 57.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Melville—Concluded

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 169, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. A. Scott. Sec., Tom Carlton.
- Railroad Employees, No. 61, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. A. Wilson. Sec., A. G. Carter.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 805, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. P. Duggan. Sec., A. B. Burgman.
- Railway Carmen, No. 450, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Popp. Sec., A. W. Goundry.
- Railway Conductors, No. 541, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. E. Kemp. Sec., W. J. Elliott, Box 578.

Moose Jaw

- Barbers' International Union, No. 589, Journeymen.—Pres., T. Vanstone, 20 River St. W. Sec., A. E. B. LeBlanc, Gem Barber Shop.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 478, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Henry Gibbs, 1086 Willow Ave. Sec., A. J. Riches, 711 Athabasca St., W.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres. J. A. Morris, Ominica St., E. Sec., E. Grigg, 1165-5th Ave. N.E.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 619, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Richardson, 959 Caribou St. W. Sec., Thomas Wright, 1005 Athabasca St. E.
- Civic Employees' Federal Union, No. 9 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., J. H. Leach, 835-5th Ave., N.E. Sec., E. Harsenig, 1109 Athabasca, St. E.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., G. R. Fish, Post Office.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. E. Walters, 978 Ross St. Sec., W. C. Wills, 460 Stadacona St. E.
- Electrical Workers, No. 802, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. B. Ridgeway, 759 Athabasca St. E. Sec., Henry Murphy, 361 Main St. N.
- Fire Fighters, No. 151, International Association of.—Pres., Peter Mitchell, Central Fire Hall. Sec., William Donald, Central Fire Hall.
- Letter Carriers, No. 34, Federated Association of.—Pres., Horace Horton, 844 Hochelaga St., E. Sec., Gerald Walsh, 1308 Redland St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 510, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, D. A. Fraser, 463 Stadacona St. West. Sec., W. A. Cooper, 246 High St. West.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 521, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Fowler, 227 Home St. W. Sec., A. Cann, Box 548.
- Machinists, No. 639, International Association of.—Pres., J. Hart, 153 Riverside St. Sec., Wm. Keay, 141 Fairford St. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 127, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. Butler, 1143 Alder Ave. Sec., Wm. G. McAndrew, 180 Iroquois St. W.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 431, Sheet.—Pres., Albert Redman, 54 Hall St. E. Sec., R. H. Servis, 1081 Willow Ave.
- Musicians, No. 474, American Federation of.—Pres., Cyril Hampshire, 1054 1st Ave. N.W. Sec., Geo. Dewey, 1318 Connaught Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 548, United Association of.—Sec., W. Henderson, 18 Forest Block.
- Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, No. 7, Dominion.—Pres., Jas. Burchill, 249 Fairford St. W. Sec., C. W. Hinds, 112 Iroquois St. W.

Moose Jaw—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 34, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Ursell, 233 Lillooet St. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St. E.
- Railway Carmen, No. 204, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Dixon, 934 Coteau St., Sec., J. Young, 934 Lillooet St., W.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 614, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., T. Arrowsmith, Iroquois St. E. Sec., C. Franklin, 1350 Algoma Ave.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., A. A. LeClaire. Sec., Geo. Tomlinson, 1136-5th Ave., N.E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 665, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Mose, 221 Riverside St., South Hill. Sec., S. Morgan, 725 8th Ave. N.W.
- Railway Conductors, No. 393, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. L. McIntosh, 438 Ominica St., W. Sec., J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St. W.
- Stage Employees, No. 406, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres. E. T. Clarke, 535 Ominica St. E. Sec., Chas. H. James, Box 747.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 2, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. Larson, Box 774. Sec. S. Gutheridge, 913 Caribou St., W.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 88.—Pres., T. M. Macafee, 1014 Fourth Ave. S.W. Sec., W. Goetting, 1052 Willow Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 627, International.—Pres., Wm. McCullough, 802 Stadacona St. E. Sec., Leonard A. Bailey, 1104 Stadacona St. W.

North Battleford

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 716, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. R. Dobson, Edward St. Sec., James E. Ross, Box 400.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 697, Brotherhood of.—Pres. J. B. Girvan, General Delivery. Sec., E. Nelson, Box 843.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 485, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bowes, Bresaylor, Sask. Sec., Geo. E. Holliday.
- Railroad Employees, No. 64, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Sargeant. Sec., T. C. Howard, Box 403.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 751, Brotherhood of.—Pres. A. B. Christy. Sec., J. D. Nichol, Box 17.
- Railway Conductors, No. 495, Order of.—Chief Conductor, N. H. Strong. Sec., W. E. Evans, Box 8.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 15, Canadian Association of.—Pres., H. C. Meszger, Vermilion, Alta. Sec., E. Coppock.

Phippen

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 304, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Goddard, Wilkie, Sask. Sec., Bert Drant.

Prince Albert

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., J. W. Norman, Box 14.
- Letter Carriers, No. 46, Federated Association of.—Pres., H. Jacobs, 835 14th St. W. Sec., A. C. Taylor, 10th St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 332, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. H. Lewis. Sec., W. H. Chapman, 549 19th St. E.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Prince Albert—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 784, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Warrick. Sec. E. Edwards, 536 19th St. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 261, United Brotherhood of.—Pres. T. J. Tolley, 302 15th St. W. Sec., G. Brown, 551 12th St. E.
- Musicians, No. 221, American Federation of.—Pres., J. Atkinson, 543 River St. E. Sec., L. Walker, Avenue Hotel.
- Railroad Employees No. 57, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. L. Cross, 337 9th St. E.
- Railroad Trainman, No. 870, Brotherhood of.—Pres. H. R. Corbin, 122 10th St., E. Sec., W. G. Lindsay, 341 9th St. E.
- Railway Carmen, No. 551, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Brydon, 1919 Central Ave. Sec., D. G. Grief, 2309 3rd Ave. E.
- Railway Conductors, No. 665, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. G. MacPhee, 148 21st St., E. Sec. W. P. Winter, 2319 1st Ave. W.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 19, Canadian Association of.—Pres., L. W. P. Copeland, 14th St., W. Sec. S. R. Marland.
- Stage Employees, No. 496, International Alliance of.—Theatrical.—Pres. G. Berket, 456 13th St. E. Sec. J. G. Owens, 35 28th St. E.
- Typographical Union, No. 705, International.—Pres., N. Newbatt, c/o Herald Office. Sec., J. Gilmour, Box 124.

Radville

- Railway Enginemen, No. 22, Canadian Association of.—Pres., M. J. Mulvihill, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., T. B. Clemes, Box 96.

Regina

- Barbers' International Union, No. 713, Journeymen.—Pres., E. Parker, Rex Barber Shop. Sec., C. G. Hodges, 1938 Halifax St.
- Bookbinders, No. 205, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Perry, 808 16th Ave. Sec., D. C. Reid, 2526 Broder St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1—Sec., G. Alley, 2164 Reynolds St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 359, International Brotherhood of.—Pres. Roy McRae, 921 Haultain St. Sec., Harry Matthews, P.O. North Annex.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 532, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John MacLean, 1272 Retallack St. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 1029 Rae St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1867, United Brotherhood of.—Pres. Ralph Heseltine, 3223 Riverside St., Sec., Wm. Haldenby, General Delivery.
- Carpenters Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., J. W. Taylor, 1025 Atkinson St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. Taylor Smith, Post Office Staff. Sec. R. G. E. Bundy, 965 Argyle St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 9, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. R. Howatt, 2738 Victoria Ave. Sec. J. Fisher, 1842 Albert St.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., F. A. Metcalfe, 2103 Scarth St.
- Electrical Workers' Union, Regina, (Independent).—Pres., F. B. Capstick, Sun Electric Co. Sec., W. J. Willis, 1047 Retallack St.

Regina—Continued

- Fire Fighters, No. 181, International Association of.—Pres., E. W. Eastman, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., C. G. Marshall, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 896, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, William B. Turner, 759 King St. Sec., W. Armstrong, 3515 5th Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 828, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. H. Jenkins, 1304 Retallack St. Sec., R. P. Shier, 2071 Retallack St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 746, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. L. McKercher, 1037 Garnet St. Sec., J. Shooter, 1054 Rae St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 696, Brotherhood of.—Pres. F. G. Forrest, Retallack St. Sec., O. E. Hobson, C.P.R. Shops.
- Machinists, No. 326, International Association of.—Pres. J. McIntyre, 2071 Angus St. Sec., H. Eastwood, 929 Rae St., N.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop labourers No. 156, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Craig, Avonhurst, Sask. Sec., A. E. Pearce, 15th Ave. and Pasqua St.
- Musicians, No. 446, American Federation of.—Pres., H. H. Barnes, 1952 Hamilton St. Sec., Harry Brooks, 2310 Angus St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Cocks, Trades Hall. Sec., Wm. Clough, Trades Hall.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 393, Operative.—Pres., J. Biddle, 1003 Wascana St. Sec., E. Chellingworth, 953 Retallack St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 179, United Association of.—Pres., C. Hollscher 1884 Rae St. Sec., Melvin A. Rowe, 820 Cameron St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 75, International.—Pres., J. W. Rump, 1912 Atkinson St. Sec., H. M. Williams, Box 352.
- Railroad Employees, No. 43, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Hendry, 2141 Broder St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 929, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. Coutts, 1032 Montague St. Sec., R. C. Snelgrove, 2236 Osler St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 253, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Milton, North Regina, Sask. Sec., L. McArthur, 717 Argyle St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 345, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Robt. Southard, Suite B, Carman Apts.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 35, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. C. Chamberlain, 861 Elliott St. Sec., C. Whittett, Box 113.
- Railway Conductors, No. 159, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. L. Lamb, 698 Queen St. Sec., W. Rollo, 1124 Athol St.
- Railway Employees, No. 588, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., F. W. Thomas, 730 Retallack St. Sec., R. Baldwin, 872 Robinson St.
- Stage Employees, No. 295, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. D. Watson, Rose Lodge, Rose St. Sec., J. R. Hartree, 1323 King St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 1, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. V. Vincent, 1547 Princess St. Sec., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 116, International.—Pres., R. F. Stone, c/o Leader Publishing Co. Sec., W. J. Napier, c/o Daily Post.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Regina—Concluded

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Andrew B. Nelson, 1121 Winnipeg St.
 Typographical Union, No. 657, International.—Pres., Geo. Wm. Crabtree, 3521 Fifth Ave. Sec., A. E. Humphries, 2038 Osler St.

Rocanville

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 133, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Matthews, Welwyn, Sask. Sec., M. P. Bennett, Welwyn, Sask.

Saskatoon

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 600, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Scarfe, 210 27th St. Sec., Joseph Edgeley, 439 Ave. R.
 Bookbinders, No. 85, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Etheridge, 224 2nd Ave. N. Sec., M. L. Hadesbeck, 605 Temperance St.
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., Wm. Jones, Box 31, Nutana. Sec., Wm. H. Dickinson, 615 28th St.
 Carpenters Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., Thos. Hollett, 1014 14th St., Nutana. Sec., Harold Draper, Box 80, Nutana.
 Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1390, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Williamson, 1117 Avenue F. North.
 Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 2, Saskatchewan (T. and L. C.).—Pres. J. M. Hill, 210 19th St. E. Sec., H. E. Etheridge, Box 331.
 Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., H. W. Woolhouse, 810 7th Ave. Sec., W. H. Smith, Box 1017.
 Dominion Express Employees, No. 16, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. J. Cooney, Dominion Express Co. Sec., W. J. Donlon, Dominion Express Co.
 Electrical Workers, Saskatoon (Independent).—Pres., Walter Wallace, 409 Main St., Nutana. Sec. John Kemp, 1508 Ave. C. North.
 Fire Fighters, No. 80, International Association of.—Pres., Thomas Kay, 315 Main St., Nutana. Sec., A. Feather, No. 2 Fire Hall.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 715, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Jas. Mullins, 419 Ave. F. South. Sec., R. D. McRae, 809 Ave. A. North.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Campbell, Bell Block. Sec., H. W. Goodall, 411 Ave. D South.
 Machinists, No. 534, International Association of.—Pres., W. R. Innes, 416 25th St. W. Sec., J. Buby, Box 377, Sutherland, Sask.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 318, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Bruce, 726 Ave. J. South.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 114, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Lee, Box 237, Watrous, Sask. Sec., A. S. Boulding, General Delivery.
 Metal Workers' International Association, No. 758, Sheet.—Pres., A. J. Pike, 335 Main St. Sec., A. C. Griffiths, 303 29th St.
 Musicians, No. 553, American Federation of.—Pres., L. E. Blanchard, 1221 Aird St. Sec., H. C. Sagar, Box 769.
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 442, Operative.—Pres., A. Roberts. Sec., A. R. Cooper, 904 Ave. I. North.

Saskatoon—Concluded

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 264, United Association of.—Pres., J. H. Tullock, 1119 Ave. H. North. Sec., G. Asquith, 518 Ave. F. South.
 Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 206, International.—Pres., M. H. Cheetham, Box 1031. Sec., Fred Reynolds, Box 1031.
 Railroad Employees, No. 168, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Brown, 518 Ave. G. North. Sec., A. A. Burman, Elele Block.
 Railroad Employees, No. 44, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Oates, 904 22nd St. Sec., Charles Haigh, Box 840.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 783, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. A. Purves, 107 9th St. Sec., J. I. Nichol, 125 9th St.
 Railway Carmen, No. 1447, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Brannan, 421 Ave. D. South. Sec., P. Cutts, 711 King St.
 Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1180, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. S. Hurling, 224 Ave. O. South. Sec., G. S. Swansborough, 818 McMillan Ave.
 Railway Conductors, No. 595, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. L. Byers, 400 Ave. E. South. Sec., James McMahon, Box 460.
 Railway Employees of America, No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Wm. H. Moore, 1503 Ave. E. North. Sec., F. W. Johnson, 218 Ave. G. North.
 Railway Enginemen, No. 20, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. V. Manning, Barry Hotel. Sec., W. F. Brown, 202 7th St.
 Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., A. G. Gronow, 824 10th St. Sec., W. S. Robertson, 1316 Ave. G. North.
 Stage Employees, No. 300, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., J. Hatton, 621 Ave. J. South. Sec., Wm. A. Bunn, 1019 Ave. J. South.
 Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Wm. Todd, McKague Block, 3rd Ave.
 Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 233.—Pres., Norman Robuck, 712 Ave. I. South. Sec., D. J. Evans, 509 Ave. I. South.
 Typographical Union, No. 663, International.—Pres., R. S. Garrett, 111 Ave. I. South. Sec., R. J. Moore, 111 Ave. I. South.

Sintaluta

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 250, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Armstrong, 1871 Robinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Mitchell, Box 129.

Sutherland

Locomotive Engineers, No. 793, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. T. English. Sec., L. Williams.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 778, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dwyer. Sec., W. H. Scott.
 Machinists, No. 598, International Association of.—Sec., W. H. Pitt, Box 375.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Patterson. Sec., A. J. Lang.
 Railway Carmen, No. 147, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Garrett. Sec., E. Milner.
 Railway Conductors, No. 587, Order of.—Chief Conductor, D. M. Campbell. Sec., F. E. Wootton, Box 228.

SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded**Swift Current**

- Musicians, No. 651, American Federation of.—Pres., Frank Morris. Sec., D. C. Hebb, Box 242.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 953, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Reid, General Delivery. Sec., R. Hamer, General Delivery.
- Typographical Union, No. 726, International.—Pres., A. G. Carey. Sec., M. Hutchinson.

Unity

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1875, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. S. Smith, Artland, Sask. Sec., Wm. Brown, Box 367.

Vonda

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 350, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Hugh McCarnie, Mennon, Sask. Sec., D. Blackburn.

Watrous

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1636, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. M. Wilson.

Watrous—Concluded

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 418, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Earwaker, 12043-109th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. Y. Gillies, 302 Robert St., Victoria, B.C.
- Railroad Employees, No. 133, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. White. Sec., Jas. McAndrew.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1384, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Halvoeson. Sec., Norman L. Stroud.

Weyburn

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 171, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Edw. Patience.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1486, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Blackwell. Sec., A. A. Jones.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 4, Saskatchewan, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Brich. Sec., Wm. Stoughton.

Yorkton

- Railroad Employees, No. 205, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Rippel. Sec., J. G. Goodman.

ALBERTA**Aerial**

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4635, United.—Pres., Frank Strecker. Sec., Wm. Semenuk.

Airdrie

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 193, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Massey, c/o B. & B. Dept., C.P.R., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. Gammon, Box 169.

Alberta Beach

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 486, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Paige, Onoway, Alta. Sec., J. Almond.

Alexo

- Mine Workers of America, No. 123, United.—Sec., J. Baxter.

Bellevue

- Mine Workers of America, No. 431, United.—Pres., David Morris. Sec., John Brooks.

Big Valley

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 878, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. T. Turner. Sec., L. H. McMillin.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 849, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. H. McMillan. Sec., J. P. Paul.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 256, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dewar, Box 37. Sec., Donald K. McLay, Box 141.
- Miners' Federation, No. 2, Edmonton and District (C. F. of L.).—Pres., Isidore Kehl. Sec., John MacPherson.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 773, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. L. Ozment. Sec., W. F. Wendt.
- Railway Conductors, No. 129, Order of.—Chief Conductor, P. J. McCorkell. Sec., Frank Ford.

Blackstone

- Mine Workers of America, No. 489, United.—Pres., N. Pirano. Sec., E. Polo, Foothills, Alta.

Blairmore

- Mine Workers of America, No. 5004, United.—Sec., Wm. Patterson.

Brûlé

- Mine Workers, of America, No. 1054, United.—Pres., Chas. Burrows. Sec., J. A. McLellan.

Cadomin

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4981, United.—Pres., J. Challenger. Sec., J. Calvin.

Calgary

- Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110, Industrial Workers of the World, Calgary Branch.—Sec., A. Larson, 216-9th Ave., E.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 230, Journeymen.—Pres., Geo. E. Dumbeck, 239-7th Ave., W. Sec., H. V. Grainger, 124 8th Ave. W.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 585, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Barnecut, 1218 Sifton Blvd.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 392, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Allan, 932 3rd Ave. N.W. Sec., Thos. Whitehead, 257 22nd Ave. N.W.
- Bookbinders, No. 211, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Thomas, 14 Hatfield Court. Sec., Wm. Morrison, 530 6th Ave. W.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 124 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—Pres., J. Pinel, 1408-10th Ave., E. Sec., J. Catterall, 1025-18th Ave., E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., James Galloway, 909-21st Ave., N.W. Sec., John Stalker, Box 1873.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 126, International Association of.—Pres., Geo. McDonald, 6 Graham Block. Sec., Jas. E. Worsley, 1006 18th Ave. E.

ALBERTA—Continued

Calgary—Continued

- Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., E. Moore, 1116 Gladstone Ave., N.W. Sec., Wm. Hinchelwood, 441 21st Ave. N.W.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., W. S. Clarke, 111-15th St., N.W. Sec., Thomas Vickers, 2328-7th Ave., N.W.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1779, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Kraft, 816-3rd Ave., N.W. Sec., Geo. McDougall, 229-11th Ave., E.
- City Hall Staff Association, No. 38 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., J. W. Jenkinson, 1609 32nd Ave. S.W. Sec., E. A. Hookway, 205 15th St., N.W.
- City Hospital Employees' Association, No. 8 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., E. H. Starr, 325 32nd Ave., N.E. Sec., F. Taylor, 114 17th Ave., N.E.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 1, Brotherhood of.—Pres., K. H. Newinger, 509 11th Ave., E. Sec., A. L. Jordan, 402 Second Ave. N.E.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., R. C. Heard, 2023 35th Ave., S.W.
- Electrical Workers, No. 348, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Bellingham, 10 Seven Oaks Court. Sec., D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E.
- Fire Fighters, No. 255, International Association of.—Pres., G. Poulton, No. 1 Fire Station. Sec., L. M. MacLean, No. 4 Fire Station.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 597.—Pres., J. C. McHugh, Box 153. Sec., A. E. Terrio, 348 14th Ave. W.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 355, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. J. Coleman, 421 12th Ave. E. Sec., A. Pinchbeck, 1025 19th Ave. E.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 635, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. W. Yeats. Sec., J. Main, Box 1872.
- Machinists, No. 357, International Association of.—Pres., Thomas Sutcliffe, 2307 MacLeod Trail. Sec., Harry Whitaker, 313 12th Ave. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 161, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Gordon, 1712 7th St. W. Sec., H. Pallant, 214 4th Ave., W.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 254, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. White, 720 14a St., E. Sec., J. P. S. Hawkins, 1615 17a St. E.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 444, Sheet.—Pres., F. W. Cummer, 1221 13th Ave. W. Sec., W. Bell, 1009 3rd Ave. N.W.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 254, Sheet.—Pres., T. Rutherford, Labour Hall. Sec., E. P. Ward, 913 14th St. E.
- Musicians, No. 53, American Federation of.—Pres., H. M. Thurston, 204 6th Ave., W. Sec., W. G. Belton, 1755 College Lane.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 553, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Birne, 1606 15th St., E. Sec., Jack Coon, 1114 19th Ave., N.W.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Calgary branch of Winnipeg Association).—Pres., Andrew Baird, 1011 6th Ave. W. Sec., E. Evans, 1002 13th Ave., W.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 496, United Association of.—Pres., W. H. Grant, 440 37th St. N.W. Sec., A. Hutchinson, 417 11th Ave., N.E.
- Policemen's Protective Union, No. 6 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Chas. W. Cox, 227 9th St., N.E. Sec., J. A. Smith, 609 12th Ave., E.

Calgary—Continued

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. T. Young, Post Office Staff. Sec., G. W. Edmunds, Post Office Staff.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 201, International.—Pres., S. Moss, 815 15th St. N.W. Sec., W. J. Buck, 746 5a St., N.W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 47, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. D. Shackleton, 338 14th Ave., E. Sec., D. M. McDonald, 718 4th St. N.E.
- Railroad Employees, No. 169, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ed. Kendrick, C.N. Express. Sec., A. R. Warner, 457 22nd Ave., N.W.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 663, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. Dann, 508 10th Ave., N.E. Sec., W. Meecham, 2214 8th St., E.
- Railway Employees' Industrial Union (C. F. of L.).—Sec., D. MacMillan, 1709 8th St., E.
- Railway Carmen, No. 42, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Floyd, 1108 Bellevue Ave. Sec., R. T. Alderman, 215 13th Ave., N.W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 145, Brotherhood of.—Sec., V. J. Ward, 413 12th Ave., N.W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1312, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Darmody, 3809 First St. S.E. Sec., W. D. Bain, 466 18th Ave., N.W.
- Railway Employees, No. 533, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Thomas Halpin, 244 20th Ave., N.E. Sec., Percy Langley, 530 17th Ave., E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 637, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. C. Hemming, 435 22nd Ave., N.E. Sec., S. J. Williams, 1018 8th Ave., W.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 632, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. J. Witcher, 211 21st Ave., N.W. Sec., J. C. Cook, Suite 3, 917a 17th Ave. W.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., Frank Gilbert, 220-15th Ave., N.W. Sec., Fred. A. Jarrett, 320-9th Ave., N.E.
- Railway Conductors, No. 463, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Geo. Raby, 502 Rideau Road. Sec., A. D. Fidler, 910 14th Ave., W.
- Stage Employees, No. 212, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., R. MacDonald, Box 1761. Sec., A. E. Hornett, Box 1761.
- Stage Employees, No. 302, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Jos. L. Aaron, 721-5th Ave., W. Sec., A. Clinton Foster, Box 1981.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 838, International Union of.—Pres., Elmer Appleby, Keith Sanatorium. Sec., E. W. Nelson, 627-13th Ave., N.E.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 66, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Devine, 1425-4½ St., E.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 109, International.—Pres., D. McFarlane, 615-1st Ave., N.W. Sec., C. Rogers, Box 1955.
- Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 2, Canadian (C. F. of L.).—Pres., F. W. Watts, 3611-1st St., W. Sec., R. C. Heard, 2023-35th Ave., S.W.
- Tailors' Union, No. 194, Journeymen.—Sec., David Davies, 1110-17th Ave., W.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 523, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Moffat, 4509 MacLeod Trail. Sec., F. Keene, 238-30th Ave., S.E.
- Typographical Union, No. 449, International.—Pres., A. Farnsworth, Box 1338. Sec., Andrew Davison, Box 1962.

ALBERTA—Continued**Calgary—Concluded****Camrose**

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Olson. Sec., Albert Cartier.

Canmore

Mine Workers of America, No. 1387, United.—Pres., Alexander Coutts. Sec., E. Mallabone.

Carbon

Miners' Federation, No. 3, Edmonton and District (C. F. of L.).—Sec., Arthur Evans, c/o Peerless Mines.

Coalhurst

Mine Workers of America, No. 1189, United.—Pres., G. Matthews. Sec., Lloyd McLeod.

Coleman

Mine Workers of America, No. 2633, United.—Pres., A. J. Morrison. Sec., John Johnston.

Drumheller

Mine Workers of America, No. 4687, United.—Pres., W. A. Ross, Box 700. Sec., Pat Conroy, Box 700.

Railroad Employees, No. 139, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John King, Calgary, Alta. Sec., S. M. Mortimer.

Railway Carmen, No. 59, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. E. Rideout. Sec., K. Mathison.

Eckville

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1660, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Gormley, Leslieville, Alta. Sec., R. Bertram.

Edmonton

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 276.—Pres., Thomas Paton, 11220-96th St. Sec., W. H. Hunt, 10655-96th St.

Barbers' International Union, No. 227, Journeymen.—Pres., J. H. Treble, 9544-101st Ave. Sec., J. S. Chamberlain, Box 433.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 546, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Marshall, 10626-109th St. Sec., Thos. Roberts, 12531-124th St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 279, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Cummings, 11625-94th St. Sec., James McLean, 10338-114th St.

Bookbinders, No. 188, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Rutherford, Suite 14, McDougal Court. Sec., T. Mattison, Box 414.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 314, International Union of the United.—Pres., Robert Lees, 10835-75th St. Sec., John F. Deutsch, 11721-87th St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., A. Manning, 9959-82nd St. Sec., J. W. Hood, 11209-66th St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Duncan R. Blair, 11641-93rd St.

Carpenters, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., G. H. Geary, 12115-96th St. Sec., A. E. Sibun, 8203-118th Ave.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 30 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., A. Parkinson, 9504-100a St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., John Horswell, 7407-106th St. Sec., E. Currey, 10650-111th St.

Edmonton—Continued

Civic Service Union, No. 52 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., A. A. Campbell, Labour Hall. Sec., J. J. McCormack, Labour Hall.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Moon, 9562-103a Ave. Sec., James Stevenson, 11143-133rd St.

Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Pres., R. G. Vanderburgh, 11311-95a St. Sec., Alan M. Eager, 11204-95a St.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of.—Pres., T. Steele, No. 6 Fire Hall. Sec., Wm. Young, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United.—Pres., Mrs. Annie Stephenson, 9514-101a Ave. Sec., Mrs. Lillian Morris, 9837-85th Ave.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 92, International.—Pres., H. Walker, 10665-104th St. Sec., Carl E. Berg, 9374-103rd Ave.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 474.—Sec., J. Borrows, Box 695.

Lathers' International Union, No. 205, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Sec., Fred. Tull, 12047-103rd St.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.—Pres., Albert M. Forrest, 9638-106th Ave. Sec., William Joyce, 10736-112th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Daniel Powers, 10961 127th St. Sec., C. S. McCormick, 10252 115th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 796, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. C. Nehring, 10131-117th St. Sec., W. J. Thurlow, 12838-122nd St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Gordon Fleming, 11035-125th St. Sec., M. L. Barker, 9705-98th St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Wellington, 10331-106th St. Sec., S. Knutson, 12519 Stony Plain Road.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. MacDonald, 10803-123rd St., West Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Potter, Room 25, Condell Block.

Machinists, No. 817, International Association of.—Pres., H. W. Taylor, 11128-125th St. Sec., A. H. Smith, 10992-128th St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 95, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Barrington, 11817-94th St. Sec., A. W. Dunlop, 10726-92nd St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 324, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Stanton, 9518-103rd Ave. Sec., J. Reid, 11841-93rd St.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 371, Sheet.—Pres., F. J. Marshall, 11235-72nd St. Sec., H. T. Thompson, 10518-92nd St.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United.—Pres., F. Gottschalk, 9607-98th Ave. Sec., Geo. F. Golics, 9620-102a Ave.

Miners' Federation, No. 1., Edmonton and District (C. F. of L.).—Pres., W. Walker, Beverly, Alta. Sec., J. Armstrong, Beverly, Alta.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 373, International.—Pres., J. Henry, 11908-93rd St. Sec., E. Buker, 11239-91st St.

Musicians, No. 390, American Federation of.—Pres., C. T. Flustwick, 10167-94th St. Sec., H. G. Turner, 303 Alexandra Block.

ALBERTA—Continued**Edmonton—Continued**

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1016, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. Seivers, 9355-75th Ave.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative.—Pres., G. Legassick, 11945-80th St. Sec., John Gordon, 8721-115th Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 438, United Association of.—Pres., H. G. Hunt, 11223-81st St. Sec., A. F. Shaw, 10425-97th St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 685, United Association of.—Sec., R. S. Wood, 10715-11th St.

Policemen's Federal Union, No. 74 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., M. A. Kelly, 11240-92nd St. Sec., R. Jennings, North Edmonton Police Station.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 255, International.—Pres., A. E. Buckley, 10523-126th St. Sec., F. E. Turpin, 11053-96th St.

Railroad Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. LeMaitre, 11203-75th Ave. Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522-95A St.

Railroad Employees, No. 31, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Cameron, 12422-118th Ave. Sec., Wm. Henderson, 11218-92nd St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 861, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. V. Lunberg, 10263-102nd St. Sec., A. M. Priestley, 10411-93rd St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 793, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Haskell, 9401-108a Ave. Sec., C. W. Lawson, 9812-90th Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 448, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Hunt, 9307-98th Ave. Sec., R. T. Peterson, 8925-100th St.

Railway Carmen, No. 530, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. Zimmer, 12531-125th St. Sec., Ed. Fenton, 9852-77th Ave., Strathcona, Alta.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 648, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. C. Makepeace, Strathcona, Alta. Sec., Eric Wright, 11908 Ford Road.

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. J. Vance, 9510-106a Ave. Sec., W. F. Broad, 10227-122nd St.

Railway Employees, No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., James Matear, 11509-88th St. Sec., Fred McClean, 11249-91st St.

Railway Enginemen, No. 18, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Wm. Brill, 10748-106th St. Sec., Walter McCallum, 10638-105th St.

Stage Employees, No. 360, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., W. B. Allen, 12118 Jasper Ave. Sec., W. H. Duplessis, 119 Alberta Block.

Stage Employees, No. 210, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres.—Sec., J. D. Dear, 10129-116th St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 857, International Union of.—Pres., W. J. Little, 9716-84th Ave. Sec., Geo. Dabner, 12102-85th St.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 55, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. McDonald, 9819-104th St. Sec., J. E. Sims, 9819-104th St.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 129, International.—Pres., Fred Goodall, c/o Journal. Sec., J. D. McLean, 10156-96th St.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Norman Gilchrist, c/o G.W.V.A. Sec., Alfred Farmilo, 12010-95th St.

Tailors' Union, No. 233, Journeymen.—Sec., B. McDonald, 10039-108th St.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. C. Watt, 11205-101st St. Sec., Nick Means, 10502-92nd St.

Edmonton—Concluded

Typographical Union, No. 604, International.—Pres., A. Laing, Journal Office. Sec., Daniel K. Knott, Box 607.

Edson

Locomotive Engineers, No. 453, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. H. Trapp. Sec., Wm. Davidge.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 903, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Marshall, Box 81. Sec., C. McKeever.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 240, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Diamond. Sec., H. Waters.

Railroad Employees, No. 55, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. D. Hilliker. Sec., Miss J. H. Wannop.

Railway Carmen, No. 625, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Poly. Sec., R. A. White, Box 86.

Foothills

Mine Workers of America, No. 5473, United.—Sec., A. Hopkins.

Hanna

Locomotive Engineers, No. 854, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. Haker, Box 298. Sec., F. C. Bloom, Box 241.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 863, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. B. Ware. Sec., Wm. W. Ruddy.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 255, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Candle, Box 196, Oyen, Alta. Sec., J. H. Richardson, Box 301.

Railroad Trainmen; No. 933, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Hanlon. Sec., R. H. Allan.

Railway Carmen, No. 1398, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Goldeinch.

Railway Conductors, No. 662, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. Bell. Sec., G. Russell.

Railway Enginemen, No. 17, Canadian Association of.—Sec., E. R. Brown.

Hillcrest

Mine Workers of America, No. 1058, United.—Pres., James Bain. Sec., Joseph Stobbs.

Jasper

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 904, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Sorensen. Sec., O. E. Jacobson.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 727, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. McEachern.

Railway Conductors, No. 674, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. D. Grieves. Sec., W. C. Aynsley.

Lethbridge

Barbers' International Union, No. 71, Journeymen.—Pres., Burns M. Little, 110 5th St. S. Sec., James H. McNeil, Box 132.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 354 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of United.—Pres., William Marrs, 904 2nd Ave. S. Sec., Frank B. McNabb, 1008 7th Ave. S.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., R. Burgmann, 501 19th St. N. Sec., E. W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 846, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Wright, 1705 1st Ave. N. Sec., Wm. Whitfield, 231 14th St. N.

ALBERTA—Continued**Lethbridge—Concluded**

- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 70 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., W. Viney, 820 13th St. S. Sec., G. F. Osborne, 449 19th St. N.
- Electrical Workers, No. 630, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. J. Stitt, 602 10th St. S. Sec., L. Wadden, 648 12th St. S.
- Fire Fighters, No. 237, International Association of.—Sec., E. R. Weir, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 292.—Pres., Miss J. Tennant, 621 14th St. N. Sec., T. Taylor, 217 13th St. N.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 750, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. M. Thomas, 1257 4th Ave. S. Sec., Jas. Reid, 522 14th St. S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 735, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Earl A. Welch, Box 483. Sec., J. Beaumont, 425 12th St. N.
- Machinists, No. 805, International Association of.—Pres., Robert MacDonald, 532 12th St. A. North. Sec., C. D. Murphy, 1279 3rd Ave. S.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 205, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Baines, Box 329. Sec., J. J. Cameron, Box 55.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 5691, United.—Pres., D. White, Box 520. Sec., J. W. Bateman, 209 5th Ave. S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 1185, United.—Sec., A. J. Vine, 1401 5th Ave. N.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 574, United.—Pres., Jas. Sloan, 733 13th St. N. Sec., Alex. Robertson, 733 13th St. N.
- Musicians, No. 497, American Federation of.—Pres., H. McLaren, 1404 6th Ave. S. Sec., H. McIlvina, 903 7th Ave. S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 785, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. R. Weir, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., J. H. Staples, Box 504.
- Railway Carmen, No. 289, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Edward Castles, 621 6th St. S. Sec., C. W. Neilson, 220 18th St. N.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. H. Llewellyn, 1252 8th Ave. S. Sec., Percy Cull, 1313 6th Ave. S.
- Railway Conductors, No. 542, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. G. Harvey, 1001 3rd Ave. S. Sec., J. W. Delay, 529 12th St. C.N.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 861, International Union of.—Sec., George Young, 807 9th Ave. S.
- Typographical Union, No. 551, International.—Pres., T. E. Morris, Herald Office. Sec., Geo. A. Thompson, 824 7th St. S.

Luscar

- Mine Workers of America, No. 356, United.—Pres., D. Donvito. Sec., Roy Reid.

McLennan

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. A. Brame. Sec., W. M. Donaldson.

Medicine Hat

- Barbers' International Union, No. 503, Journeymen.—Pres., W. E. Pelkie, 664 3rd St. Sec., F. A. Lemna, 210 South Railway St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union, No. 5.—Sec., P. Currie, 1112 Yuill St.

Medicine Hat—Concluded

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., Wm. Fretts, 733 9th St. Sec., H. Greaves, 456 1st St. N.W.
- Electrical Workers, No. 222, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Towley, Box 342.
- Fire Fighters, No. 263, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. H. Buchanan, Fire Hall. Sec., D. W. McLeod, Fire Hall.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. R. Bristow, 871A 3rd St. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 342, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. L. Fraser, 744 4th St. S.E. Sec., F. Fisher, 824 4th St. S.E.
- Machinists, No. 160, International Association of.—Pres., W. D. Cousley, 451 11th St. Sec., Alex. Murray, 945 5th St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 125, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Holley, 554 11th St. Sec., W. M. F. Evans, 485 7th St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 304, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Willson, Suite 6, 533a 6th Ave. Sec., F. A. Patton, 415 Cambridge St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Sec., James Ritchie, 934 5th St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 635, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Worsley, 740 4th St. Sec., Chas. Voysey, 932 Dominion St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 255, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. Ranson, 245 8th St. S.E. Sec., W. E. McCombs, 839a 5th St.
- Typographical Union, No. 451, International.—Pres., Geo. Millburn, 40 8th St. S.E. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989.

Mercoal

- Mine Workers of America, No. 5453, United.—Pres., George E. Mitchell. Sec., Walter Mitchell.

Midlandvale

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1466, United.—Sec., J. Bryson.

Mirror

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 918, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. McLeod. Sec., F. Whiting.
- Railroad Employees, No. 148, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Durrant. Sec., W. G. E. Fisk.

Mountain Park

- Mine Workers of America, No. 2655, United.—Pres., G. Anderson. Sec., J. Prescott, Box 62.

Nacmine

- Mine Workers of America, No. 5680, United.—Sec., F. Hill.

Nordeg

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1087, United.—Sec., D. Morgan.

Ohaton

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 373, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Kinch, Leduc, Alta. Sec., J. Moore.

ALBERTA—Concluded

Redcliff

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 51.—Pres., Chas. E. Tusher. Sec., Claude V. Linville.

Glass Workers, Union, No. 114, American Flint.—Sec., Jas. Joyce Horne, Drawer A-8.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.—Sec., H. Bodnar.

Rocky Mountain House

Railway Carmen of America, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. G. Sparks.

Rosedale

Mine Workers of America, No. 2817, United.—Pres., Brant Matthews. Sec., Robt. H. Mills.

Saunders

Mine Workers of America, No. 308, United.—Pres., Rosco Delini. Sec., Peter Aschacker.

Saunders West

Mine Workers of America, No. 5110, United.—Pres., G. Campbell. Sec., A. Deandra.

Smoky Lake

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1948, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Gosling, Redwater, Alta. Sec., H. H. Feren.

Sterco

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 104, International Brotherhood of.—(Names of officers not reported).

Stettler

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 473.—Pres., E. J. Wendland, 1016-2nd St. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400.

Taber

Mine Workers of America, No. 5576, United.—Sec., Geo. J. Irvine.

Vermilion

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2630, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Potter, Minburn, Alta. Sec., R. McGee.

Wainwright

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 39, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Freed. Sec., F. Morris.

Railroad Employees, No. 74, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Wilkins. Sec., G. E. Glass.

Railway Carmen, No. 1449, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. E. Wiley. Sec., Thos. Lissimore, Box 14.

Wayne

Mine Workers of America, No. 4682, United.—Pres., Dan. Hart. Sec., John Cornforth.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4681, United.—Pres., Alex. Henderson. Sec., Frank Zaputil.

Mine Workers of America, No. 21, United.—Pres., Caradoc Evans, Box 26. Sec., George Davies.

Mine Workers of America, No. 5696, United.—Pres., Richard Smith. Sec., Patrick Hughes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Boulder

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 16, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Davies, Blackpool, B.C. Sec., M. Riordan, Vavenby, B.C.

Burnaby

Civic Employees' Union, No. 23, (T. and I. C.).—Pres., Mrs. Mary England, 2207 Antrim Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Chas. B. Brown, 2195 Linden Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

Copper Mountain

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 160, International Union of.—Sec., Jas. Cuthbertson.

Corbin

Mine Workers of America, No. 2877, United.—Sec., Alex. Gammie.

Cranbrook

Barbers' International Union, No. 632, Journeymen.—Pres., A. R. Webster. Sec., T. E. South.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 308, Br. 2 (Brewery Workers) International Union of United.—Sec., Andrew Mueller, c/o Cranbrook Brewing Co.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 563, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Brock. Sec., A. H. Johnson.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 559, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bartholomew. Sec., J. McCallam.

Cranbrook—Concluded

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Cranbrook Branch.—Sec., W. M. Nicholson, Box 761.

Machinists, No. 588, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. Henderson. Sec., R. J. Laurie, Box 291.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 585, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. Finley. Sec., P. C. Hartnell.

Railway Carmen, No. 173, Brotherhood of.—Pres., William Hewson. Sec., J. Whittaker, Box 607.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1292, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. E. W. Cox, 232 Dewar Ave. Sec., E. G. Dingley, Box 728.

Railway Conductors, No. 407, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. T. Tiffin. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 843.

Duncan

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 533, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Box 356.

Fernie

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 308, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—Pres., John McGladrey. Sec., James E. Robson.

Mine Workers of America, No. 2314, United.—Sec., R. Derbyshire.

Miners' Association (Independent) British Columbia.—Pres., H. A. Bryant, Box 472. Sec., A. Harrison.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued**Field**

Railway Carmen, No. 1454, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McMillan. Sec., G. A. Wood.

Golden

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 165, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., O. O. Berkeland. Sec., C. Godfreyson, Box 57.

Kamloops

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 296, International Union of United (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers).—Sec., DeLance Green, Box 41.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., H. Wey, Box 340.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 821, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. G. Sutherland. Sec., T. J. O'Neill.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 855, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. L. Smith. Sec., J. Patterson, Box 201.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Embree. Sec., S. Hamilton.

Railroad Employees, No. 161, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. McKinnon.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 519, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. R. Gray. Sec., Vernon H. Mott.

Railway Carmen, No. 148, Brotherhood of.—Pres., O. E. Klemmer, North Kamloops, B.C. Sec., John Clarke, Box 776.

Railway Conductors, No. 611, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. G. Corry. Sec., W. Bailey.

Railway Enginemen, No. 11, Canadian Association of.—Pres.—Sec., Wm. Dohm.

Kitchener

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 229, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. C. Brown, Cranbrook, B.C. Sec., Frank Romano, Wycliffe, B.C.

Lucerne

Locomotive Engineers, No. 898, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. C. Barrett. Sec., S. F. Hickingbottom.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1874, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Alex. Grieve, Lucerne Station, B.C.

Lytton

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 210, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. D. Nicol. Sec., R. Halliday, Spence's Bridge, B.C.

Matsqui

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 31, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. F. Crick, Box 803, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., T. J. Blackadder, Box 134.

Michel

Mine Workers of America, No. 2334, United.—Sec., S. Weavers.

Mission City

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 168, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Brunton, Hatzie, B.C. Sec., H. Anderson, Harrison Mills, B.C.

Nanaimo

Letter Carriers, No. 54, Federated Association of.—Pres., Wm. J. Ince. Sec., W. H. McMillan, 410 Bruce Ave.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., Copley Bennett.

Typographical Union, No. 337, International.—Pres., R. J. Stewart. Sec., L. C. Gilbert, Box 476.

Nelson

Barbers' International Union, No. 196, Journeymen.—Pres., E. Sutcliffe. Sec., H. Hughes, Box 465.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 18, Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. S. McKinnon, 212 Baker St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 579, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Simmons, Box 771. Sec., E. Jeffcott, Box 214.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Turner. Sec., Gordon Allan.

Machinists, No. 663, International Association of.—Sec., Fred Chapman, Box 253.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 181, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harold Erickson, Midway, B.C. Sec., F. Gustafson, Box 265.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 558, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Percy Jeffery, 214 Hall Minis Road. Sec., A. Kirby, 820 Carbonate St.

Railway Carmen, No. 98, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Cook, Box 705. Sec., R. Vyse, Box 884.

Railway Conductors, No. 460, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. B. Hall. Sec., H. L. Genest, Box 216.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1291, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Kay, Mill St. Sec., A. B. Sharp, Box 17.

Typographical Union, No. 340, International.—Pres., D. C. McMorris. Sec., L. E. Pascoe.

New Denver

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 173, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. McPherson.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 98, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. Davidson. Sec., A. Shilland.

New Westminster

Barbers' International Union, No. 573, Journeymen.—Pres., Charles Moir, Columbia St. Sec., George Yorkston, 35-8th St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1251, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Moodie, 1764 Edmond's Bay, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. Blackledge, 824-5th St.

Civic Employees' Association (Independent).—Pres., Richard Reid, 515-9th St. Sec., R. Morgan, 313 Regina St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., F. McGrath, 316 Strand Ave. Sec., H. Cox, Box 40.

Fire Fighters, No. 256, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. Mathews, 910 London St. Sec., Thos. A. Briggs, 1123-8th Ave.

Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent) British Columbia.—Pres., Leonard Petterson, Annieville, B.C. Sec., H. Iverson, Sunbury, B.C.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 1 (C. F. of L.) Canadian.—Pres., Thomas Douglas, Burquitlam, B.C. Sec., L. C. Bonwick, 329-9th St., N.W.

Machinists, No. 151, International Association of.—Sec., J. Legh.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued**New Westminster—Concluded**

- Musicians, No. 654, American Federation of.—Pres., F. Staton, 906-10th St. Sec., Fred C. Bass, Box 115.
- Railway Carmen, No. 280, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Wood, Clayton St., Alta Vista. Sec., H. J. Melling, 2076 Gilley Ave.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., R. C. Higgins, 712-5th Ave. Sec., A. J. Bond, 519-14th St.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1306.—Sec., John Ellis, 719-13th St.
- Typographical Union, No. 632, International.—Pres., J. T. Burnett, Box 1024. Sec., R. A. Stoney, Box 1024.

Notch Hill

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees of Railway Shop Labourers, No. 193, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Kubin, Sicamous, B.C. Sec., W. Loftus.

Pentiction

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 866, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. E. Hulett. Sec., S. Cornock, Box 64.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 884, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Tupper. Sec., R. Roberts.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1023, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. F. Olsen, Box 294.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 914, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Gillson. Sec., Angus Campbell.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Suckling, Box 322. Sec., W. G. Archard, General Delivery.

Point Grey

- Fire Fighters, No. 260, International Association of.—Sec., H. Foulkes, No. 1 Fire Hall, Kerrisdale, Vancouver, B.C.

Port Essington

- Fishermen's Association, No. 2 District (Japanese-Independent).—Pres., K. Nagami, Balmoral Cannery. Sec., M. Murase.

Prince George

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 843, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Abbott. Sec., R. McChesney, Box 265.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 827, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Armstrong. Sec., F. Hornby.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1870, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cullen, Box 289. Sec., Thos. Nielson, Box 162.
- Railroad Employees, No. 28, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. Saunders. Sec., C. W. Ferry.
- Railway Conductors, No. 620, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. X. B. Gagna. Sec., J. E. Paschal.

Prince Rupert

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1735, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Taylor, Box 225. Sec., Marcus Andrews, Box 225.
- Electrical Workers, No. 344, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McRae, Box 457. Sec., S. Massey, Box 457.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-41, International.—Pres., G. Mathers, Box 531. Sec., F. W. Reich, Box 531.
- Machinists, No. 207, International Association of.—Pres., W. Horrobin, General Delivery. Sec., F. W. Dalby, Box 804.

Prince Rupert—Concluded

- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 672, Sheet.—Pres., Geo. H. Dobb, 244 7th Ave. W. Sec., Alex. Hudema, Box 826.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 495, United Association of.—Pres., R. Wilson, Box 209. Sec., W. M. Brown, Box 209.
- Railroad Employees, No. 154, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. R. Hill. Sec., Jas. G. Atherley, Post Office.
- Railway Carmen, No. 426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Henry Leaper, Box 465. Sec., Frank Derry, Box 498.
- Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).—Agent, J. H. Meagher, Box 1675.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 510, International Union of.—Pres., J. E. Boddie, Box 398. Sec., J. R. Morin, Box 62.
- Typographical Union, No. 413, International.—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Box 689. Sec., J. M. Campbell, Box 689.

Revelstoke

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 407, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Mathie, Box 128. Sec., James M. Goble, Box 283.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 657, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. Carpenter, Box 5. Sec., J. P. Purvis, Box 27.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 341, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. L. Lea. Sec., W. G. Pavey, Box 438.
- Machinists, No. 258, International Association of.—Pres., A. W. Bell, Box 234. Sec., P. Parker, Box 234.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 208, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. L. Anderson. Sec., A. Blackberg.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 51, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. A. McDonald. Sec., H. Mulholland.
- Railway Carmen, No. 481, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Singer. Sec., H. Parsons, Box 42.
- Railway Conductors, No. 487, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. H. Perry. Sec., C. R. Clay.

Salvas

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 335, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. G. McManamon, c/o C.N.R., Kwinitsa, via Prince Rupert.

Smithers

- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 53 (Government Telegraphers of British Columbia and Yukon Division).—Sec., Wm. Mitchell.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 111, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. C. Carpenter. Sec., S. J. Mayer.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 902, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Ross. Sec., T. L. Stafford.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 340, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. McKinzie, Moricetown, B.C. Sec., E. Gunder-son.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 869, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Greenhalgh, Box 180. Sec., H. H. Oleson, Box 180.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1415, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Cathrae, Box 63. Sec., G. W. Smith, Box 92.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

South Vancouver

Civic Employees' Union, South Vancouver (Independent).—Pres., A. W. Richardson, 110 47th Ave. E. Sec., W. S. Welton, 823 28th Ave. E.

Fire Fighters, No. 259, International Association of.—Pres., Geo. Hearnden, 2625 49th Ave. E. Sec., Lewis B. Taylor, 5614 Culloden St.

Squamish

Railway Carmen, No. 1419, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Smith. Sec., W. F. Ogilvie.

Steveston

Fishermen's Benevolent Association (Japanese-Independent).—Pres., J. Yamamoto. Sec., C. Okuyama.

Trail

Machinists, No. 763, International Association of.—Sec., T. Meachem, Box 74.

Vancouver

Barbers' International Union, No. 120, Journeymen.—Pres., Wilfred Dawe, 728 Hastings St. W. Sec., A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings St. W.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 151, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 1154 Howe St. Sec., Albert Arman, 2048 Second Ave. W.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 194, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. McMillan, 1020 Hornby St. Sec., A. Fraser, 5079 Ross St.

Bookbinders, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Arthur Horbin, Box 411.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 505.—Pres., T. Spence, 812-47th Ave. E. Sec., J. Griffiths, 3622 McGill St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., G. E. Halliday, 2867 Albert St. Sec., W. J. Pipes, Box 53.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Works, No. 97, International Association of.—Pres., W. Dickison, Box 1196. Sec., Jas. Dunn, Box 1196.

Carpenters, Br. No. 1, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., William Taylor, 3330 Miller Ave., Burnaby, B.C. Sec., F. Prosser, 2033-43rd Ave., W.

Carpenters, Br. No. 2, (Shipwrights), Amalgamated Society of.—Sec., W. Bray, 72-16th Ave., W.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. C. Thom, 2336 Albert St. Sec., James G. Smith, 1931-30th Ave., E.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2404, United Brotherhood of (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders).—Pres., Chas. Anderson, Box 320. Sec., James Thomson, Box 320.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1875, United Brotherhood of (Floorlayers).—Pres., John Soderman, 1470-12th Ave., E. Sec., A. Reid, 2339 Trafalgar St.

Checkers and Weighers' Association, Marine (Independent).—Pres., T. G. Campbell, Room 40, Imperial Block, 539 Pender St., W. Sec., J. Combe, Room 40, Imperial Block, 539 Pender St., W.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 357.—Pres., James Halawell, 3939-13th Ave., W. Sec., R. A. Shaw, 1022 Seymour St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 28 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St. Sec., Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., W. Coates Taylor, 2540 McKenzie St. Sec., J. Linson, Box 322.

Vancouver—Continued

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 52 (Canadian Press Division).—Sec., J. A. McDougall, 1633-12th Ave., E.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of American, No. 65 (Canadian Radio Division).—Chairman, F. J. Hollis, Radio Station, Alert Bay, B.C. Sec., Wm. T. Burford, 4144-14th Ave., W.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Paton, 4136 Sophia St. Sec., H. C. Haines, 1919 Kinksway St., New Westminster, B.C.

Electrical Workers, No. 310, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. E. Buntin, 2200 Cambie St.

Electrical Workers, No. 213, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. H. Morrison, 319 Pender St., W.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of.—Pres., N. McDonald, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, 12th Ave. and Quebec St.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., Geo. Fordyce, 533-53rd St., E. Sec., John Philip, 2537 Trinity St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 676, (Soft Drink Dispensers).—Sec., T. J. Hanafin, 2376-6th Ave., W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 28 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., Gilbert L. Coleman, 441 Seymour St. Sec., Andy Graham, 441 Seymour St.

Japanese Workers' Union of Canada (Independent).—Pres., Kaizo Tsuyuki, 1629 Main St. Sec., Ryu Yoshida, 1818 Columbia St.

Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 42, International.—Pres., A. E. Bergman, 2030 Venables St. Sec., E. G. Howells, 2518 Alberta St.

Lathers' International Union, No. 207, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., Wm. H. Crane, Hudson Hotel, Seymour St. Sec., J. G. Findlayson, 2635-12th Ave., W.

Lithographers of America, No. 44, Amalgamated.—Pres., C. Addie, 217-23rd Ave., E. Sec., G. D. Graham, 823 Richards St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 320, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, G. P. Boston, 1763-3rd Ave., W. Sec., H. O. B. McDonald, 1222 Pendrell St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 907, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. H. Jones, 1849 Kitchener St. Sec., T. Retallack, 1749-4th Ave., E.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 656, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Phillips, 1230-8th St., E. Sec., S. George, 2216 Macdonald St.

Lumber Handlers' Association (Independent).—Pres., A. Reid, 61 Cordova St., W. Sec., Jas. Greer, 61 Cordova St., W.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver Branch.—Sec., James Percy Wiggs, 231-37th Ave., E., South Vancouver, B.C.

Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, (Independent).—Gen. Sec., J. M. Clarke, 814-15 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St., E. District offices located at Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Timmins. Ontario District Secretary, Henry Kulmala, 121 Huron St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Machinists, No. 182, International Association of.—Pres., Bert S. Oliver, 1980-1st Ave., W. Sec., John G. Keefe, 1358 Burrard St.

Machinists, No. 692, International Association of.—Pres., Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Sec., John Robb, 215-31st Ave., E.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Vancouver—Continued

- Mailers' Union, No. 70 (I. T. U.).**—Sec., Herbert E. E. Fader, 2718 Oxford St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 167, United Brotherhood of.**—Sec., A. D. McDonald, Box 415.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 1734, United Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Thomas Walsh, Renfrew and 13th Sts.
- Marine Engineers, No. 7, National Association of.**—Sec., E. Read, 319 Pender St.
- Marine Transport Workers' Union, No. 510, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver Branch.**—Sec., J. W. Owen, 25-27 Hastings St., W.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 280, Sheet.**—Pres., N. C. Smith, 4425 Inman Ave., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., R. J. Wardrop, 425-15th Ave., E.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, International.**—Sec., J. W. Wilson, 2523 Price St., South Vancouver, B.C.
- Musicians, No. 145, American Federation of.**—Pres., E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson St. Sec., E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 133, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. Grand, 5737 Carleton St. Sec., R. S. Stevenson, 5033 Chester St.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 54, International.**—Pres., G. L. Edwards, 2723-5th Ave., W. Sec., Wade H. Swearingen, 1425 W. 10th Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 89, Operative.**—Pres., Wm. Strickland, 289 46th Ave. E. Sec., Mark Galway, 1151 59th Ave. E.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 170, United Association of.**—Pres., B. Stinchcombe, 1899 Ogden St. Sec., Wm. Watt, 984 7th Ave. W.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 12 (T. and L. C.).**—Pres., Walter J. Fisk, Police Headquarters. Sec., W. M. Thompson, 1362 17th Ave. E.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.**—Sec., J. McMichan, P.O.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69, International.**—Sec., Frank H. Humphrey, 4038 Victoria Drive.
- Railroad Employees, No. 59, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Charles Bird, 2030 Union St. Sec., Harold Winters, Connaught Apts., Guelph and 8th Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. H. Patterson, c/o Moose Club, 535 Homer St. Sec., D. A. Munro, 70 7th Ave. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 53, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. S. Ross, 5873 Prince Edward St. Sec., Justin D. Vulliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.**—Pres., J. W. Robinson, 3457 2nd Ave. W. Sec., C. Booth, 2351 35th Ave. W.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 630, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. Brodie, 1064 13th Ave. E. Sec., C. J. R. Boulton, 1249 24th Ave. E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 46, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., G. H. Oliver, 5396 Bruce St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., F. H. Fallows, 1504 St. Andrew's Ave. North Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 626, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., H. P. Wilson, 1758 33rd Ave. E. Sec., E. Baldock, 6433 Argyle St.

Vancouver—Concluded

- Railway Conductors, No. 267, Order of.**—Chief Conductor, J. R. Burton, 1324 1st Ave. E. Sec., J. B. Physick, 1156 Thurlow St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive. Sec., Angus MacInnis, 3544 Prince Edward St.
- Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada, National.**—Sec., W. Griffiths, Box 571.
- Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, The Federated (Independent).**—Pres., Art. Thom, 565 Howe St. Sec., Wm. Donaldson, 318 Cordova St.
- Shinglers' Union (Independent), Vancouver.**—Pres., William Harris, 834 63rd Ave. E. Sec., J. W. Austin, 565 Beatty St.
- Stage Employees, No. 118, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., Geo. W. Allin, Box 711. Sec., Gordon Martin, Box 711.
- Stage Employees, No. 348 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St. Sec., George Gerrard, Box 345.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.**—Sec., Geo. D. Lamont, 223 Carroll St.
- Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, No. 1 (Independent), Canadian Society of Certified.**—Pres., J. O. Brown, 1848 52nd St. E., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Isherwood, 858 66th Ave. E., South Vancouver, B.C.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844, International Union of.**—Pres., R. Finley, 1771 41st St. E. Sec., T. L. Hunt, 1677 35th Ave. E.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 882, International Union of.**—Pres., C. Price, 806 Holden Bldg. Sec., F. L. Hunt, 1677 35th Ave. E.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 88, International.**—Sec., D. Garraway, 569 16th Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.**—Pres., John Pennock, 2285 8th Ave. W. Sec., F. H. Lowe, 3225 26th Ave. E.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 111.**—Pres., John Meagher, G.N. Depot. Sec., A. S. Crosson, 1228 Howe St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 178, Journeymen.**—Pres., A. R. Gatenby, 1721 Cotton Drive. Sec., H. Nordlund, 227 36th Ave. E.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 371 (Bakery Drivers), International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin St. Sec., Harry A. Bowron, 929 11th Ave. E.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 464, International Brotherhood of (Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees).**—Sec., B. Showler, 1115 Robson St.
- Typographical Union, No. 226, International.**—Pres., R. P. Pettipiece, Box 66. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 26.**—Pres., Percy Clift, 1727 Powell St. Sec., Alfred Burman, 125 6th St. W.
- Waterfront Freight Handlers' Association (Independent).**—Pres., H. P. Hazen, 233 Main St. Rear. Sec., A. McAdam, 233 Main St., Rear.
- Waterfront Workers' Association (Independent), Vancouver and District.**—Pres., H. F. Lumsden, Holly Lodge, Davie St. Sec., Grant Currie, 94 32nd Ave. E., South Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded*

Vernon

Typographical Union, No. 541, International.—Pres., H. G. Bartholomew. Sec., W. B. Hilliard, R.R. No. 1, Enderby, B.C.

Victoria

Barbers' International Union, No. 372, Journeymen.—Pres., J. A. Green, 1319 Douglas St. Sec., L. Langlois, Sayward Block.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 191, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. W. Wilson, 1029 Mason St.

Bookbinders, No. 147, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. W. Laing, 125 Linden Ave. Sec., E. Sturgeon, 141 Eberts St.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 280 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—Pres., G. M. Brewer, Crease Ave. Sec., Ernest Orr, Sims Ave.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., E. W. Merton, Hillside Ave. Sec., J. H. Owen, 541 Toronto St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers).—Pres., W. Farquhar, 543 Manchester Road. Sec., P. Packford, 1715 Kings Road.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2415 (Bridge Workers), United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Crane, 313 Irvine Road. Sec., E. E. Goldsmith, 2565 Graham St.

Civic Employees' Protective Association, No. 50 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Arthur E. Fraser, 824 Pembroke St. Sec., Wm. E. Farmer, 2948 Scott St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 20, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. C. Johns, 1102 King's Road. Sec., Frank E. Dutot, 1546 Bank St.

Electrical Workers, No. 230, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Harper, 3500 Doncaster Drive. Sec., Wm. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.

Fire Fighters, No. 258, International Association of.—Pres., Robt. Taylor, Fire Hall, Cormorant St. Sec., T. A. Heaslip, Fire Hall, Cormorant St.

Granite Cutters' International Association.—Sec., Jos. Barlow, 999 Blenkinsop Road.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 459 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., A. Hoskyn, Box 233. Sec., F. Dovey, Box 233.

Letter Carriers, No. 11, Federated Association of.—Pres., W. Pearson, 2253 Dalhousie St. Sec., W. Craigmyle, 2872 Inez Drive.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 690, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. S. Cottle, 309 Mary St. Sec., E. O. Sommerville, 314 Catherine St.

Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-46, International.—Pres., F. Older, 746 Humboldt St. Sec., F. Sullivan, 827 Johnson St.

Machinists, No. 456, International Association of.—Pres., A. F. Wallace, 38 Lewis St. Sec., L. Schmelz, 1109 Finlayson Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2824, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Reece, 2602 Work St. Sec., G. E. Wilkinson, 50 Sims Ave.

Marine Engineers, No. 6, National Association of.—Sec., E. W. Brown, Box 922.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 134, Sheet.—Sec., T. Brooke, Box 5.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 144, International.—Pres., Gilbert Stancombe, Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., Geo. Smelthurst, 549 Niagara St.

Victoria—*Concluded*

Musicians, No. 247, American Federation of.—Pres., S. G. Peele, Mackenzie St. Sec., Wm. Press, 20 Brown Block.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1119, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. R. Moulton, 717 Discovery St. Sec., J. Aspinwall, 2650 Douglas St.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., J. L. Parkinson, 1235 Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., James A. McCahill, Box 851.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 324, United Association of.—Pres., J. Fox, 2858 Austin Ave. Sec., H. Johnson, 3261 Harriet Road.

Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Herbert Raines, Police Station. Sec., Arthur H. Bishop, 316 Skinner St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. E. McLean, 1137 Oscar St. Sec., John White, 2237 Bowker Ave.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 79, International.—Pres., Thos. Nute, 534 Michigan St. Sec., F. H. Larssen, 1236 McKenzie St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 613, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. G. Menzies, 2306 Blanchard St. Sec., W. M. Parby, 780 Dominion Road.

Railway Carmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George E. Phillbrook, 811 King's Road. Sec., John H. Booth, 2421 Mowat St.

Railway Employees of America, No. 109, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., E. F. Fox, 1219 Basil Ave. Sec., R. A. C. Dewar, 1218 Johnson St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1137, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Leonard, 1444 Begbie St. Sec., H. McDougall, 1484 Lang St.

Railway Conductors, No. 289, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. H. Hedley, Duncan, B.C. Sec., J. Martin, 2109 Vancouver St.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 604.—Sec., Harry H. Hollins, 1318 Broad St.

Riggers and Stevedores' Association (Independent) Victoria.—Pres., Robert Duncan, 326 Kerr Ave. Gorge. Sec., John Quinn, 143 St. Lawrence St.

Sawmill Workers (Independent) British Columbia Union of.—Pres., John Masters, 1028 North Park St. Sec., Gordon S. Smith, 435 Bay St.

Stage Employees, No. 168, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., L. Oliver, 625 Yates St. Sec., Wm. More, 949 Balmoral Road.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 446, International Union of.—Pres., C. Maclean, 2460 Amesbury St. Sec., H. Geake, Box 532.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. McKay, Box 853. Sec., Jos. Barlow, Box 853.

Tailors' Union, No. 142, Journeymen.—Pres., R. Mowbray, Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., H. D. Reid, Box 1031.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 365 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Bowcott, 1733 King's Road.

Typographical Union, No. 201, International.—Pres., R. G. Marshall, 1041 Pendergast St. Sec., Thos. A. Burgess, Box 1183.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 25.—Sec., J. F. Sharp, 570 Yates St.

Willow River

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 202, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Petersen, Newlands, B.C. Sec., W. Sims, McBride, B.C.

X. BUSINESS AGENTS

Outline of the Functions of Business Agents of Labour Bodies—Method of Maintaining— Number Reported at the Close of 1924—List of Localities and Trades Supporting Business Agents, with Their Names and Addresses.

The growth of trade union organization making it difficult for the ordinary officers of trade unions to give the desired attention to the business of the unions, especially as regards the collection of dues, necessitated the creation of an office known as business agent, who in the early days of trade unions was commonly called the "walking delegate." The duties of the business agent require him to visit the various jobs on which members of his craft are employed to ascertain if all are in good standing with the body he represents, and to endeavour to secure applications for membership if there are non-members working. Another duty of the business agent, who usually has his office in the local headquarters of the labour unions, is to see that the fair wage clauses on government and municipal contracts (where there are such provisions) are observed, and where supposed violations are detected he is empowered to take the necessary steps to bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. Complaints concerning conditions of employment are referred by the employees to the business agent, it being his duty to adjust difficulties, provided the union considers them of sufficient importance to warrant such action being taken. An important feature of the business agent's duties is that of receiving applications for labour from employers and furnishing the men required so far as may be possible. Business agents are usually elected annually by the local branches concerned, their salaries being paid from local funds, either from the regular dues or by a weekly or monthly assessment, but in a few instances different methods prevail. In some localities, where a single union is not strong enough to maintain a business agent, two or more local unions of kindred trades sometimes combine to support such an official. In other instances business agents are only part time officials, working at their respective trades when not engaged on union business.

In the statement following are published the names of 90 business agents, 30 less than the number reported in 1923, when there were 120. Where the position of business agent is combined with the secretaryship, as it is in many instances, the name of the business agent is omitted from the following list, but is published in the directory of secretaries of local unions. The list printed below, arranged alphabetically, will show the localities, proceeding from east to west, in which business agents are at present maintained, together with the names of the trades, the business agents and their addresses.

CALEDONIA MINES

United Mine Workers, No. 4718.—Leighton Grant.

DOMINION NO. 4

United Mine Workers, No. 4519.—Thomas Aucoin.

GLACE BAY

United Mine Workers, No. 4522.—Alex. McDougall, South St.

HALIFAX

Longshoremen, No. 269.—M. D. Coolen, 12 Woodhill St.
Street and Electric Railway Employees.—A. Berringer, 10 Hennessey Place.

NEW ABERDEEN

United Mine Workers.—Charles A. McCuish.

NEW WATERFORD

United Mine Workers, No. 4525.—Pat. J. Power.

SYDNEY

United Mine Workers, No. 4560.—Thos. McNamara, 1471 Victoria Road.

SYDNEY MINES

United Mine Workers, No. 5659.—Wm. Hastie, Box 78.

SWEET'S CORNERS

Quarry Workers.—Geo. H. Ellis.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

ST. JOHN

Longshoremen, No. 273.—John McKinnon, Church St., Fairville, N.B.

JOLIETTE

Labour Association of Joliette (Independent).—Emery Henry.

MONTREAL

Boot and Shoe Workers.—C. McKercher, 243 Maisonneuve St.

Bricklayers, No. 1, Canadian Federation.—E. Brunet, 301 St. Dominique St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 134.—Pierre Lefebvre, 1418 Papineau St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360.—J. O. Gagnon, 417 Ontario St. E.

Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—A. Duquette, A. Pio, H. Kligman, A. Welicovitch, J. Friedman (all 37 Prince Arthur St. E.).

Fur Workers.—Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St. E.

Harbour Employees (A.F. of L.).—E. A. Thivierge, 2179 Adams St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 315.—Harry Buse, 26a McGill College Ave.

Longshoremen (Independent).—A. Robert, 122b Delorimier Ave.

Machinists.—H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St. (Also for other locals in the province of Quebec).

Moulders, No. 21.—Gerald Murphy, 1702d St. Denis St.

Painters, No. 349.—P. Boisselle, 417 Ontario St. E.

Pattern Makers.—P. E. Davies, 744 De l'Eppe Ave.

Plumbers, No. 144.—J. A. Blanchet, 1054 St. Donat St.

Printing Pressmen, No. 52.—George C. Brunelle, 248 St. James St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, No. 1290.—A. Powers, 2448 Esplanade Ave.

Street Railway Employees.—Henri Champagne, 273 St. Philippe St.

QUEBEC

Blacksmiths, No. 235.—W. G. Jones, 12 Gamelin St., St. Malo, Que.

Carpenters and Joiners.—Omer Fleury, 272 Des Fosses St.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS

Paper Makers.—J. D. Dalphond, 120 5th Ave.

ESPANOLA

Paper Makers.—H. Williams.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—William H. Burnell.

GUELPH

Iron Moulders.—F. W. Felker, 118 Norwich St. (Also for all other locals in Ontario).

HAMILTON

Boot and Shoe Workers.—E. W. A. O'Dell, 20 Rutherford Ave.

Machinists.—R. Riley, Labour Temple. (Also for Niagara Falls).

Stage Employees, No. 129.—E. Jack, 172 Prospect St. S.

Steam and Operating Engineers.—R. G. Fenton, 165 Province St.

IROQUOIS FALLS

Paper Makers, No. 109.—Ambrose Corcoran.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90.—George Sabourin.

KINGSTON

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 249.—John Fisher, cor. Alfred and Princess Sts.

LONDON

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—H. Rymill, 491 Oxford St.

MERRITTON

Paper Makers.—James W. Johnson, 12 Wellington St., St. Catharines, Ont.

NIAGARA FALLS

Carpenters and Joiners.—J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St. (Also for other branches in the Niagara peninsula).

OTTAWA

Carpenters and Joiners.—Charles R. Nichols, 20 Adelaide St. (Also for Hull).

Civic Employees, No. 15 (T. & L. C.).—M. Cain, 24 Anderson St.

Machinists, No. 825.—M. S. Carrigan, 100 Hopewell Ave.

Stage Employees, No. 95.—A. L. Goold, 18 Glenn Ave.

Tailors.—J. A. Lachance, 110 Clarence St.

Typographical Union.—J. A. P. Haydon, Box 491.

ST. CATHARINES

Plumbers.—Frank Greenlaw, 3 Alexander St.

Street Railway Employees.—A. Crozier, 170 Russell Ave.

ST. THOMAS

Boilermakers, No. 413.—W. D. Wright, 35 Chester St.

STURGEON FALLS

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—W. Windsor.

TORONTO

Barbers, No. 517.—G. Lewis, 749 Ossington Ave.

Bookbinders.—W. F. Johnston, 431 Bay St.

Bricklayers, No. 2.—William Jenoves, Labour Temple, Church St.

Bricklayers, No. 26 (Stone Masons).—R. Leggate, 44 Adams Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners (District Council of United Brotherhood).—J. L. Gillanders, Labour Temple, Church St., and A. Cheeseman, 453 Main St.

Carpenters and Joiners (Management Committee of Amalgamated Society).—C. Reid, J. Doggett and D. Dickson, 163½ Church St.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 41.—Joe B. Salsberg, 59 Cecil St.

Fur Workers.—F. A. Currie, 348 Bay St.

Hod Carriers.—W. Varley, Labour Temple, Church St.

Ladies' Garment Workers.—S. Kruger, 420 Dundas St. W.

Machinists.—John Munro, 81 Bond St.

Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 173.—W. P. Covert, 257 Brock Ave.

Plumbers, No. 46.—C. Richardson, 167 Church St.

Sheet Metal Workers.—H. W. McKay, Labour Temple, Church St.

Street Railway Employees.—Joseph Gibbons, 60 Bond St.

WINDSOR

Electrical Workers.—F. McDonald, 61 Pitt St. E.

WINNIPEG

Dominion Express Employees.—W. A. McDonald, 60 Maryland St.

Electrical Workers.—J. L. McBride, Labour Temple, 165 James St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 592.—Wm. Hector, 321 Carlton St.

Machinists.—H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, 165 James St. (All Canadian railways).

Stage Employees, No. 63.—A. Simpson, Box 2002.

Stage Employees, No. 299.—V. Armand, Box 2102.

MOOSE JAW

Switchmen.—E. Edwards, 626 Main St. S.

CALGARY

Plumbers, No. 496.—Fred. Deeves, 2409 33rd St. W.

EDMONTON

Miners' Federation (C. F. of L.).—Livingstone Smith, Beverly, Alta.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent).—W. E. Maiden.

Longshoremen's Association (C. F. of L.).—A. Douglas, 1009 Oxford St.

VANCOUVER

Carpenters and Joiners, Nos. 452 and 1875.—William Dunn, 1510 11th Ave. E.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society.—W. McKinlay, 607 62nd Ave. E.

Civic Employees, No. 28 (T. & L. C.).—W. J. Scribbens, Pender St. E.

Japanese Workers' Union (Independent).—Kisa Mitarai, 544 Powell St.

Machinists.—P. R. Bengough, 807 Holden Bldg.

Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 348.—E. G. McMillan, 58 Hastings St. W.

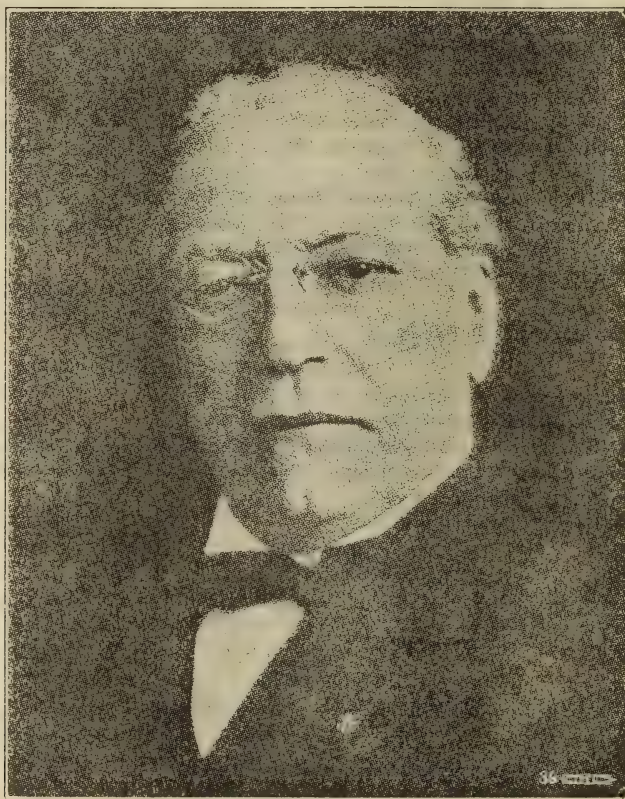
Stage Employees, No. 118.—W. C. R. Baker, Box 711.

Tailors, No. 178.—C. McDonald, Box 503.

XI. PASSING OF SAMUEL GOMPERS

Death of the President of the American Federation of Labour—Tributes to His Life and Work—Communist Estimate

Surrounded by many of his closest friends, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, the organization which he had assisted in establishing in 1881, died at 4.10 a.m., Saturday, December 13, 1924, in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Gompers had been brought to San Antonio in a special train from Mexico City where he had been present at the inauguration of President Calles, and also attended the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, of which he was also president. His visit to Mexico had followed the 44th annual convention of the American Federation of Labour at El Paso, Texas, where



he had presided, and was unanimously re-elected president for a forty-third term. Mr. Gompers undertook the tiresome journey to the Mexican capital against the vigorous protest of his associates and physicians. The strain proved to be too much for him in his enfeebled physical condition, and he became seriously ill while presiding over the Pan-American convention. He remained in a hotel there for two days, until the convention closed and he had been unanimously re-elected president by delegates representing organized labour on the North and South American continents. Mr. Gompers, realizing that the end was approaching, asked to be taken north at once, as he wished to die on the soil of the United States, his adopted country. President Calles and thousands of Mexican people, public and labour officials, were at the train to bid Mr. Gompers farewell on what proved to be his last journey. He was so weak that he had to be carried from the hotel to the train on a stretcher. Fatigue from overwork and heart trouble superinduced by the altitude of Mexico City, coupled with Bright's disease, from which he was troubled for over two

years, were given as the cause of death. Mr. Gompers in his final rally called in and talked briefly with several of his associates, and gave simple directions for his funeral and bade good-bye to his friends. The last words spoken by Mr. Gompers to his nurse were: "God bless our American institutions. May they grow better day by day." The body of the dead president was taken to Washington, D.C., where it lay in state in the A. F. of L. building from four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 16, until 10.30 that evening. The funeral service was held on December 18 in the lodge room of the Order of Elks in New York city, of which the deceased was a member, and where the body lay in state all day Wednesday. The service was attended by officials of international labour organizations, and local unions, as well as by representatives of the city, state and nation. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise conducted the service. Labour's farewell was delivered by Mr. James Duncan, first vice-president of the A. F. of L., who had been associated with Mr. Gompers on the executive council for thirty years. Interment was made in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y., in accordance with previous arrangements made by Mr. Gompers. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was represented at the funeral by Mr. J. T. Foster, one of the vice-presidents, several resident Canadian officials of labour organizations also being in attendance.

Samuel Gompers was born in London, England, on January 27, 1850, of Dutch-Jewish parentage. His father was a cigar maker, and the son, Samuel, early adopted his father's trade, becoming apprenticed after four years in a primary school. The Civil War in the United States greatly curtailed the importation of tobacco into Great Britain, and rendered cigar making a precarious occupation. Consequently, in 1863, the Gompers family immigrated to America.

The boy Samuel finished his apprenticeship in New York, and he assisted in organizing the Cigar Makers' International Union, leading his more timid fellow employees into revolt against conditions that made the work of a cigar maker almost intolerable in those days. As illustrative of Gompers' ardour in the cause of the labour movement it is of interest to note that he was a charter member of his union at fourteen years of age, his membership card being No. 1. He served in this union as secretary and president for six years. Then the idealism of his nature called him to wider service, and he took an active part in the labour movement of the early seventies. He was president for two years of the New York Workingmen's Assembly, and was a delegate to every convention of his international, being its first vice-president for many years.

Gompers was now nearing the consummation of one of his greatest achievements in the prominent part he was about to take in the founding of the American Federation of Labour. The A. F. of L. practically had its genesis in an organization known as the Federation of Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada. This federation was formed in Pittsburgh in 1881, Gompers representing his international at that first meeting. He was offered the presidency, but refused, serving as vice-president. However, in response to pressure, he became its president the next year, serving in this office without salary for the remaining four years of its existence. In December, 1886, the American Federation of Labour was formed in Columbus, Ohio, and the Federation of Trades and Labour Unions was merged into it. At the first meeting of the new organization, Gompers was chosen chairman of the committee on constitution and was elected president. This position he held without break until the time of his death, with one exception—at the convention of 1894 when he was defeated by John McBride of the miners. He worked at his trade until the year 1887, when he retired from cigar making at the age of thirty-seven in order to devote his full time and energies to the building up of the A. F. of L. Under his guidance the A. F. of L. developed into one of the most powerful and influential labour bodies in the world, and had at his death a membership of over 3,000,000.

During his forty-three years as president of the A. F. of L. his policy was one of holding the balance of power evenly between the two great political parties of the United States rather than that of having the organization enter into politics as a separate party. Partisanship to principles and not to parties was his course of action, and consistently he maintained it in spite of periodical opposition from factions of his followers.

At a time when most men retire from public life, Gompers registered several of his greatest triumphs. During the war he had remained pacifist up to 1917, but early in that year, foreseeing the almost inevitable entry of the United States into the conflict, he called a secret conference of the chiefs of several of the largest organizations within the A. F. of L. To these colleagues he submitted the proposal of supporting the advent of the country into the war. When the United States, a few weeks later, declared war, the A. F. of L. presented a united front in support of all national activities. Gompers then became a prominent international figure, and at the peace conference at Versailles he served with distinction as president of the International Commission on Labour Legislation.

During the war, Gompers served as chairman of the Labour Committee of the Council of National Defence of his country, and was entrusted with several special governmental missions to Europe. One of his notable visits to Canada occurred during the dark days of the war in April, 1918, when, by special invitation, he addressed the members of both Houses of Parliament in a thrilling message of eloquence and power. After the war he was made a member of the American delegation of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, and was vice-president of the National Civic Federation. When the late president Harding convened his first industrial conference, the chieftain of the A. F. of L. was called into consultation.

In fact there was hardly a national movement of social or industrial reform in which Samuel Gompers did not give his service in some capacity or lend his active support. From the time of its organization, the late labour leader was a warm friend of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labour, and was awarded the committee's medal for distinguished service in prison work as a result of his successful efforts at the peace conference in establishing the prison labour problem as an international problem. The protection of child life was one of the chief objectives for which Mr. Gompers fought. When the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional Federal legislation to prohibit child labour (which legislation had been introduced largely through the personal efforts of the A. F. of L. president) he summoned a conference of all interested organizations, and there was formed the Permanent Conference on the Abolition of Child Labour, with Gompers as its chairman, to continue the fight for this reform.

During the post-war years when industrial unrest became prevalent and extreme radicalism lifted its head in many movements, Gompers combatted all communistic tendencies and waged uncompromising warfare against all "Red" activities. Though he was conservative in endeavouring always to guard the labour movement from extremes, yet he was not reactionary. Upon one occasion he faced a prison term. For contempt of court in the famous Bucks' stove case in 1908, Gompers was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. An appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, and after the case had dragged until 1914, the high court ruled that further action was barred by the statute of limitation, and he was relieved from serving the sentence.

Mr. Gompers was instrumental in establishing the Mexican Federation of Labour—a body which he counselled and supported. He took an active interest in fostering the labour movement in Mexico and the Central American states, and in 1921 was elected president of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, being re-elected as above stated to that office in 1924.

TRIBUTES TO THE LATE SAMUEL GOMPERS

In many parts of the world the press eulogized the work of the late president of the American Federation of Labour in behalf of humanity. The labour press was particularly eulogistic of his efforts to better the standard of living of the wage-earners and of his increasing opposition to child labour. While some papers acknowledged that they did not always agree with the policies of the late Mr. Gompers, they openly declared that his record of accomplishments on behalf of the labour movement stands as a monument to his persistency and courage. Though Mr. Gompers was commonly referred to as a "leader," it is known that he never said "Follow me". It was always "Let us move forward." He insisted that workers owe a loyalty to each other that should be given without compulsion. He was a steadfast believer in individual development; for workers to unite of their own free will, and assert their manhood; to be factors in humanity's upward surge and not be under obligation to outside forces. As a citizen and as a trade unionist he was known to be opposed to dictatorship in every form. For nearly a quarter of a century he refused to allow the lure of political or lucrative business opportunities to deter him from his trade union activities.

COMMUNIST ESTIMATE OF THE LATE SAMUEL GOMPERS

In opposition to the tributes which appeared in the press on the life and work of the late Samuel Gompers it may be of interest to reproduce the estimate of his worth as published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party of America in the December 12 issue of its official paper, the *Daily Worker*, under the caption "American Capitalism Loses Loyal Servant." The article was as follows:—

Sam Gompers is dead. There is no doubt that the capitalist daily press will put their front pages in mourning; that the bitterest enemies of the working class, such as Coolidge, Dawes, Morgan, will pay their respects to the departed. But the militant workers will shed no crocodile tears.

Gompers died in the harness of his masters, the imperialists of America, in his last great effort to extend their power over the toiling masses of the world. The El Paso convention of the A. F. of L. was the crowning achievement in a long life of working class betrayal. The sessions of the Pan-American Federation of Labour over which he had just presided were a continuous suppression of the grievances of the workers of Latin-America and a white-washing of Wall Street's imperialist domination and exploitation. Where formerly imperialism sent missionaries with Bibles as their advance agents, Gompers showed them the more effective way of sending labour fakers to blind the masses, to corrupt their leaders, and to disorganize their movement.

For more than forty years Gompers consistently plied his trade. Allied with the most corrupt and reactionary elements in the labour movement, the Brindells, the Lewises, the Murphys, the Berrys, the McCarthys, who formed the basis of his powerful machine, Gompers ruled supreme, the bitter and ferocious enemy of every attempt to strengthen the working class and to use its power in struggle against capitalism. He was the enemy of industrial unionism, fighting desperately to keep the unions small, divided, and weak. He blocked and sabotaged every militant action of labour. He conspired with the capitalist politicians to keep the labour movement hitched to the capitalist parties, and opposed all efforts for independent political action of the working class. He ignored or sabotaged every attempt to organize the unorganized, as was instanced in the steel strike. He completely neglected the problems of the unemployed workers, except in so far as Judge Gary and President Harding invited him to help capitalism solve its problems. He was the outstanding champion of class collaboration, with all of its consequences of subjection of the working class, and against the class struggle in all its forms.

In the struggle of international imperialism to strangle and destroy Soviet Russia, none was so militant and bitter as the servant of imperialism, Samuel Gompers. In his inveective against the first government of workers and farmers, Gompers outdid even such spokesmen of the capitalist class as Hughes, Lloyd George, or Poincaré. He hated Russia because Russia of the Soviets had become the symbol of working class struggle in the betrayal of which Gompers himself was steeped for forty years.

Among the last acts of Gompers was a final crime against the cause of working class solidarity, his attempt to block the great movement for world unity in the labour movement, the unity of the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, and the Red International of Labour Unions of Moscow. Gompers withdrew from Amsterdam when Wall Street temporarily withdrew from direct participation in European politics; Gompers was, when he died, busy re-entering the European labour movement to follow the Dawes plan and help to enforce it. He was manoeuvring to enter the Amsterdam International to fight the unity proposal of the Red International of Labour Unions, and to perpetuate the split in the international trade union world.

In the annals of capitalist imperialism, the name of Gompers will be written high among those who served it loyally and well—but in the annals of the revolutionary working class, Gompers will be given his true place as the betrayer of the toiling masses and the agent of the mortal enemies of the proletariat.

The weakening of the reactionary labour machine of which Gompers was the head through his death should be the signal to the workers of this country for a militant struggle to drive Gomerism from the labour movement. The alliance between the reactionary labour officials and the employers must be broken, the trade unions must be amalgamated into strong industrial unions, a widespread campaign for organization of the unorganized must be launched, labour must take up the struggle against unemployment, labour must enter the political struggle as a class to fight its own battles.

Gompers is dead! The workers must now kill Gomerism.

SAM GOMPERS

Under the above heading the *Maritime Labour Herald*, published in Glace Bay, N.S., and of which J. B. McLachlan is the editor, in the issue of December 20 made the following reference to the dead president of the American Federation:—

Sam Gompers after serving the master class faithfully for forty years, is dead. We shall be unable to attend his funeral, but heartily approve of the event. The flunkey friend of kings, presidents, and all the discriminating ones of the earth, was Gompers. Morgan praised him, Gary loved him, while Jno. D. Rockefeller, Jr., had his picture taken with him. These all scorn the common worker, so did Gompers. Gompers was a great man, and as a member of the Civic Federation, stuck his feet under the same table as the arch labour-skinners of America; ate their bread and drank their toasts and smoked their cigars. These mighty ones loved Gompers.

Gompers was a great man and helped to send two million youths of America to spill their guts over Flanders Fields to make the world safe for capitalism; he helped the psalm-singing Wilson to make undeclared war on Russia, and for five years vented his spleen on the Working Class Republic, BECAUSE IT WAS WORKING CLASS. After the war he helped the master class of America to break every strike of the workers in their efforts to prevent what the capitalists were pleased to call the "deflation of labour." Sam Gompers was a really great man—for the master class. He helped to cut wages, lengthen hours of toil, and hunt the Reds out of the unions and into jail. He had one rival, and one only—the arch-pimp William J. Burns. Alone of all the pimps in America, Burns gave Gompers a run for first place in the affections of the American labour skinner. In Wall Street Gompers was a patriot, his efforts at strangling labour and cheating the grave were appreciated, there they have one consolation in this hour of their bereavement: while John L. Lewis lives they will never have to say "Sam Gompers, you are gone and we shall never see your like again." Of our own knowledge Gompers did one good thing and we hasten to record it—he died.

XII. REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Red International of Labour Unions—Preamble to Constitution—Programme for Canada—Communist Party of Canada—Platform of the Party—Young Communists' League—Trade Union Educational League—Its Aim—Opposition to "Red" Activities.

Through the instrumentality of the Third (Communist) International, which was organized on March 6, 1919, the Red International of Labour Unions was established in July, 1921, as its trade union adjunct, and was formed in direct opposition to the International Federation of Trade Unions (sometimes referred to as the Amsterdam International). The Red International of Labour Unions proclaims to be "an international which, together with the Communist International, will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the Communist commonwealth." The Canadian affiliate of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada (formerly the Workers' Party) with headquarters in Toronto, and which recognizes the Moscow body as the only real center of world revolutionary activities. As an aid to the propagation of the Communist doctrine among the Canadian youth there is the Young Communists' League, a body which was formed under the auspices of the Communist Party, and which is an affiliate of the Young Communist International of Moscow. The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League, of which there are a number of local branches in Canada. One of the objects of the league is to change the existing plan of labour organization in America to one of industrial unionism, similar to the Russian system. With the accomplishment of this reorganization, which the league is endeavouring to effect through its adherents by a system called "boring from within," it is proposed that the organized workers on this continent be affiliated with the Red International.

The fifth world congress of the Communist International was held in Moscow in July, 1924, among the delegates present being representatives from Canada and the United States. In the discussion of the trade union question it was pointed out that the trade unions are the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and it is only through this medium that the party can permeate the labour movement. This is the reason, it was stated, why the Communist International has always paid so much attention to the trade union movement. At the fifth congress a programme was adopted, the introduction to which was as follows:—

In the revolutionary fight against capitalist domination, the international proletariat must unite the efforts of its separate detachments and merge these detachments into one international proletarian army. The organization, which unites the fighting revolutionary proletariat, regardless of state boundaries, nationality, race, creed, sex or occupation, is the International Workers' Association, the Communist International. The Communist International uniting all the Communist Parties and constituting in itself the militant world party of the proletariat, aims at the emancipation of labour from the yoke of capital; it openly advocates the overthrow of the bourgeois order by means of the communist revolution, and thus continues the revolutionary tradition of the Communist Association, and the First International, founded by Marx. It entirely and unreservedly maintains the standpoint of revolutionary Marxism, which found its most complete expression in Leninism which is pure and simple Marxism of the epoch of the direct proletarian fight for the conquest of power. The Communist International is fighting on this basis for clarity in the class-consciousness of the masses by placing its dialectic materialism in opposition to the teachings of bourgeois ideology, and thereby leading the fight against any kind of bourgeois influence over the proletariat, such as religion, idealistic and non-materialist-dialectic philosophy, the doctrine of harmony between capital and labour, socialistic opportunism—thereby consistently maintaining the basis of the class struggle. The Communist International formulates its entire fundamental principles, aims and fundamental methods for struggle on this basis, and in the programme, which unites millions of toilers, explains the position of the oppressed under capitalist rule, and shows them the way to victory over the bourgeois, and to the construction of the communist society.

The various revolutionary adjuncts of the Communist International being so closely related, they are all discussed in the present chapter, in which is also included some recent pronouncements anent their activities, as well as references to opposition to their propaganda and methods.

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOUR UNIONS

The Red International of Labour Unions was established in direct opposition to the International Federation of Trade Unions (discussed in a subsequent chapter of this report)

by the adherents of the Third (Communist) International who accuse the federation of being an "international of counteraction to the struggle for the emancipation of the working class." As a result of conferences between officers of Russian trade unions and the executive of the Third International on July 15, 1920, a provisional committee known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions was set up for the purpose of convening a world congress of labour unions in the following year. In accordance with these instructions a meeting of trade union representatives was held in Moscow in July, 1921, among the delegates present being two from Canada, one representing the One Big Union and the other the Edmonton branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union. The international trade union movement, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was not represented. The outcome of the Moscow meeting was the establishment of a permanent international organization under the name of the Red International of Labour Unions. A constitution was adopted, the preamble to which is as follows:—

The class struggle has now reached such a degree of development and acuteness that the working class, in order to successfully conduct and complete its struggle for emancipation, must fight as a solid, revolutionary class power, not only on a national but also on an international scale, against the bourgeoisie, who despite the severe competition on the world market, is closely united in its hatred of the proletarian revolution and solidly welded against the slightest attempt of the proletariat to free itself from exploitation. Since the exploitation is international, the fight against it must have an international character. All internationals of labour unions, which existed up to the present moment, at best were but international statistical bureaus for mutual information. The International Secretariat of Labour Unions before the war was merely an information agency, it did not pursue any militant class aims. The Amsterdam International of Labour Unions is even less fit to deal with the issues at hand than its predecessor. The first was but an information office, the latter occupies itself with politics of the worst kind, with anti-proletarian, bourgeois politics. It sets forth the idea of class co-operation, social peace and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. In its essence it is an international of counteraction to the struggle for emancipation of the working class. Against this international of impotence, confusion, subservience to the bourgeoisie, such as the Amsterdam International is, we must oppose—an international of revolutionary vigour, of class activity—an international which together with the Communist International will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth.

Such a militant labour union international can be built up only by revolutionary class unions, conscious of the purpose and methods of the defensive and offensive struggle against the class enemy. The problem history has put before the revolutionary unions requires the utmost concentration of power, unexampled intensity and the greatest self-sacrifice of the conscious vanguard elements of the working class.

The following are the aims and purpose of the Red International of Labour Unions:—

- (1) To organize the large working mass in the whole world for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of the toilers from oppression and exploitation and the establishment of the socialist commonwealth.
- (2) To carry on a wide agitation and propaganda of the principles of revolutionary class struggle, social revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionary mass action for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and the bourgeois state.
- (3) To fight against the corruptive ulcer, gnawing at the vitals of the world labour union movement, of compromising with the bourgeoisie against the ideals of class co-operation and social peace and the absurd hopes for a peaceable transition from capitalism to socialism.
- (4) To unite the revolutionary class elements of the world labour union movement and carry on decisive battle against the International Bureau of Labour attached to the League of Nations and against the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, which by their programme and tactics are but the bulwark of the world bourgeoisie.
- (5) To co-ordinate and regulate the struggle of the working class in all countries and organize international demonstrations each time, when the situation demands them.
- (6) To take the initiative of international campaigns about prominent events of class struggle, to open subscription lists for the benefit of strikers in great social conflicts, etc.

Membership in the Red International is open to any revolutionary economic class organization if it accepts the following conditions:

- (1) Endorsement of the principles of revolutionary class struggle.
- (2) Application of these principles in its daily struggle with capitalism and the bourgeois state.
- (3) Recognition of the necessity of the overthrow of capitalism through the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the transition period.
- (4) Recognition and submission to the international proletarian discipline.
- (5) Recognition and application of the decisions of the constituent congress of the Red International of Labour Unions.
- (6) The rupture with the Amsterdam yellow international.
- (7) United action with all the revolutionary organizations and the Communist Party of the country in all defensive and offensive activities against the bourgeoisie.

ORGANIZATION BY INDUSTRY

The Red International is opposed to the craft system of organization on the part of wage-earners, its slogan being "One Union for One Industry." This is the plan in existence in Russia, under which all the workers in a given industry are members of the same union,

e.g., all workers in a machine shop, regardless of their occupations or qualifications, beginning with a mechanic and ending with a labourer, all belong to the union of metal workers. Since the establishment of the Red International its advocates in Canada and the United States have been carrying on propaganda with a view to having their plan adopted by the old established craft unions. (Further details of this movement will be found in a subsequent chapter on the subject of "Amalgamation and Autonomy.") The Communist International, of which the Red International is the trade union adjunct, professes to be opposed to any split in the labour unions, its policy being their conquest from within. To carry out this plan the Red International, aided by the Trade Union Educational League and the Communist Party of Canada, enjoin its adherents to remain in the labour unions, discourage any suggestion of secession from the existing craft unions, even though they should be considered reactionary, and by a system of "boring from within" endeavour to capture the organizations for communism. The only Canadian body in affiliation with the Red International is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada. District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America (covering the coal fields of Nova Scotia) made application for affiliation in 1922, but on pain of the autonomy of the district being suspended was compelled to withdraw the application. No other Canadian labour body, so far as known, has made any move in the direction of affiliating with the Red International.

COMMUNISTS ACCUSED OF SPLITTING LABOUR FORCES

The communists have been accused of splitting the trade union movement in some European countries by their series of attacks on the integrity of the officers of the International Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliates, which commenced with the establishment of the Red International. The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in reporting to the 1924 convention, referred to the "activities of those who seek to destroy the trade union movement." The falling off in trade union membership in North America has been attributed to the alleged disruptive tactics of the adherents of the communists, who through their attacks on the present system of labour organization and the officers of trade union bodies, not only in their official journals but in their public utterances, it is contended, have created a spirit of distrust in the ranks of the workers.

THIRD MEETING OF THE RED INTERNATIONAL

The third world congress of the Red International of Labour Unions was held in Moscow in July, 1924, Canada and the United States being represented, the first-named country by Mr. Tim Buck, of Toronto, who was elected as a representative on the executive bureau. Wm. Z. Foster and Wm. F. Dunne were chosen as members of the executive bureau to represent the United States. Many resolutions, decisions and appeals were adopted, among them being (1) programme of action for Trade Union Educational League in the United States, and (2) programme of activity for the Trade Union Educational League in Canada. Regarding the latter item it was stated that while the general programme adopted for the Trade Union Educational League applies throughout North America, the economic and organizational conditions existing in the Dominion render an additional and particularly Canadian programme necessary. As the plan for the activities of the league's membership in Canada has not hitherto appeared in any Canadian publication, it is deemed of sufficient interest to give the text in full in this report, as follows:—

Autonomy.—The inevitable sharpening of the struggle in the near future renders a great degree of autonomy for the trade union movement of Canada essential. Autonomy does not mean a cleavage between the movement of Canada and that of the United States. Neither is the autonomy movement inspired by chauvinistic ideas regarding our ability to emancipate the workers by ourselves. It is inspired by their realization that the Canadian movement must be free to function as a unit; and the Trades Congress of Canada, which at present embraces less than half of the organized workers, must unite them all and be able to co-ordinate their struggle.

Power to initiate action and to extend and lead the class struggle within the confines of Canada, as well as to levy assessments for the assistance of affiliated organizations on strike, would make the Trades Congress a real centre of Canadian unionism and by rallying our small locals for united struggles, would completely change the face of the Canadian trade union movement.

To this end, therefore, we must fight for autonomy. Through a systematic campaign among the rank and file we must strive to bring about the organization of all Canadian locals of each international into Canadian departments, each of which must have full freedom of action on both economic and political issues.

Strengthening of the Trades and Labour Councils.—The fifty-nine trades and labour councils through the Dominion, uniting and influencing as they do hundreds of thousands of workers, constitute a body of opinion of tremendous influence and potential power. Their strength and value is greatly diminished, however, by the narrow restrictions of the American Federation of Labour which forbid them to accept any but A. F. of L. organizations into affiliation. All trades and labour councils must have the right, as should

also the Trades Congress of Canada, to accept into affiliation any bona fide trade union organizations. Further, through the organization of shop committees and the co-ordination of their work, central councils must be developed and be made the local centers of the struggle against the capitalist class.

The Wage Struggle.—More than ever the league must emphasize the immediate struggle for wages and conditions. By propaganda and publicity regarding the gradual depression of the living standards of Canadian workers, by developing organizational machinery for unified efforts and arousing the rank and file, the Canadian section of the league must work for the development of Dominion-wide struggles for immediate gains; while through their local and district federated bodies, league members shall initiate strikes for wages, shorter hours, union recognition, etc.

To prevent terrorism and master class oppression of the strikers, all responsibility for the maintenance of order, should be undertaken by special guards appointed by the strike committees. Such special guards to take the place of the private company, and class state armed forces. For the realization of the above a Dominion-wide campaign must be undertaken.

Organization of Unorganized Workers.—The organization of the unorganized workers is one of the urgent needs of the Canadian movement. League members shall organize concerted drives to sweep masses of workers into the trade unions. Working wherever possible through the trade union machinery, they must at the same time initiate active campaigns on their own behalf among the metal miners, lumber workers, agricultural workers, etc.

Railway Workers.—The railways constitute the arterial system of Canada, and 79,000 organized railway workers are potentially the most powerful single body of organized workers in the Dominion. Held apart by artificial division, most of the railway workers are still strongly desirous of unity, recognizing that this would render possible tremendous improvements in wages, conditions, and the proportion in which the workers participate in the running of the industry. As it is, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees is completely isolated from the rest of the railway workers, while the maintenance-of-way and shop labourers are outside of Division No. 4, thereby weakening it greatly.

In this industry the propaganda and educational work in favour of amalgamation must be intensified and extended to every local body and ideological influence already exerted by the amalgamation movement must be crystallized into organizational form.

Against the slogan of unity and struggle, the officialdom is raising the slogan of class collaboration through compulsory arbitration, standards of production, and the so-called Baltimore and Ohio plan. Against this iniquitous selling out of the workers' organizations the league must wage relentless warfare. This plan must be exposed to the rank and file as a means of subordinating their organizations to the desires of the railroad corporations.

No Dual Unionism.—One of the principal weaknesses of the Canadian left wing at the present time is the impatience of the rebels, who in their eagerness to overthrow reaction, fail to grasp the full importance of the task facing the proletariat of North America, and overlook the inevitability of a bitter and protracted struggle before the mass of the workers are finally brought under revolutionary leadership. This lack of clear understanding leads to the short-sighted policy of jumping into dual unions at every setback and partial defeat, thereby playing into the hands of the reactionary bureaucracy.

Examples of this have been seen recently in District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers where the rank and file, disgusted with the reactionary tactics of the Lewis bureaucracy in the international convention, join the I.W.W. in hundreds, at the same time retaining their membership in the United Mine Workers of America, in the futile effort to build a powerful organization, parallel to and in conflict with the United Mine Workers.

The most cursory examination exposes this as a fruitless task, the general experience being that after carrying the dual cards for a short period, the workers withdraw from the I.W.W., become passive, and are lost for a considerable time to the revolutionary movement.

As one means of combatting this, the Canadian section of the league must conduct an intensive propaganda campaign throughout the labour movement, paying particular attention to the broader aspects and implications of the struggle, politically and economically, on a national and international scale.

Independent Unions.—Recognizing the strength and value of the independent unions, such as the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, the Metal Miners' Union and the Dominion Express Employees' Union, etc., members of the league who are members in these organizations, shall at all times participate actively in their work and in their upbuilding, while at the same time holding up to the membership the ideal of unified industrial organization.

In addition, the general amalgamation movement applies to independent unions equally with those unions organized in the A. F. of L. To further the process of amalgamation, movements must be initiated in all independent unions for affiliation to the Trades Congress of Canada.

Canadian Federation of Labour.—The Canadian Federation of Labour originated in the exclusion of the Knights of Labour assemblies, etc., from the Trades Congress. Its principal slogan is independence for Canadian unionism. The winning of autonomy would render it possible for those unions at present organized in the Canadian Federation of Labour to participate in the general trade union movement of the country, thereby eliminating a great deal of bitter internecine warfare at present carried on. Our efforts within the Canadian Federation of Labour, therefore, must be directed towards the unification of this body of workers with the general labour movement.

Catholic Unions.—The Catholic unions which unite 50,000 workers are—equally with the Catholic unions of Europe—anti-revolutionary and anti-working class in ideology and practice. The workers embraced in them, however, are bona fide workers, and their enlightenment constitutes part of our task.

Through our French-Canadian groups, simple explanatory leaflets must be circulated among the members of the Catholic unions and the workers in the factories controlled by them, with a view to weakening the demoralizing influence of the clergy, and drawing the best elements into the regular trade union movement of the country.

Conferences.—The most effective means for spreading the work of the league, so far, have been the district and industrial conferences held from time to time. These gatherings should be extended to embrace representatives of all workers, specific industries and of all revolutionary groups in particular districts. Local, national and industrial conferences should constitute a regular part of the league's work. The eastern and western sub-districts of the league particularly must hold regular executive conferences every year.

Press.—Vast distances, and the scattered nature of the Canadian trade union organizations, render organizational work and the touring of speakers difficult in the extreme. Finance alone prevents direct personal contact between the various groups, and our only method of co-ordinating activities, heretofore, has been through the *Labour Herald* and other publications of the league. It is essential in future that some means be found whereby the Canadian section of the league shall have a publication devoted exclusively to the problems of the Canadian movement.

For this purpose a monthly bulletin must be published under the control of the executive of the Canadian district of the league in co-operation with the national executive. This bulletin should contain manifestoes and decisions of the R.I.L.U., and should deal specifically and intimately with the particular needs of the Canadian left wing.

Organization of the Unemployed.—An immediate task for the Canadian section of the league is the organization of all unemployed workers. Through local and central trade union bodies, league members must strive everywhere to set up local "Unemployment Councils" representative of both the unemployed and local political and economic working class organizations.

In these localities, where for any reason whatsoever, this is impossible, independent councils must be organized on the widest possible basis of representation.

In addition to the general appeal for solidarity between the employed and unemployed workers, propaganda in local unions should be centered on the slogan "protect the wages of employed workers by securing the maintenance of those who are unemployed."

Around the slogan "Work at trade union rates, or full maintenance," all these local councils must be welded into one Dominion-wide organization of the unemployed, organized employed workers and their organizations.

Criticism of Reformists and Exposure of Traitors.—The reformist trade union politicians, whose influence is demoralizing the labour movement, must be fought relentlessly. Avoiding the futile policy of blind opposition, the league must put them definitely on record for or against every progressive measure. By merciless criticism of concrete events they must be unmasked and their vacillating policies and collaboration with the bourgeoisie laid bare to the working class.

The workers of Canada have had bitter experiences of traitors posing as socialists and radicals of various stripes. One of the immediate tasks of the league shall be the complete exposure of all these renegades, so that there shall be no misunderstanding of the relations existing between the league and them.

The League and the Labour Party.—The class struggle is a political struggle, and the league will strive to give every conflict a political aspect. While politically bound to England and economically rivetted to the United States, Canada still functions as an economic and political entity. British diplomacy and American finance are functioning through the capitalist institution of the Dominion of Canada, and in accordance with Canadian law. In all actions concerning Canada, Westminster is guided by the desires of Canadian capitalism. While Wall Street functions through the Canadian Bankers' Association, the troops used to smash our strikes are recruited, trained, maintained and controlled by the Government of the country.

These things render essential the building up and the consolidation of the Canadian Labour Party into an effective mass organization, and this is one of the first and most important tasks facing the league. League members must work continually for the affiliation of all local bodies to the Canadian Labour Party, and the organization of central councils of the party in every industrial centre, endeavouring always to give them communist leadership and aims.

The League and the Communist Party.—The Trade Union Educational League is a revolutionary body with a political aim. Realizing the futility of the so-called philosophy of trade union neutrality and the essentially revolutionary nature of the tasks with which we are faced, the league must work always in closest co-operation with the Communist Party of Canada. Through combined action, the solidarity of the left wing trade union movement organized by the T.U.E.L. and the revolutionary political movement organized by the Communist Party of Canada, shall be ideologically and organizationally consolidated for the purpose of the general development of the revolutionary movement, aiming at the conquest of power by the working class and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

EFFORTS TO CARRY OUT PROGRAMME

It was not long after the adoption of the above programme by the Red International that members of the Trade Union Educational League endeavoured to have the Canadian organized workers give approval to such items as (1) organization of the unemployed, (2) autonomy, and (3) amalgamation. The Edmonton Trades and Labour Council adopted a resolution urging the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, of which the council is an affiliate, to assist in the organization of the unemployed with a view to demanding work at trade union rates or maintenance on the same basis of payment. The Trades and Labour Congress, however, refused to adopt the resolution as presented, and instead approved of a modified motion requesting trades and labour councils to assist in the organization of the unemployed for the purpose of co-ordinating their efforts to secure employment. Although some of the delegates present were identified with the Trade Union Educational League, they, to the surprise of the opponents of the principles of the league, did not raise any objection to the amending of the resolution. (The decision of the Trades and Labour Congress on the resolutions in reference to autonomy and amalgamation will be found in a subsequent chapter entitled "Amalgamation and Autonomy.")

WITHDRAW PROPOSAL FOR RED AFFILIATION

The following resolution in favour of affiliation with the Red International of Labour Unions was submitted to the 1924 convention of the International Association of Machinists:—

Whereas, one of the principal weapons of the capitalist class is their ability to use the workers of one country against the workers of another, and in time of war use the workers of the different countries to slaughter each other, and in time of peace use the products of labour of one country to break the strikes of labour in another; and

Whereas, only an international organization of labour unions which will unite the struggle of the workers of all countries along one single front against capitalism can fill the needs of the working class; and

Whereas, the capitalist offensive against the eight-hour day in Germany and elsewhere, the struggle against fascism, the occupation of the Ruhr and the threatened enslavement of the German workers, the struggle against the terrorization of workers all over the world, has taught the workers the necessity of international solidarity and establishing united struggle against capitalism; and

Whereas, the only international of labour unions which has waged a real struggle against the capitalistic offensive, a struggle against the Ruhr occupation, a struggle against the abolition of the eight-hour day, is the Red Trade Union International with headquarters in Moscow; and

Whereas, the R. I. L. U. is the international of struggle against capitalism and its goal is the establishment of the rule of the working class all over the world; and

Whereas, the R. I. L. U. has united fifteen million workers, the most class conscious and militant fighting force against world imperialism in both Europe and the Far East; and

Whereas, the International Association of Machinists has always been recognized as one of the most militant organizations on the American continent; be it therefore.

Resolved, That this Convention affiliate with the R. I. L. U. and that the I. A. of M. shall be represented at the next congress. Election of a delegate to take place the same time as the election of general officers of the I. A. of M.

The resolution, however, was not discussed, nor was a note taken on it, the introducers, with the consent of the convention, withdrawing the proposal.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

The Communist Party of Canada was formally organized at the first national convention held in Toronto on February 17, 1922, under the name of Workers' Party of Canada. The organization operated under the latter name until the third convention held in April, 1924, when the change in title was decided upon.

The platform of the Communist Party as approved by the first convention is as follows:—

1. To consolidate the existing labour organizations and develop them into organizations of militant struggle against capitalism, to permeate the labour unions and strive to replace the present reactionary leadership by revolutionary leadership.

2. To participate in the elections and the general political life of the country. Its representatives in the various legislative and administrative institutions will expose the sham democracy of capitalism and help to mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the capitalist state. They will give conscious and public expression to the every day grievances of the working class in concrete demands upon the capitalist governments and their institutions.

3. To lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, broaden and deepen their demands, organize and develop out of their every day struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism.

4. To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic.

THIRD CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The third convention of the Communist Party was held in the Labour Temple, Toronto, on April 18-19, 1924. Carl E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' Party of America, and who is under indictment in the United States on a charge of criminal syndicalism, was present as a fraternal delegate. According to the report of the secretary, Mr. J. MacDonald, the membership, based on the dues and assessments paid, was approximately 4,000 at the end of the financial year. There had been a marked increase in the Finnish section, the secretary stated, and while the Ukrainian section may have maintained its membership, there had been a falling off in the membership of the other branches. The secretary further reported that "While the party can claim a fair measure of success in the progress of the tasks it set itself at the second convention, the most important of those being the building up of the Canadian Labour Party and the crystalization of the left wing in the trade union movement; on the other hand, the prevailing industrial conditions in Canada have militated against the numerical increase in the party membership"

In reference to the change of name of the party, the secretary stated that the organization had advanced so far in its political life to warrant distinguishing it "from other sec-

tions of the labour movement which not infrequently like to pose as Communists," and suggested that the title be altered to Communist Party of Canada. This suggestion was adopted, and the party is now a section of the Third (Communist) International, with headquarters in Moscow.

The secretary's report also reviewed the various phases of the party's activities during the past year.

The convention decided to reaffirm its basic political and industrial policies of the past two years, including the Labour party movement, amalgamation of trade unions and Dominion trade union autonomy. In connection with its political policy the party adopted a resolution in favour of working for the broadening of the Canadian Labour Party into a Canadian Farmer-Labour Party. The resolution on this subject was as follows:—

1. The party reaffirms its stand in favor of the united front policy and endeavors to extend it to embrace the poor and working farmers.

2. That we constantly work to develop the Canadian Labour Party, not as hitherto, principally in the direction of a federated party of workers' organizations only, but to broaden and transform the C. L. P. into a Canadian Farmer-Labour Party which would link up the poor farmers with the industrial workers in a common front against capital. While the C. L. P. constitutionally makes provision for affiliation of farmers' organizations, no positive work has been done to make this a reality. We should initiate immediately a campaign through our party organ, leaflets, propagandists, etc., also through labour representation committees, central labour councils and trade unions to get the C. L. P. to change its name and policy to that of a Farmer-Labour Party. We should at the same time work to get the farmers' organizations, especially in the west, to affiliate with the existing sections of the C. L. P. (or where these do not exist to build up sections). Meantime the Communist Party should work to strengthen the L. R. P. A. and Central Labour Councils, combat every attempt of the reformists to undermine the federated basis of the C. L. P. and maintain clearly its identity.

3. That to facilitate the development of the Farmer-Labour Party, the Communist Party address itself to the farmers, through leaflet, press and propaganda, with a view to explaining the causes of the oppressed condition of the farmers; of the political and economic crises of the farmers' movement and pointing the way out as lying in a farmers and workers' government, at the same time drawing the line of distinction between a real anti-capitalist Farmer-Labour Government and the sham Liberal-Farmer Government of the Drury and Dunning type.

4. In view of the prospects of an increase in unemployment, the party should devote more attention to agitation among the unemployed and work towards the formation of a Dominion-wide unemployed movement.

5. That we inform the workers abroad of the present economic condition of the country to offset the propaganda of the capitalist immigration authorities. At the same time we endeavour to draw the immigrant workers into the labour movement and into our revolutionary party.

6. That we develop campaigns to defend the foreign-born workers against the racial and nationalist attacks of the capitalist agencies, seeking to intimidate and persecute the foreign-born, and play off native born against them.

7. That the Communist Party of Canada communicate its opposition to British Imperialism and its work in India, Egypt, etc., to the forth-coming, so-called Commonwealth conference, called by MacDonald and Henderson of the British Labour Government, for the purpose of associating the labour organizations of the Empire with traditionally British imperialist policies of the MacDonald "Labour" Government. We should also communicate with the other communist parties of the Empire regarding a unified communist policy towards imperial questions generally.

8. That with a view of more efficient conduct of its work, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party divide its forces between a political and organizational committee, and that stronger emphasis be laid on the activity of the party as such.

RESOLUTION ON INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The convention adopted the following resolution on the industrial policy of the party:—

Events of the past two years and the state of the labour movement throughout Canada prove that the industrial policy adopted at our constituent convention in February, 1922, was correct. In a trade union world of apathy and demoralization, the only bright spots to be seen are those organizations and centres where the Workers' Party of Canada has organizational strength. In such places and organizations we see militancy and activity, even increased strength and membership in face of the economic depression and exodus of workers to the United States.

The strength displayed by the progressives at the Trades Congress convention, the manner in which the workers of Canada rallied to the support of the victims of the class war in Nova Scotia, the wholesale endorsements of amalgamation and national autonomy in conjunction with the rapid and healthy growth of the Canadian Labour Party, shows definite and growing sentiment in favour of the policies and activities in which the Workers' Party has taken the lead.

Our principal task is still the ideological conquest of the working class, and it is essential that our policy be fully and clearly understood by every member. Some confusion still exists on the question of dual unionism and the participation of our members in all real unions, functioning as such. Due in part to the confusionist policy of both the old line officialdom and some of the independent organizations, there is a tendency to interpret the industrial policy of the party as a policy of support for the "internationals" to the exclusion of all other groups.

Our policy is still for the fusion of all the existing organizations into powerful industrial unions, and the development of political understanding among the rank and file. Successful consummation of this task demands persistent work in all functioning trade unions, and active opposition to the secession of smaller groups or individuals under any disguise or for any supposed reason whatsoever.

Secession remains the great danger to the radical movement. Workers' Party members must work tirelessly to broaden the vision of the radicals, and bring them to view our task in the proper perspective. Had we set out merely to build one or two revolutionary unions, regardless of their size or strength, secession would have been excusable and in all probability would have produced the desired results; but having set ourselves the task of revolutionizing the working class, it is vitally necessary that no partial defeat or temporary setback be allowed to turn the radical and progressive workers away from a broad revolutionary policy to narrow sectarian activity.

The desire for and the need of greater freedom for Canadian unionism cannot be gainsaid. Freedom of action without industrial power, however, would be useless to the radicals and worse than useless to the broad masses of the working classes. National autonomy with full freedom of action for the Canadian movement but retaining the necessary international affiliations is unquestionably the great need in Canadian unionism to-day.

In the struggle for this autonomy there is no question of the Canadian membership being handicapped by the backwardness of the membership in the United States, opposition of the officialdom or anything else. While under present organizational arrangements amalgamation and other progressive steps can only be brought about in conjunction with the whole membership of the internationals involved, autonomy is a question for the Canadian membership alone. When the demand for autonomy is sufficiently crystallized and properly expressed, then nothing can stop the Canadian movement from exercising it. Just as we have been able to make such phenomenal progress with the Canadian Labour Party, so the autonomy movement will become a tremendous factor if our members only realize its potentialities.

The one thing that at this time can defeat the autonomy movement and play into the hands of the officialdom is secession. The breaking off of a few active rebels from the main body of labour is the one hope of the reactionaries and the danger against which communists must be more than ever on guard.

Through meetings, leaflets and participation in every local activity, through the widest possible circulation of our official organs, the *Labour Herald*, *The Worker* and the various supplementary papers published by the left wing movement, Workers' Party members shall strive to clarify the issues and tasks confronting the Canadian radicals, widen their vision and unify their aims. Not provincial radicalism seeking only an easy way to escape from reaction, but a world-wide revolutionary vision and a determination to crush reaction. This is our task and the task of the organized workers. Its successful accomplishment requires revolutionary conviction, and constant, self-sacrificing work.

Realizing the dangerous weakness of our organizations and the vital need of building up the membership of our trade unions, our members will continue to support all efforts to organize the unorganized. This is one of the outstanding tasks of the radical movement to-day, and Workers' Party members must work constantly in their local and central bodies to initiate organization drives that the present deplorable weakness may be removed.

The Workers' Party of Canada reaffirms its conviction that the revolutionary workers of Canada are on the right path, and for another year we dedicate ourselves to the task of building up and consolidating the left wing movement. In company with the revolutionary trade unionists of the whole world, we will carry on the fight to bring the broad masses of the workers of the world under the revolutionary banner of the Red International of Labour Unions.

IN FAVOUR OF ORGANIZING WORKING WOMEN

The following resolution favouring the organization of working women was presented and adopted:—

Realising that it is necessary to mobilize every force for the revolutionary struggle of the working class, this convention of the Workers' Party of Canada is resolved to support as well as promote special work among women, this work having for its object the organization of working women for the furtherance of the revolutionary objective of the working class.

In view of the present unorganized condition of working women in general, and in particular the working women in industry, it will be necessary to support and strengthen those organizations that function in the best interest of the working class women. The organizations in Canada which present the best opportunities for the general advancement of the working women are the women's labour leagues. These organizations, because they are allowed affiliation with local trades and labour councils and the provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party, bring the activities of the women into close contact with organized labour. That the leagues are or can be militant in character is proven (1) by the struggle that has been conducted against the low minimum wage rate (in Ontario) and against the reduction of the minimum wage rate in Alberta; (2) by the effort put forward to get the girls and women organized into the unions of their occupation.

This growing militant spirit must be encouraged and every effort made to prevent this movement being diverted into purely social or pacific channels, such as social and economic conferences. Such bodies cater solely to education and entertainment and tend to keep the women isolated from the general mass struggle movement of the working class.

LETTER FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

The following letter from the Executive Committee of the Third (Communist) International was read to the convention:—

To the Workers' Party of Canada:—

DEAR COMRADES,—From the discussion with Comrade Spector, who was here recently, we gathered that there were three matters which require especial attention—the question of autonomy of the Canadian trade unions, the attitude of the Workers' Party of Canada to the Canadian Labour Party and the activities of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party of Canada.

Autonomy.—We believe it is fruitless to go into this matter at the present time, since it has been decided to discuss it in all its aspects at the next congress of the Red International of Labour Unions. However, we wish to express a few opinions at this juncture.

It is possible that the miners of District 26 and District 18, because of their defeat at the recent convention of the United Mine Workers of America, may slide back into a secessionist mood and contemplate

splits, but you should spare no efforts to combat all these attempts. The miners should be made to understand that this would mean to play into the hands of the reactionaries, since there is nothing that would please them more than secession at the present time. The workers of Canada should be educated and trained to consider matters not only from a local and provincial viewpoint, but also from a broader point of view.

Attitude towards the Canadian Labour Party.—In our letter of August, 1923, we stated that the decision of your last convention, to the effect that the Workers' Party of Canada on joining the Canadian Labour Party should reserve the right of free criticism and maintain its organizational identity, was theoretically and politically sound, and that your joining the Canadian Labour Party was a correct and timely step.

Now it seems to us, however, that there are symptoms in certain localities, that our comrades are willing to sink their W. P. C. identity, even without being forced to do so by the reactionaries of the Canadian Labour Party. For instance, District No. 4 Winnipeg election manifesto states that the "Canadian Labour Party must be regarded as the political expression of Canadian labour." This leaves no room for the W. P. C. and puts the party in an awkward position when later it has to repudiate such statements. Further, we are not at all sure whether there are not similar "sinking" symptoms amongst our comrades in other localities, notably in District 1 and District 5. Why is it that in District 1 there is a tremendous fighting spirit and revolutionary potentialities, we don't hear much, if anything at all, about the party activity in the province? In fact, we don't know whether the party is growing and advancing in its membership there.

In order to clarify and correct this misconception and to avoid further confusion, it is necessary to point out more definitely and frequently than hitherto the importance of the W. P. C. in the development of the Canadian Labour Party in general and our party in times of crisis in particular. It is a matter of the greatest importance in the political struggle in Canada that the Canadian Labour Party should be developed. It is the first crystallization on a mass scale of the political sentiment of the workers. Nevertheless, we must not fail at all times to point out the insufficiency of the C. L. P. and the absolute necessity of the W. P. C. The role and importance of the Communist Party in the class struggle and in the proletarian revolution is a lesson that the radicals and revolutionaries of Canada should still be taught to grasp and understand.

At this point we wish to raise the question of whether the Canadian Labour Party should not be converted into a Labour and Farmer Party? The C. L. P. is patterned after the British Labour Party, not considering the fact that conditions in Canada differ materially from those in Great Britain. Canada's population is half agrarian, and in that respect resembles the United States. We wish therefore that you seriously weigh and thoroughly discuss this question, and before issuing the slogan for the transformation above suggested make all the membership clear on the matter.

In connection with this we would like to call your attention to the fact that, in our opinion, the Workers' Party press does not sufficiently familiarize and popularize the slogan, "Workers and Farmers' Government." It does not explain the difference between the "Workers and Farmers' Government" and the well-to-do and corrupt Farmers' Government which lost its grip in Ontario, but still holds Alberta. It is of prime importance that you map out a policy and campaign whereby a cleavage should be created between the well-to-do farmers and the poor tenant farmers, and that the latter should be made the allies of organized labour. Particular attention must be paid to the Farmers' Union of Canada.

Central Executive Committee.—From your minutes we note that there is hardly any discussions and decisions on the policies to govern the activities of the party as a whole. Let us take the Nova Scotia strike of last summer, for instance. What was the stand and policy of the Central Executive Committee? We fail to find anything in the minutes of the Central Executive Committee about this. It is true that the Central Executive Committee sent representatives there in addition to its two members who are there steadily, yet the strike was not properly initiated, neither was it skilfully conducted. And we do not know whether the comrades there were pursuing the policy and line of action as laid down by the Central Executive Committee or not.

To make the party a force in the political life of Canada, the Central Executive Committee should attentively follow the political and industrial development, and on the basis of a careful analysis, should clarify issues and inaugurate centrally directed campaigns that reach all parts of the country.

Thus, although the campaign and your statement re the release of McLachlan and others are fairly good, we believe that it could and should have been more intensified and broadened. We would suggest that you should have initiated and attempted to work up a sentiment throughout the country for a one day's general strike against the court decision and for the unconditional release of the imprisoned Nova Scotia workers. And we believe that an appeal should have been sent to the British miners and the MacDonald Government.

We note with pleasure that you are about to conduct a membership drive during the month of March. Is not one month too short a time for the party to get into real action? We would suggest, therefore, that you extend the drive for one month.

We are also glad to note the drive you are making to double your circulation of *The Worker*, as well as the work being done amongst the women workers and the unemployed. However, we wish strongly to urge you to get out pamphlets on various questions in Canada.

In conclusion we request you to communicate with us more regularly, so that we can follow the activities of the party more closely. We would be glad indeed to exchange views with you on all problems confronting you and render you assistance as far as we possibly can. And we also hope that you will exchange views and have more discussion within your party, which is essential for a party of life and action.

With communist greetings,

(Signed) W. KOLAROW,

General Secretary of the Communist International.

TO AID THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS

The third convention of the Communist Party adopted the following recommendations in regard to the Young Communists' League:—

1. That the plan drawn up by the Central Executive Committee and the National Executive Committee of the league last fall that provided for the organization of young workers into party branches be incorporated into the constitution.

2. That national organizers appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the party during the coming year pay particular attention to the organization of branches of the league. Contact shall be maintained between the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League and the organizers sent out.

3. That in view of the fact that the party branches have not during the past year exerted a great deal of effort, either by means of setting up definite branches or working according to the plan laid down by the Central Executive Committee towards building up the league, it is recommended that all effort along this line be redoubled, and that the National Executive Committee of the league be informed of everything done in this direction.

4. That as the formation of a definite junior section is being undertaken at the second league convention, all members of the party, particularly the women members, shall become active in the management committees that will lead the junior groups. All league and party members fitted for this work will constitute the committees.

5. That wherever the branches of the league undertake the formation of shop-nuclei, particularly the Jewish branches, that the party members who work in the shops wherein the activity is being conducted shall co-operate to the fullest extent in this work.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

For the purpose of organization on the part of the Communist Party of Canada the Canadian territory is divided into six districts, the divisions, with number of local branches in each, being as follows: No. 1—Nova Scotia, with six branches; No. 2—Quebec, eight branches; No. 3—Ontario, 70 branches; No. 4—Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 22 branches; No. 5—Alberta, 20 branches; No. 6—British Columbia, 13 branches, making a total of 139 branches, with a combined membership of 4,500. The Montreal Jewish branch of the Communist Party publishes a paper printed in Yiddish under the Jewish title Kams (Struggle).

YOUNG COMMUNISTS' LEAGUE

The Young Communists' League of Canada was organized on July 22, 1922, under the auspices of the Communist Party, and subsequently became an affiliated section of the Young Communist International, with headquarters in Moscow. The platform of the League is as follows:—

1. To penetrate the mass of the working class youth with communist agitation and education and to draw them away from the youth organizations established by the capitalists such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church Clubs, Y.M.C.A., etc.

2. To conduct a militant campaign against capitalist militarism among the youth who form the bulk of the capitalist armies.

3. To link up with the militant section of the working class in the unions and work for the conversion of the weak craft unions into strong industrial unions capable of defending the workers against the offensive of the capitalists on their standard of living and for the overthrow of capitalism. To pay attention to the economic needs of the working class youth by demanding: (a) prohibition of all children from engaging in any kind of labour until they have reached the age of eighteen; (b) young workers to receive the same wages as adult workers for the same work.

The second national convention of the Young Communists' League was held in Toronto on April 22, 1924. It was stated that delegates representing all parts of the Dominion were present.

Among the resolutions adopted was one on the economic struggle of the working class youth of Canada. In connection with this resolution the following programme was declared to be the basis of the economic fight of the league:—

1. Abolition of all child labour.

2. Equal wages for equal work for young and adult workers.

3. Minimum wages ranging from the subsistence minimum upwards.

4. Establishment of six-hour day and five-day week for all youth labour with full pay.

5. Abolition of all overtime and night work for youth labour until the age of twenty.

6. Fully paid four weeks annual vacation.

7. Abolition of piece-work and the speed-up system.

8. Prohibition of young workers up to twenty years of age being employed in shops, industries, injurious to their health (mines, steel industry, chemical mills, glass factories, etc.).

9. Unemployed young workers to be paid regular union rates of wages for the period of unemployment.—“Employment or maintenance at union rates of wages for all unemployed youth labour.”

10. Shop vocational training for all young workers up to the age of eighteen. These departments to be under the control of labour unions, and full wages to be paid the young workers at union rates of wages.

Another resolution adopted approved of the formation of shop nuclei or units of the young workers, which provides ultimately for the transformation of the basis of the league from that of territory to that of the factory. The resolution also set forth the functions of the shop units, which among other activities are to carry on political discussions, and to be recruiting agencies. Resolutions were also adopted in favour of organizing the youths in the rural districts and of the formation of a junior section of the league.

In reference to the foreign language speaking youths it was declared that "the special task of the league is to acquaint the foreign youths with Canadian conditions, to have them join the league, the unions, and through concerted efforts to carry on communist agitation among the foreign speaking young workers."

The resolution on "Militarism and the Youth of the Working Class" declared that the league adopts as its slogan "down with all capitalist wars." The resolution also outlined the means by which the league should proceed in its anti-militaristic activities.

The resolution on education as adopted set forth that the educational work of the Young Communist League is based upon the principles of education laid down by the Young Communist International, and is expressed in a phrase used by that body "Education through active participation in the class struggle." The resolution further stated that the task of the league is to translate that idea into action of a revolutionary nature.

The convention gave its endorsement to working class sports organizations "free from bourgeois influence."

The chief officers of the Young Communist League are: Chairman, C. Prear, 109 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ont.; secretary, Stewart Smith, 91 King street E., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Although stated to have had its inception a few years earlier, the Trade Union Educational League did not commence to function until early in February, 1922. The league, of which Wm. Z. Foster is the head, was selected in December, 1922, as the official representative in Canada and the United States of the Red International of Labour Unions. In conformity with the policy of the Red International, the league proposes to change the existing form of labour organization on the North American continent to industrial groups, similar to the Russian plan. The principles of the Trade Union Educational League are as follows:—

1. Its aim shall be to carry on an intensified campaign of educational work within the trade unions to the end that the natural development of these bodies to even more clear-sighted, cohesive, militant and powerful organizations may be facilitated, and thus the labour movement hastened on to the accomplishment of its great task of working class emancipation.

2. Only good-standing members of recognized trade unions can hold office in the league and participate actively in its business meetings.

3. Nationally the league shall consist of the following industrial sections: Amusement Trades, Building Trades, Clothing Trades, Food Trades, General Transport Trades, Lumber Trades, Metal Trades, Mining Trades, Miscellaneous Trades, Printing Trades, Public Service Trades, Railroad Trades, Textile Trades and Local General Groups. Each of these national industrial educational sections shall consist of militant workers from all the recognized trade unions in their respective spheres. Each of them shall have a national secretary. Locally the league shall follow the same general scheme of organization, the various local groups choosing secretaries and specializing themselves according to the above-named industrial sections. The national league shall consist of four territorial districts, (1) Eastern States, (2) Central States, (3) Western States, (4) Canada. The boundaries of the districts shall be determined by the national committee.

4. The league is purely an educational body, not a trade union. It is strictly prohibited for any of its national or local branches to affiliate to or accept the affiliation of trade unions. No dues shall be collected from individual workers nor per capita tax from organizations of any kind. The revenues of the league, national, district and local, shall be provided through voluntary donations, meetings, entertainments, sale of literature, etc. No membership cards shall be issued to individuals co-operating in the league.

The *Labour Herald*, the official journal of the Trade Union Educational League, with two other radical papers, were amalgamated on November 1, 1924, under the name of *The Workers' Monthly*, which is now the official organ of the league and the Workers' Party of America, the latter being the fraternal United States section of the Third (Communist) International.

LEAGUE ACTIVITIES IN CANADA

The Canadian secretary of the Trade Union Educational League is Mr. Tim Buck, of Toronto, a member of local lodge No. 235 of the International Association of Machinists. Canada is the fourth district of the Trade Union Educational League, the Dominion being divided into two sections, No. 1, being the territory from Nova Scotia to Fort William, and No. 2 all that portion west of Fort William. From time to time printed matter dealing with some aspect of the league's policy is distributed, and whenever opportunity offers its adherents endeavour to disseminate its doctrine. The policy of the league is to place candidates in opposition to what it terms the "reactionaries" in local and national union elections and to use these elections to the utmost for propaganda purposes. An instance of how this policy is carried out was witnessed at the election of officers of the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada, when Mr. Tim Buck was nominated to oppose the retiring president, Mr. Tom Moore. Out of 200 votes cast Mr. Buck received 44. Mr. John MacDonald,

secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, was a candidate for one of the vice-presidencies. During the three ballots in which he remained a contestant he received 56, 45 and 39 votes, respectively, out of about 200 cast.

In accordance with the programme adopted by the Red International for the Canadian section of the Trade Union Educational League, there appeared on November 1, 1924, the first issue of a monthly paper under the name of *The Left Wing*, official organ of the Canadian trade union minority. In introducing the journal, Mr. Tim Buck, who is the editor, stated "The left wing movement within the trade unions of Canada has developed during the past two years from a few groups scattered throughout the country to a widespread movement embracing thousands of active rank and filers, and promising to become the dominant factor in Canadian unionism. . . ."

RED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

At the second congress of the Red International of Labour Unions held in 1923, it was decided that councils or committees of revolutionary sympathizers should be established for the purpose of providing a uniform policy in carrying out the programme of that body. In accordance with this decision members of the Trade Union Educational League met in New York on June 6, 1923, with representatives of independent unions affiliated with the Red International and tentatively formed what was termed the Red International Committee. The question of its permanent establishment was to be submitted to the organizations concerned, but no information as to the ratification of the committee has been secured, although it is understood that it is operating. The rules suggested for the committee were as follows:—

1. This organization shall be known as the Red International Committee of the United States and Canada.
2. The R.I.C. shall be made up of labour organizations and revolutionary minorities in the United States and Canada that are in accord with or affiliated to the Red International of Labour Unions.
3. The aim of the R.I.C. shall be to establish a contact between the affiliates of the R.I.L.U. and to co-ordinate the activities of all those who accept and wish to further the principles of the R.I.L.U. The R.I.C. shall not set itself up as a trade union organization or function as such in rivalry to existing labour bodies. It shall not issue charters, levy compulsory assessments, collect per capita tax, or claim trade union jurisdiction over workers in any locality or industry.
4. The R.I.C. is a voluntary committee in which proportional representation is neither feasible nor necessary. Each labour union directly affiliated to the R.I.L.U. shall be entitled to two delegates. The T.U.E.L., representing the revolutionary minorities in all labour unions in the United States and Canada, shall have four delegates. Each delegate shall have one vote.
5. The general expenses of the R.I.C. shall be borne pro rata by the affiliated organizations. Each organization shall provide the expenses of its delegates to the R.I.C.
6. The officers of the R.I.C. shall be a chairman and a secretary-treasurer. They shall be elected yearly in June.
7. The R.I.C. shall meet approximately monthly. At the conclusion of each meeting the time and place of the next meeting shall be set. If in any case this is not done the secretary-treasurer, in conjunction with the chairman, shall call the next meeting, giving due notice thereof to all affiliated organizations.
8. The rules of this committee may be changed at any regular meeting of the R.I.C., providing that due notice of such change has been given at the meeting just previous.

RED INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATION COMMITTEE

Although the Red International of Labour Unions in 1922 condemned the Industrial Workers of the World (referred to elsewhere in this report) as reactionary, the Third (Communist) International, the originator of the Red International, on March 23, 1923, sent congratulations to the I.W.W. In November, 1923, the general convention of the I.W.W. refused to seat a representative of the Red International as a fraternal delegate, but subsequently two of its representatives were permitted to address the convention, each being allowed fifteen minutes. The I.W.W., however, voted against affiliation with the Moscow organization. In 1924 the Trade Union Educational League recommended to the Red International the formation of the Red International Affiliation Committee for work within the I.W.W. In the recommendation the league suggested that the proposed committee shall do everything possible to participate effectively in the I.W.W. struggles and to win the support of its membership with a view to securing the affiliation of the I.W.W. to the Red International. In October, 1924, the Red International Affiliation Committee sent letters to the Agricultural and Marine Transport Workers' sections of the I.W.W. urging them to affiliate with the Red International. What action was taken on the invitations was not learned. (Some details of the manoeuvring of the above-named committee are given in the chapter entitled "Industrial Unions.")

The secretary of the Trade Union Educational League is Wm. Z. Foster, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

RUTHENBERG CONVICTION SUSTAINED

The case of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party of America, who was sentenced (and subsequently released on bail pending appeal) on a charge of violating the anti-syndicalism law of the State of Michigan, and the incidents relative to the Bridgeman raid, were dealt with in detail in previous issues of this report. Briefly, it may be stated that, following a raid by secret service officers upon the national convention of the Communist Party of the United States (since merged into the Workers' Party) held secretly during August, 1922, on the shores of Lake Michigan, near the town of Bridgeman, seventeen delegates were arrested. Among these were W. Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and C. E. Ruthenberg, now secretary of the Workers' Party, who were charged with violating the criminal syndicalism law of the State of Michigan—a statute which defines syndicalism “as the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reforms.” Foster and Ruthenberg were indicted on the count of “assembling with” an organization formed to advocate syndicalism, which indictment was considered tantamount to a violation of this statute and entailed the full penalty of not more than ten years in prison, or a fine of \$5,000, or both. Foster was tried first and the jury failed to agree on a verdict. On June 4, 1923, Ruthenberg was found guilty. The distinction between Foster's case and that of Ruthenberg was that it was shown that Foster was present at the convention by invitation and was not a member of the Communist party, whereas Ruthenberg was a member of the party executive.

Ruthenberg, who appealed his conviction, was allowed his freedom on bail being provided. After a number of postponements, hearing on the appeal came before the Supreme Court of Michigan on October 17, 1924. Prior to the appeal hearing, a Chicago press despatch stated “it is understood that if the Ruthenberg conviction is affirmed by the Supreme Court, the other communists, including William Z. Foster, will be brought to trial.”

The contention of the defence was that there could be no such crime as “assembling with,” and that there was no evidence submitted indicating that the Communist Party had, at the Bridgeman convention, made any advocacy in violation of the criminal syndicalism law of the state of Michigan. The defence further contended that although a platform of principles construed to be in violation of the criminal syndicalism law of the state of Michigan may have been adopted elsewhere, the case against Ruthenberg was erroneously based on the assumption that the mere assembling of an organization was a crime and that a person assembling with such an organization could be convicted. The decision of the State Supreme Court on December 10, 1924, held Ruthenberg guilty of violation of the Michigan anti-syndicalism law, thus confirming the conviction of June, 1923, and he was later sentenced in the lower court to serve a term of from three to ten years with a fine of \$5,000. Ruthenberg subsequently entered an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and although bail was originally refused, he was later given his freedom on bonds of \$7,500 pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Michigan statute under which he was convicted.

OPPOSITION TO “RED” ACTIVITIES

The advocates of the revolutionary doctrines of the communists, whether adherents of the Communist Party of Canada or the Trade Union Education League, commonly termed “Reds,” have in certain districts been able to carry on their propaganda within the existing trade unions with varying success, in some instances securing sufficient support for the passage of resolutions favouring their policy. Previous to the 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress it was reported that a number of resolutions had been prepared by the communists and sent to their adherents in various sections of the Dominion with a request that they endeavour to have the local unions with which they were connected adopt the resolutions and have them forwarded for submission to the Trades Congress convention. These proposed resolutions, it was stated, requested the congress to (1) establish councils of action; (2) sever its affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions and identify itself with the Red International of Labour Unions; (3) favour the amalgamation of existing craft unions into industrial unions, and (4) secure the autonomy of Canadian branches of international organizations. The second demand did not reach the convention, but the three others were presented. The first demand was defeated, as were also the requests for amalgamation and autonomy (two of the principles of the Trade

Union Educational League), the congress reaffirming its former decision in favour of the existing plan of organization.

The proposal for the amalgamation of the existing craft unions as a first step to the establishment of industrial unions, the advocacy of which was one of the first moves made by the Trade Union Educational League, and whose adherents in the trade unions have endeavoured to secure support for this policy, has led to the expulsion of members of certain subordinate unions, and in some cases charters have been revoked. Among the organizations to adopt such a course during 1924 is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which body revoked the charter of Lodge No. 673 at Harrisburg, comprising 400 members, because the lodge had issued a circular to other unions of train service employees advocating amalgamation.

The convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, held in Boston in May, 1924, approved of the expulsion of many delegates who were known to be identified with the Trade Union Educational League, and who were accused of propagating the communist doctrine within the local branches. The convention spent several days discussing the question of the eligibility of delegates who had failed to comply with the instructions of the general executive board issued in 1923 prohibiting membership in outside organizations, especially the T.U.E.L., and finally declared that those who had been denied seats in the convention and expelled from the union could only be restored to membership when they openly disavow their affiliation with outside bodies and withdraw from them. A few months after the close of the convention several of the men and women who had been expelled from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for defiantly refusing to sever their connection with the Trade Union Educational League made application to the executive board for reinstatement, declaring that they would not longer be identified with the league. The expelled members were allowed to rejoin as new members, to be on probation for the next two years, during which time they will not be eligible for office. It was further decided by the board that if by any act any of those permitted to rejoin the union show lack of faith or insincerity they will be forthwith expelled.

As is generally known, some members of the International Association of Machinists, both in Canada and the United States, are also members of the Trade Union Educational League, the first-named organization apparently permitting the dual membership where the activities are confined to the ordinary propaganda of the league. In the case of seven members of Toledo lodge No. 105 of the Machinists, who had attacked the grand lodge officers in pamphlets, an appeal was made to the general president, who, after an investigation, expelled the members in question. The expelled members appealed to the general executive board, the action of the president being sustained. The next court of appeal being the convention, the expulsion of the members of Lodge No. 105 was brought before the meeting held in Detroit in September, 1924, where the decisions of the president and the executive board were upheld by an overwhelming majority.

As the result of a raid by the police on the offices of the Los Angeles branch of the Trade Union Educational League, in which the books and records of the league were confiscated, the names of the members as well as those of sympathizers who contributed to its work financially were brought to light. Among these were sixteen members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. For their connection with the league they were in March, 1924, expelled from the brotherhood by the general president. The action of the president was upheld by the general executive board, which termed the league "an organization antagonistic and dual to" the brotherhood. The board decided that in order to secure reinstatement fifteen of the expelled members must file an affidavit declaring that they have severed all connection with the T.U.E.L. and never again will give the league recognition or support, nor will they join or assist any similar organization. They are also required to pay all back dues, and will not be permitted to hold office in a local union of the brotherhood or to represent any local union or serve as committeemen for a period of five years. In the case of the remaining member the expulsion is permanent.

In this report for 1923 reference was made to the unseating of Wm. F. Dunne, of Butte, Montana, as a delegate to the American Federation of Labour, for having a direct connection with the Communist Party. Mr. Dunne, who is one of the editors of the *Daily Worker*, official paper of the Communists in the United States, attended the convention of the Red International of Labour Unions, held in Moscow in July, 1924, where he and Wm. Z. Foster were elected members of the executive bureau of the organization. Tim Buck, the Canadian secretary of the T.U.E.L., is the Dominion representative on the Red International executive bureau. Dunne also attended the fifth congress of the Communist International held in June, and was elected a member of the executive.

HALIFAX L.P. RESCINDS MOTION TO WITHDRAW FROM C.L.P.

Because Mr. John MacDonald, secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, was elected president of the Canadian Labour Party at its annual meeting in London, Ont., in September, 1924, the Halifax Labour Party decided to return its charter to the C.L.P. Those supporting this action asserted that it was apparent that the C.L.P. is dominated by the communists. The secretary of the Halifax L.P., however, failed to send back the charter to the secretary of the provincial section of the party, and at the next meeting the motion to withdraw was rescinded. Subsequently, the Halifax Central Council for Political Action, which is also under charter from the provincial section of the C.L.P., had under consideration a motion to exclude communists from membership, but after a two hours' debate the proposal was rejected. Subsequent to this action the Halifax Trades and Labour Council withdrew its delegates from the Central Council for Political Action, the reason being a desire on the part of the trades council to get the rank and file to adhere strictly to the policy of the trade union movement. When the council for political action was formed it was understood that communism was not to be injected into the debates. This rule, however, was not observed. Hence the trades council severed its affiliation.

The United Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, which was formed on December 29, 1922, for the purpose of assisting needy members to secure employment, in 1924 amended its constitution so as to debar any known communist from membership. This decision was reached so as to prevent communists from propagating their doctrine and endeavouring to get the association to take political action.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY TURNS DOWN COMMUNISTS

As on two previous occasions, the British Labour Party in October, 1924, rejected the application of the British Communist Party for affiliation, the request being refused by a vote of 193,000 for to 3,185,000 against. A recommendation that no member of the Communist Party should be eligible for endorsement as a Labour candidate for Parliament or for any local office was also adopted, the vote being 2,456,000 to 645,000. Another motion adopted, by a vote of 1,804,000 to 1,540,000, debarred members of the Communist Party from eligibility for membership in the Labour Party. Mr. Frank Hodges, who was civil lord of the admiralty in the late Labour Government, and who was the fraternal delegate to the 1923 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and who moved the above recommendations at the Labour Party conference, was reported to have stated that the Labour Party with its parliamentary and political ideas of development could not find any ground of harmony with the principles characterizing the Communist Party. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, former premier, who presided at the conference, referred to communism as "the product of Czarism and war mentality." It may be of interest to state that through the columns of *International Press Correspondence*, the organ of the communists, published in Vienna, Austria, the Labour Government of Great Britain and members of the Cabinet have been criticized from time to time for alleged failure to carry out a labour policy. Subsequent to the above-mentioned action by the British Labour Party, the Communist Party of Great Britain issued a statement in which it was urged that the expulsion of the communists demanded increased activity on their part and suggested defiance of the decisions of the conference.

LEAVES COMMUNIST PARTY

In the British election held in November, 1922, Mr. J. T. W. Newbold was elected to the House of Commons as a communist. In the election held in December, 1923, Mr. Newbold, who again stood as a communist candidate, was defeated. While Mr. Newbold sat in the British Parliament the Communist International made much use of his name in connection with its work in Great Britain. In September, 1924, it was announced that Mr. Newbold had resigned as a member of the Communist Party and had requested that his name be withdrawn from its list of parliamentary candidates. For this decision Mr. Newbold was subjected to abuse from his erstwhile associates in the Communist Party. In a letter to his critics Mr. Newbold in outlining the reasons for his withdrawal from the party pointed out his disagreement with the attitude of the Communist Party to the Labour Government, and his disinclination to be associated with what he considered an undesirable acerbity of criticism. Miss Ellen Wilkinson also resigned from the British Communist Party for similar reasons.

BELGIANS DEBAR COMMUNISTS FROM HOLDING OFFICE

After a debate which took up several sessions of the twenty-third national convention of the Belgian Federation of Labour, held in Brussels, August, 1924, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 324 against 38, with 123 abstentions, providing that no member of the Communist Party may hold any official position in the federation or any of its affiliated unions. The resolution also calls for the suppression of any and all attempts at fomenting division in the unions and declares that no union member has the right to interfere in the affairs of another organization unless requested to do so by the proper officials. The opponents of the resolution insisted that its adoption meant the throwing out of all communists, but its proponents pointed out that so long as communist members attended to their business as plain trade unionists and made no effort to carry out instructions from Moscow, aimed at the International Federation of Trade Unions and its subdivisions, they would not be molested.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR AGAINST COMMUNISTS

According to a Canadian press cable of October 28, 1924, the Australian Labour Party at an interstate conference adopted emphatic resolutions refusing to permit any affiliation with the communists.

MEXICANS AGAINST COMMUNISTS

The convention of the Mexican Federation of Labour, held in Juarez in November, 1924, refused by unanimous vote to accept the credentials of an avowed communist as a delegate. The federation also declared that it will not permit the establishment in Mexico of communist parties depending on and directed by the Third International of Moscow.

A. F. OF L. AND RUSSIA

At the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour a resolution was presented which declared (1) that the present Russian Government has withstood all attacks against it for more than five years; (2) that many European and other Governments have established commercial relations with Russia; (3) that the present administration at Washington has thus far failed to open official commercial relations with Russia, and (4) resolved that if a commercial treaty is negotiated between the United States and Russia that under no circumstances shall the United States Government use any form of coercion or force to collect any bills due to American merchants, manufacturers or banks. The committee to which the resolution was referred pointed out that the resolution was indefinite, and though it stated that international intercourse on the part of Russia is seriously handicapped by the present attitude of the United States, did not provide for any change in that attitude. The committee therefore felt that they were not called upon to consider the soundness of the present attitude of the United States Government toward the Russian Government. The committee, however, expressed the opinion in regard to the collection of debts that the resolution if its terms were fulfilled would even deny the use by the United States of moral, social and economic influences and forces in the enforcement of obedience and obligations, and therefore recommended non-concurrence. In the debate which ensued on the recommendation of the committee, in which the late President Gompers participated, the method by which the present form of Government of Russia was forced upon the people was recounted. The late president in his address, among other things, said:—

The declaration of the American Federation of Labour has been that with their form of government, whether of their own choosing or otherwise, or usurpation, if the people of Russia cannot change or do not manifest a desire to take the chance to bring about a change, or if they have no opportunity, that is a matter for themselves to fight out, but when they undertake to destroy the democracies of the nations of the world, when they undertake to destroy the bona fide labour movements of the democracies of the world, then they impinge upon our right and our jurisdiction to determine the form of government of our choosing.

The report of non-concurrence was adopted by the convention.

COMMUNISTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTION

In May, 1924, the annual election of officers of the International Typographical Union took place. It appears that certain members of the Typographical Union, who are also members of the Workers' Party of America, voted for candidates of their choice. The

action of these members was subsequently investigated by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party, the following being the finding:—

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party has examined into the policy followed by Comrade H. M. Wicks and a few other communists in the recent election in the International Typographical Union. It finds that these comrades openly supported for office various reactionary candidates, including the notorious labour faker, James M. Lynch, for the position of international president. It finds further that these comrades took this action entirely upon their own initiative and without consulting the party committee. The Central Executive Committee has examined Comrade Wicks' explanation, which is to the effect that this action was taken in order to defeat Howard, the reactionary who has been president of the International Typographical Union in the recent past. The Central Executive Committee considers as entirely unsound the explanations and arguments of Comrade Wicks. Because Howard is a traitor to the rank and file of his union is absolutely no reason why communists should support against him another traitor, equally bad or worse, the capitalist henchman and ex-Tammany politician, Lynch. In the recent elections the communists in the International Typographical Union either should have nominated a candidate of their own, or, if they were unable to do this, should have fought both Lynch and Howard and exposed their treachery. The Central Executive Committee categorically condemns the policy championed by Comrade Wicks as rank opportunism and as highly detrimental to the Workers' Party. It cannot and will not be tolerated on the part of communists.

The Trade Union Educational League subsequently stated the policy of the league in trade union elections to be (1) wherever possible revolutionary candidates must be run upon a straight T.U.E.L. programme; (2) wherever, for any reason, revolutionary candidates cannot be nominated, then the militants shall support candidates standing upon definitely progressive platforms, meanwhile pointing out their limitations; (3) wherever there are neither revolutionary nor progressive candidates in the field, as in the case of the contest between Howard and Lynch, the militants shall condemn all the candidates and support none of them.

XIII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada an Affiliate—Objects of the Federation—Action on Proposal for Rapprochement with Russian Unions—Resolutions Adopted by the 1924 Convention—Membership and Countries Affiliated—Officers of the Federation.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, sometimes referred to as the Amsterdam International, was originally established in 1901 under the name of the International Secretariat. In 1913, at the suggestion of the delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the name of the Secretariat was changed to the present title. During the war the federation did not function, the headquarters at the time being located in Berlin, Germany. In July, 1919, an international trade union conference was held in Amsterdam, Holland, delegates being present from eleven countries, including the United States. As a result of the conference the affairs of the old international were closed up and the new federation established. The American Federation was represented at the meetings in Amsterdam, but for certain reasons has not seen fit to continue its affiliation. The American Federation was invited to send a fraternal delegate to the 1924 convention of the International Federation, but the invitation was declined. Organized labour in the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is connected with the International Federation, the congress having become an affiliate in June, 1920. The executive council of the Congress in reporting to the 1924 convention stated as follows:—

By correspondence, your Executive have continued active co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, and have used this medium in addition to others to bring to the attention of the workers of all countries the actual situation as to unemployment, wage conditions, etc., existing in Canada, and in this way combat much of the misleading propaganda that has been carried on to secure unwarranted immigration. Arrangements are now being made for the publications of the International Federation of Trade Unions to be on sale through the offices of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

OBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

The objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions, as revised at the meeting in June, 1924, are as follows:—

(a) To bring about the unity of the international working-class, by developing closer relations between the trade unions in all countries.

(b) The development of International Trade Secretariats accepting the International Federation of Trade Union's platform.

(c) To promote the interests and activities of the trade union movement, nationally and internationally.

(d) To carry on any activities of general interest to the trade unions.

(e) To promote the development of international social legislation.

(f) To promote workers' education.

(g) To avert war and combat reaction.

The methods by which the federation seeks to achieve its objects are:—

(a) Close co-operation with the affiliated national centres, and the International Trade Secretariats.

(b) Co-operation with other organizations, in so far as such co-operation appears useful in the interests of the trade union movement.

(c) Giving support to trade union activities in the affiliated countries, as requested by the national centre concerned.

(d) Giving support to trade union activities in countries not yet affiliated.

(e) Mediation in any cases of dispute within the trade union movement.

(f) The compilation of statistics.

(g) The collection and compilation of information concerning the trade union movement and social legislation.

(h) The publication of a periodical and of other reports of interest to the trade union movement.

(i) The protection of the workers' interests in immigration and emigration.

(j) Propaganda in favour of arbitration and disarmament.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION ASSAILED

From the inception of the Red International of Labour Unions, which was established in Moscow in August, 1920, under the auspices of the Third (Communist) International, most vicious attacks have been made on the International Federation of Trade Unions by the leaders of the Moscow organization, the charge being made that the International Federation

lacks the essentials for uniting the working classes of the world. The supporters of the Amsterdam International have repeatedly pointed out how the adherents of the Russian organization have endeavoured to undermine the federation by their system of "boring from within" and otherwise, and in some countries, it has been stated, the old-established trade union movement has been split. The federation has been attacked too by the Moscow body because it has given recognition to the League of Nations and to the International Labour Office, both of which were established under the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. As indicative of the wide-spread influence of the Communists it may be here mentioned that at the 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada a resolution was presented from three affiliated unions, which after stating that "only the rapid and thorough mobilization of the working class on the basis of the class struggle for the complete destruction of capitalism and the rule of the capitalist class, and the elevation to power of the working class, can give assurance of the prevention of future wars," suggested that the "collaboration of the leaders of the Amsterdam International and their support of the League of Nations and the International Labour Bureau will be chiefly responsible for any catastrophe that may again befall the international working class." The congress, however, rejected the resolution.

ACTION ON SUGGESTED RAPPROCHEMENT

Following the repudiation of the conference of representatives of the International Transport Workers' Federation, an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and the All-Russian Transport Workers' Unions, an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions, held in May, 1923, reference to which was made in this report for 1923, the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions proposed to the Amsterdam International the convening of a meeting of delegates of its affiliated trade union centres and the independent trade union centres affiliated to the Red International of Labour Unions for the purpose of formulating a programme of action against the danger of war and the Fascist reaction. Correspondence on the subject of establishing working class unity subsequently passed between the Russian Federation of Trade Unions and the International Federation. The subject of a rapprochement with the Russian workers occupied much of the time of the convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions held in Vienna, Austria, in June, 1924, the following declaration being finally adopted:—

This conference, having considered the report regarding the negotiations as between the Bureau of the I. F. T. U. and the All-Russian Trade Union Council, regrets the continued absence of the Russian Trade Union organizations from the International Federation due to their refusal to accept the rules and constitution approved by the accredited representatives of the principal trade unions throughout the world. The conference recommends the Bureau to continue consultations insofar as this is compatible with the dignity of the I. F. T. U., with the object of securing the inclusion of Russia in the international trade union movement through the necessary acceptance of the federation's rules and conditions.

The position of the federation in the international labour movement, in which the designs of the Communist parties were outlined, was declared to be:—

1. The position of the I. F. T. U. in the international labour movement is determined by the attitude in principles and tactics of the national trade union centres affiliated with it.

2. The common aim of the trade unions is to improve the economic and social conditions of the working class by means of organized self defence. Social reforms on the part of the State and laws for the protection of the workers are appropriate means for carrying into effect the efforts of the trade unions in an efficient manner for fortifying their success and for facilitating their struggle for the abolition of wage-slavery and capitalism.

3. Beside the struggle for the improvement of their economic and social conditions and for the realization of their equal right to make decisions in respect of economic life, the workers must also struggle for political freedom and unrestricted influence in political life. To lead this struggle is the task of the Political Labour Party.

4. Like the employers' organizations, the trade unions also, as the representatives of the economic interests of the workers exercise their activity within the sphere of political policy as far as this is necessary, in order to comply with their duties as trade unionists. Therewith, however, they do not place themselves at the service of a political party, nor could they make their activity dependent upon such a party. Trade unions must remain independent.

5. Of all political parties, only the special labour parties which stand for political democracy and socialism have hitherto decidedly supported the claims of the trade unions in Parliament. For this reason the socialist parties are in the closest connections with the trade unions.

6. The communist parties are striving for domination over the trade unions, according to orders received from the Communist International. They attempt to seize the leadership of the unions in order to use the organized masses for their party ambitions. They reject the trade unions' struggle of the working class, they defame the trade union movement and shrink from no means to fight the trade unions. The splitting up of the labour movement which has taken place in many countries and the growth of political and economic reaction which is the result thereof are mostly their work. The Communist International has created the Red International of Labour Unions to oppose and destroy the I. F. T. U.

7. The trade unions in all countries are forced to take defensive measures against this. They must offer resistance to the attempts either of the communists or of any other parties to provoke the splitting up of the trade unions by the method of communist "nucleuses" and thus to deprive the workers of their best weapons in the struggle against reaction and capitalism.

8. It is the duty of the I. F. T. U. to support the national unions in their general developments as well as in the execution of the principles here mentioned. It must inspire and keep alive the consciousness of common interests and make efforts for the execution of uniform principles as regards general trade union policy. It is in particular its duty to strive permanently for the realization of the unity of the workers all over the world.

In accordance with the decision of the Vienna convention, and in reply to a telegram from Moscow to the chairman of the meeting, the executive of the federation on July 16, 1924, wrote to the All-Russian General Council of Trade Unions, enclosing a copy of the resolution which had been adopted, and inquiring whether or not the Russian body was prepared to enter into negotiations in accordance with the terms of the resolution.

The All-Russian Council on July 26, in reply to the above communication, expressed satisfaction with the desire of the International Federation to restore organizational unity of the international trade union movement, and stated that "it is just the conditions of unity which must form the subject of our negotiations, and that to put forth as a preliminary condition our acceptance of the constitution and the rules of your international is contrary to the character of the coming negotiations and to the aims of unity." The communication further suggested a meeting without any preliminary conditions on either side. On September 11 the executive committee of the I. F. T. U., in reply to the above letter, asked the All-Russian Central Council to submit something in writing as a basis for discussion, but pointing out that the executive could not agree to any binding decisions exceeding the instructions of the Vienna convention.

Other correspondence on the subject of organizational unity in the trade union movement subsequently passed between the I. F. T. U. and the Russian organization, but up to the close of the year no conference had taken place.

The Red International of Labour Unions at its meeting in Moscow went on record as favouring a general international congress of labour unions belonging to the Red International and those affiliated with the International Federation, on a basis of proportional representation, for the working out of a common constitution and the creation of the executive organ of a new united international.

The subject of the declaration of the Vienna convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions in regard to negotiations with the All-Russian Trade Union Council came before the convention of the British Trades Union Congress, held in Hull, England, in September, 1924, where it was proposed that instruction should be given to the British representatives of the federation to insist that a conference should be held with a view to bringing about unity and agreement. After some discussion the matter was shelved, the congress deciding by an overwhelming majority to proceed to the next business. Subsequently, however, the chairman, Mr. A. A. Purcell, suggested that the general council be empowered, through the International Federation of Trade Unions, to take steps to bring the parties together.

A resolution in favour of the conference proposed by the Red International of Labour Unions, previously mentioned, was introduced at the 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is an affiliate of the International Federation. The resolution requested that the executive council of the congress should aid the calling of the conference. The members of the Communist Party, who were delegates from their respective unions, supported the demand, but the congress voted down the proposal.

BRITISH DELEGATION SENT TO RUSSIA TO INVESTIGATE

There were present at the 56th convention of the British Trades Union Congress held in Hull, England, in September, 1924, five fraternal delegates from the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, among these being Mr. Tomsy, the president. Following the visit of the Russian delegates the British Trades Union Congress sent a delegation to Russia to investigate the economic and social conditions, and in particular to inquire into the status and activities of the trade unions in that country. It was subsequently announced that the British delegation had agreed with the Russian industrial leaders to co-operate in the setting up of an Anglo-Russian committee for trade union unity. Up to the time that this volume went to press the report of the British delegation had not been made public.

FOR THE UNITY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

According to the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, a pamphlet bearing the above title was published late in 1924 by the secretary of the Red International of Labour Unions, in which was given an account of the negotiations between the Amsterdam International and the Russian trade unions on the subject of trade union

unity. The pamphlet declared that the communists are the honest seekers after unity and the Amsterdam followers strive to prevent it. In view of this statement, and the correspondence between the I. F. T. U. and the Russian body, it is interesting to note what Zinovieff, president of the Communist International, is reported to have said, according to the issue of *Pravda* of July 15, 1924, from which the following excerpt is here reproduced:—

If anyone really thinks there is a chance of an honest alliance with the Amsterdammers, he is quite mistaken. If I had really desired union with the Amsterdammers, I ought to be thrown out. At any rate, that is what I should do with anyone who desired unity with them.

We will use our weapons as the class conflict requires that they should be used. To-day what it requires is that we should seek to maintain the unity of the trade unions by roundabout means, and secure a majority in the unions by the same means. We hoped to be victorious in an open attack. We have failed. Now we must seek the same ends by choosing the longer way round. . . .

Let us not speak of an alliance with the Amsterdammers. We are not asking you to go over to the extreme right, as Comrade Bordiga said we were: we are asking you to go forward against the armies of the lackeys of the bourgeoisie, to win over the majority of the present-day trade unions, not only nationally, but internationally.

Monmousseau, of France, another member of the Communist International, was reported in the November 20, 1924, issue of Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions to have spoken as follows in regard to the unity proposal:—

We advocate unity, but we do so because we look upon it as the best means of introducing our ideas into the trade union movement, because it is the best way of working for the revolution within the labour movement. But we do not by any means advocate unity in order to sacrifice our programme, our policy and our ideas on the altar of reformism. On the contrary, we desire that all the various currents to be found in the working classes shall be guided and organized within the trade union movement.

The united front is for us the means whereby we can obtain opportunities of speaking from the platform of an International, and from this platform addressing the reformist masses, the unorganized masses, and the revolutionary masses, and telling them that the unity of the labour movement is the best way to revolution. World revolution can only be realized when the great masses of the workers range themselves under the Red Flag of Revolution.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF THE I. F. T. U.

The third ordinary convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Vienna, Austria, in June, 1924, was attended by 211 delegates, Mr. Tom Moore being the representative of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Mr. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labour Office, attended by invitation, and gave an address explaining the relation of the International Labour Organization to the trade union movement.

In regard to night work in bakeries, the convention decided to urge full support to the efforts being made to secure by legislation the entire suppression of night and Sunday work in bakeries.

The convention considered the demand for the eight-hour day and the forty-eight-hour week as one of the foremost tasks of the trade union movement. It was decided that a general campaign in favour of the eight-hour day be set on foot, the programme to include support for the eight-hour day wherever in existence, the acquisition of the shorter workday where it does not now exist, and the ratification of the Washington convention concerning the eight-hour day. In reference to the maintenance of the eight-hour day where now in operation the national trade union centres and their affiliated bodies were requested to avoid in collective agreements any clause which might endanger the principles of the eight-hour day.

On the resolution against war and militarism the convention declared that the trade union organizations of all countries must not cease to devote their attention to propaganda to put an end to animosity between the nations so that it may be possible to organize the relations between the peoples upon the basis of mutual international aid, the application of international law and compulsory arbitration. The convention also declared in favour of (a) the urgent necessity of controlling the manufacture of and traffic in arms and munitions; (b) convening an international conference for the purpose of suppressing the private manufacture of armaments and effecting the general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all war materials.

On social legislation the convention resolved (1) the introduction in all countries of compulsory instruction preparatory to vocational education, (2) that not only should universities be open to all, but persons under the age of 15 should be prohibited from doing paid work, (3) persons between the ages of 15 and 18 should not work more than six hours a day, and every facility should be given them to attend vocational courses, (4) that women workers should not work more than four hours on Saturday, should be prevented from doing night work, should not be allowed to engage in dangerous or unhealthy occupations and should be entitled to a rest of twelve weeks before and after childbirth, (5) that hours for workers in

general should never exceed eight per day and 48 per week, and night work should be forbidden except where absolutely indispensable, (6) that wage-earners should enjoy each week an uninterrupted rest of 36 hours, (7) that all labour legislation should be extended to home workers, (8) freedom of trade union movement to organize, (9) that workers in a foreign country be accorded the same labour conditions and liberty as nationals of the country in which they live, (10) that unemployment insurance, accident insurance, sickness insurance, etc., be legally regulated, (11) that special protective measures be adopted in favour of seamen, (12) that effective measures be undertaken to cope with the housing problem, and (13) that control by the workers must become a practical reality.

The next conference is to be held in Paris, France, in 1927.

MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS

The International Federation of Trade Unions in 1904, the earliest year for which figures are available, had the national centres of fourteen countries in affiliation, comprising a membership of 2,378,975. In 1912 the affiliations increased to nineteen and the membership was 7,394,461. No further information as to numerical standing was published until the Amsterdam congress in July, 1919, when the affiliates numbered fourteen and the membership was given at 17,633,000. In 1921 there were 24 countries affiliated with a combined membership of 23,907,059. In 1922 there was the same number of affiliates, with an approximate membership of 22,000,000, and in 1923 there were 22 affiliated countries with 18,923,931 members. The latest report for 1924 shows 23 countries in affiliation, representing approximately 17,000,000 members. The names of the countries whose national centres are affiliated with the International Federation are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Memel, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The national centre removed from the list in 1924 was Peru, while Memel and Roumania are new affiliations. In addition to the affiliation of the chief organization of the 23 countries just enumerated there are 29 international trade secretariats (or federations) identified with the International Federation.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The officers of the federation are: President, A. A. Purcell, 1 Brook Terrace, Davyhulme, Manchester, England; first vice-president, Leon Jouhaux, 211 Lafayette street, Paris, France; second vice-president, C. Mertens, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium; third vice-president, Th. Leipart, Germany; joint secretaries, J. Oudegeest, Johann Sassenbach and J. W. Brown, 31 Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

XIV. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WORKING WOMEN

Organized to Raise the Standard of Life of the Workers—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada an Affiliate—Decisions of Joint Conference with I.F.T.U.—Officers of the Federation.

The International Federation of Working Women was established as the outcome of a meeting of women held in Washington, D.C., in October, 1919, prior to the first International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, which was held in the same city. At the second meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October, 1921, one week previous to the assembling of the third International Labour Conference, the delegates decided to form a permanent organization under the name of International Federation of Working Women. It was also decided that the object of the federation shall be to unite organized women in order that they may resolve upon the means by which the standard of the life of the workers throughout the world may best be raised. With this purpose in view, the federation declared that it shall (a) promote trade union organization among women; (b) develop an international policy, giving special consideration to the needs of women and children, and examine closely all projects for legislation proposed by the League of Nations, and especially by the International Labour Conference; (c) promote the appointment of women to represent organized working women on all organizations and committees dealing with questions affecting the welfare of the workers.

The federation admits to membership national trade union organizations containing women members, and affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions; it also admits working women's organizations accepting the aims of the I.F.T.U. and agreeing to work in the spirit and to follow its principles; (a) Where the trade union organization is not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the executive board decides what national body representing organizing working women shall be accepted; (b) Only one organization is accepted from each country; (c) In the case of any controversy as to eligibility, the executive board decides and submits that decision to the full congress of the federation for its approval.

In 1922 the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada became an affiliate of the International Federation of Working Women in respect of the female workers identified with the congress, and in accordance with the constitution named a vice-president for Canada, Mrs. Kathleen Derry, of London, Ontario, being chosen.

In June, 1924, the International Federation of Working Women met in joint conference in Vienna, Austria, with the International Federation of Trade Unions, at which the following decisions were arrived at: (1) To convene a conference of working women when necessary, if possible before the biennial convention of the I.F.T.U.; (2) To examine the question of the appointment of a committee of working women for the purpose of co-operating with the I.F.T.U. and to formulate the principles adopted; (3) To consider the subsequent appointment of a special woman secretary for propaganda among women.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The officers of the International Federation of Working Women, with their addresses, are as follows: President, Miss Helene Burnaux, 17 Joseph-Stevens street, Brussels, Belgium; secretary, Miss Edith McDonald, 33 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, England; treasurer, Mrs. Harrison Bell, 90 Friern Park, Finchely, London, S.W.1, England; vice-president (one for each country affiliated), Miss Julia Leonet, Brussels, Belgium; Miss Jeanne Chevenard, 77 Massena street, Lyon, Rhone, France; Signora Casartelli Cabrini, Aureliana 25, Rome, Italy; Mrs. Maud Swartz, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Kathleen Derry, 373 Central avenue, London, Canada.

XV. INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Industrial Workers of the World—Principles of the Organization—Acceptance of Conditional Pardons Leads to Court Action—Communist Activity in the I.W.W.—Action of Special Convention Called as a Result of Controversy—Dual I.W.W. Set Up—The I.W.W. in Canada—Numerical Strength—The One Big Union.

The Industrial Workers of the World (commonly known as the I.W.W. and whose members are sometimes referred to as "Wobblies") stands in a position directly opposite to the labour movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour (dealt with in a previous chapter). The I.W.W., which was established in 1905, claims to be the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, and has as an objective the abolition of the wage system. The founders of the organization included Eugene V. Debs and Wm. D. Haywood, and the membership besides metal miners consisted mainly of unskilled and migratory workers. The I.W.W. was originally designed to be a political as well as an industrial organization, but at the second convention held in 1906 a split occurred between the so-called Sherman and Trautman factions. The cause of the division in the ranks was brought about through the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) having endorsed in a Colorado election certain candidates not connected with any radical party. This action aroused the temper of the members of the Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Trades and Labour Alliance, the latter representing the economic arm of the socialist movement. C. O. Sherman was president of the I.W.W. at the time of this occurrence, and the late Daniel DeLeon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, combined with W. E. Trautman to oust Sherman from office, the last named being accused of being in league with the officials of the W.F.M. The opponents of Sherman at the 1906 convention of the I.W.W. were strong enough to abolish the position of president. Sherman claimed that this action was illegal and bolted the convention. (In 1906-7, Wm. D. Haywood, who was secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was in prison awaiting trial on the charge of the assassination of the Governor of the State of Idaho. He was subsequently acquitted.) At the fourth convention in 1908 the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was discarded, and De Leon and his followers who opposed this action were expelled. The expelled members subsequently formed what for some years was known as the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the original platform of the parent organization being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit faction adopted the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and in 1921 changed its headquarters to New York City, and in 1922 moved to Troy, N.Y. This latter industrial union never made much headway, and during the later years it has declined rapidly. At the convention held in May, 1924, it was moved "that as there are less than one hundred members carrying on the active work of the organization, and as most of the active members are members of the Socialist Labour Party, it is impracticable to carry on the work of both organizations." It was finally decided to take a referendum vote on the question of the union being continued, the property in the event of dissolution to be turned over to the Socialist Labour Party. As a result of the vote, the Workers' International Industrial Union passed out of existence.

The trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labour and the various railroad brotherhoods, has never favoured the principles of the I.W.W., which body has been accused of endeavouring to destroy the efforts of legitimate unionism. With a view to giving to the public information concerning the modus operandi of the I.W.W., the American Federation of Labour at its 1923 convention decided to investigate the organization, but so far as the department has been able to learn, no report on the subject has been made public.

PRINCIPLES OF THE I. W. W.

The preamble to the constitution of the I. W. W., setting forth its principles, as adopted in 1908, is as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

PROSECUTION OF THE I.W.W.

In the earlier days of the I.W.W. the main resistance to its operations came from the craft labour organizations. In 1917 the United States entered the European war, and the labour movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour in a pronouncement offered to aid in the defence of the republic. On the other hand, members of the I.W.W. were charged with interfering with the execution of certain wartime measures, and the United States Government instituted legal proceedings against them, the chief indictment being that entered in Chicago on September 28, 1917. As an outcome of the trial 94 members were convicted, among whom were those who were termed the "intellectuals" of the movement, including W. D. Haywood, the secretary-treasurer, who while subsequently out on bail, pending appeal, fled to Russia, his escape being arranged by members of the Communist Party. Under other indictments, both Federal and State, more than 1,000 members of the I.W.W. have been from time to time convicted. (Fuller details of proceedings against the I.W.W. have been published in earlier issues of this report.) Following the convictions demands were made for the release of the prisoners, the I.W.W. being aided in its efforts by the American Civil Liberties Union. In June, 1923, the President of the United States granted pardons to 27, nearly all of whom were convicted under the Chicago indictment. Thirteen of them, however, refused to accept the conditions of their pardon (which required the released persons to agree to be law abiding and not to encourage or be wilfully connected with lawlessness in any form), declaring that to do so would be an admission of guilt and would debar them from future labour activities. In December, 1923, unconditional pardons were granted to 30 other I.W.W. prisoners. The prisoners who refused to accept clemency, and who included some of the "intellectuals," took umbrage at those who had been conditionally released, some of whom resumed activity in the organization. Upon the liberation of those prisoners who objected to conditional release they immediately instituted a hostile campaign against those who had accepted conditional pardons. At the close of the year about 100 members of the I.W.W. were in prison, most of whom were convicted in California under the criminal syndicalism law of the state. In July, 1923, a restraining order was granted by Judge Busick of the Superior Court of Sacramento county, which on August 23, 1923, issued as an injunction, pending the suit, against the activities of the I.W.W. in California. Under this measure many members of the organization were indicted and sentenced to terms in San Quentin prison.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE LEADS TO COURT ACTION

The 1923 convention of the I.W.W. sustained the action of those who had taken advantage of the conditional release, and ordered a cessation of attacks against them, upon penalty of suspension from the organization. For violating this convention order three members were suspended by the two general officers, viz., Tom Doyle (secretary-treasurer) and Joe Fisher (chairman of the general executive board.) Objection to this proceeding was taken by the five other executive board members, who included James Rowan, Fred. Bowerman, Charles Anderson, Harry Trotter and P. D. Ryan, the first-named being one of those who were sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the Chicago indictment. On July 15, 1924, these five members of the executive board held what the chairman and secretary-treasurer claimed was an unauthorized meeting, asserted that they were the constitutional majority of the board, rescinded the suspension order by Doyle and Fisher, and in

turn suspended the last-named. The action of the five board members was challenged by Doyle and Fisher, who maintained that the last convention had ruled that a two-thirds majority was necessary for any decision by the board. Accordingly, the administration (Doyle and Fisher) filed charges of disruption against the board members, and invited them to appear on July 22 to answer such charges. Refusing to do so, they were suspended from the board. The ousted board members ignoring their suspension, notified the bank not to recognize the administration; that they were now the general executive board. Thereupon, the administration suspended them from membership in the I.W.W., and when they and several of their supporters attempted to meet in the general offices, they were forcibly ejected by a spontaneously formed rank and file committee. The ousted faction establishing rival headquarters, was accused of openly trying to split the organization.

On August 11, the deposed officers (the Rowan-Bowerman faction, or the "secessionists" as they were then called) applied for an injunction before the Superior Court at Chicago asking that the Doyle-Fisher administration "be commanded to vacate the general headquarters and turn over all the property and funds to their alternates, J. A. Griffith and J. J. McMurphy," whom the ousted group had called in and won over to their side.

The attorney for the "outs," in explaining why his clients had resorted to court action in applying for an injunction, said: "The I.W.W. has a general executive board consisting of seven members. J. A. Griffith is the general organizer and J. J. McMurphy general secretary. Joe Fisher was ousted from the organization and was to have come before the general executive board with his grievance at a meeting on July 29. Instead Fisher organized a gang of gun-men, and they ran us out of the building. Since they took this position we had a right to ask the court to aid us to get our rights."

On August 14, a temporary order, not granting the petition for an injunction but closing the headquarters offices to both factions, was entered by the judge of the Superior Court, and a hearing on the petition set for August 25. After two postponements, the ruling of the Superior Court judge was that the matters at issue be taken before a Master-in-Chancery to hear evidence and make a decision. This hearing was set for September 4, and, pending a settlement of the case, it was agreed that all cheques be paid by order of the court, the attorneys of both sides being instructed to draw up a working agreement for the temporary conduct of the organization's business.

The I.W.W., particularly during the years which the Federal and State governments have taken court proceedings against its operations, having contemptuously referred to the judiciary as the instruments of the capitalists to surpass the working class, it is not surprising that the judge who presided at the third hearing of the petition in the Superior Court should have expressed astonishment that members of the I.W.W. should resort to the courts to settle their differences. The judge is reported to have asked "Do you mean to tell me that you are the Industrial Workers of the World, and that you have come to this court to settle a difficulty arising within your organization?" After the case had appeared in court, both factions issued explanatory statements in the *Daily Worker*, official organ of the communists in the United States. The "outs" who petitioned for the injunction charged the Doyle-Fisher faction with being "followers of the communists," and accused them of "building up a machine with which they hope to control the organization from the top," and that "anyone who dares to disagree with them either faces a gun, a 'black-jack' or a mob." The general bulletin of the administration forces answered these charges by asserting that those who ejected the ousted faction were bona fide I.W.W. members, and as proof of this there was given what was claimed to be the names and card numbers of those who actually performed the expulsion. Denying the accusation that the administration was in league with the communists, it was claimed that both sides came under the sharpest criticism from the communists. Summing up its justification for the action taken in ousting the Rowan-Bowerman group, the administration stated in part as follows: "The key to this controversy lies in the fact that the crisis which the rebels in the early I.W.W. feared has at last come upon us. . . . We point out that we do not oppose Rowan merely because he is an ego-maniac bent on rule or ruin. That is one reason. But we oppose Rowan because he stands for secession and a job union that will not fight in the class struggle in a revolutionary manner."

Influence was brought to bear on both parties to compose their differences outside of court. During the latter part of August an I.W.W. delegation from Butte, Montana, tried to persuade the rival factions to give up the struggle and let an impartial group step in, thus dropping the injunction proceedings and taking the matter out of the courts. The Doyle-Fisher group agreed, but the ousted faction would not. Then, on August 25, the editors of all the I.W.W. publications announced their attitude in a statement in the

Daily Worker, in which they recommended that the action of the Rowan-Bowerman group in petitioning for an injunction be repudiated, that the members of this faction be expelled, that recognition be only accorded to the Doyle-Fisher administration, and that a special general constitutional convention be immediately convened to settle the entire controversy.

Just prior to the hearing in the Chancery Court a neutral group from the rank and file endeavoured to have the injunction withdrawn. Twelve delegates, representing several industrial unions, approached both factions with the suggestion that if the leaders of the rival groups resigned, unity could be restored by calling in alternate officers. The Doyle-Fisher faction again agreed, but the "injunctionists" would not commit themselves to such a proposition. Upon this impasse being reached, the twelve delegates formed themselves into a joint investigating committee. The committee passed a resolution to the effect that if the Rowan-Bowerman faction did not withdraw the injunction there would be charges filed against them as disrupters of the I.W.W.

The Chancery Division hearing of the case met with a series of postponements. Originally set for September 4, it was scheduled for September 17, and then for September 25. Facing the alternative of a split, disastrous to the organization, and in order to break the dead-lock arising from court proceedings with its resultant postponements, the Doyle-Fisher administration on September 16 issued a call for a special convention of the I.W.W. to be held in Chicago on October 13. Apparently both sides realized that the faction which prevented rank and file expression through the medium of an immediate special convention would be adjudged guilty by the membership of continuing the split. Accordingly, the "outs" gave up their headquarters and also made convention overtures to the general body. Subsequently on request of the attorney for the Rowan-Bowerman group postponement of the injunction hearing was granted until October 20—eight days after the date of the special convention.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN THE I.W.W.

According to a published statement, the programme of the Communist Party in America, operating under the name of the Workers' Party, defines the duty of communists in trade unions on this continent as follows: "A communist who belongs to the A. F. of L. should seize every opportunity to voice his hostility to this organization, not to reform it, but to destroy it. The I.W.W. must be upheld as against the A. F. of L. At the same time the work of communist education must be carried on within the I.W.W."

In furtherance of the plan to work within the I.W.W. with a view to securing its affiliation to the Red International of Labour Unions of Moscow, the executive board of the last-named body appointed three members of the I.W.W.—Harrison George, Mike Nowak and H. R. Richards—to act as the affiliation committee. In May, 1924, this committee appealed to the general executive board of the I.W.W. to affiliate with the Red International. During the latter part of July, Tom Doyle, the secretary-treasurer of the I.W.W., announced in a press despatch that no direct communication had been received from the Red International, and that the request for affiliation from the affiliation committee had not been acted upon. When the controversy occurred between the rival factions of the I.W.W. the above-named committee, in accordance with the principles of the Moscow organization, lined up against those who were considered to be the secessionists, and in the *Daily Worker* of August 13 published a manifesto in which all communists in the I.W.W. were urged to work and vote for the election of delegates to a special convention of the I.W.W. in order to "defeat the injunctionites who would ignore the membership and resort to the capitalist courts"; and, also "to solve the crisis in the I.W.W., and to affiliate it to the Red International."

Prior to the special convention of the general body, F. W. Bowerman and M. Raddock, two prominent members of the ousted faction, called a convention of Industrial Union No. 440 (a subordinate body representing ten branches in the metal industry) to meet in Pittsburgh, Pa. However, very few of the members heeded the call. Another incident that occurred previous to the special convention was the expulsion of Bowerman and Raddock from the I.W.W. by a trial committee of the Chicago branch of L.U. No. 440, which had found them guilty of disruption.

A pre-convention statement, as published in the *Daily Worker* of October 11, was to the effect that the Affiliation Committee of the Red International had urged all delegates to meet previous to the convention "to overcome the resistance of Doyle and Fisher (who had been accused of seeking to limit the basis of representation) or any other elements which bar delegates, really representative of the membership, from full voice and vote." The

statement further urged "that it is time the I. W. W. did away with constitutional safeguards as a substitute for sincere, revolutionary and experienced leadership," and it also pointed out that "it was a fact admitted by both sides that 90 per cent of the enrolment of the I. W. W. was not informed as to the issues of the convention."

ACTION OF THE SPECIAL CONVENTION

The delegates, to the number of about thirty, met in Chicago on October 13 under confused conditions since each faction had called a convention and had established a separate meeting place. As a solution to this impasse, the delegates took matters into their own hands and served notice on the leaders of the bickering groups that there would be but one convention on "neutral ground." This delegate convention honoured the credentials of both factions, and, after electing its own chairman and secretary, went into executive session, excluding the press, though subsequently daily bulletins were issued. The followers of the Doyle-Fisher leadership acceded to the edict of the delegate body and recognized its convention. However, the "bitter-enders" of the Rowan-Bowerman group refused such recognition, held aloof, and declared themselves to be "the official I. W. W. convention." Some representatives or adherents of the Rowan-Bowerman faction apparently did assemble with the delegate convention, for, as the convention proceeded, there were sharp, clearly defined divisions on practically all questions pertaining to the controversy.

In order to ascertain definitely the rank and file opinion of the legality and authority of the convention, the delegate body instructed its chairman and secretary to circularize every branch of every industrial union throughout the I. W. W., asking each to call a special meeting to pass upon whether or not the assembling of the delegate body "constituted a bona-fide convention, empowered to deal with any and all questions that may come before it." Later, when the replying telegrams were read to the delegates, it was learned that a large majority of the messages received sanctioned the legality of the convention.

Finally, after three days of endeavouring to restore unity and patch up some kind of a truce between the rival groups, the business sessions of the convention commenced, one delegate from each faction being unseated just prior to the sittings, on the ground of partiality to the controversy.

One of the first acts of the convention was to remove from office the general executive board, containing leaders of both groups. The convention then went on record as repudiating the action of the officials on both sides of the controversy, and elected a temporary committee of administration, consisting of three, to take charge of the national affairs of the organization under the direction of the convention. The temporary officers were: Leonard Broman (general organizer), Ed. Fahey (secretary-treasurer), Charles Gray (assistant general secretary-treasurer). This committee was also authorized to represent the entire I. W. W. in the injunction action which was still in abeyance before the courts.

The suspended officers of both parties were notified to submit a written statement of their activities and to appear before the convention in order to answer questions. Doyle and Fisher agreed, but the Rowan-Bowerman clique, with the exception of Griffith, refused to surrender authority. Griffith sent a separate statement to the convention declaring that he recognized its authority. He also declared in court that he wished his name withdrawn from the injunction proceedings. After the defection of Griffith, those who remained on "Rowan's Board" were James Rowan, Fred Bowerman, Harry Trotter and P. D. Ryan. Upon refusing to appear before the delegates for a hearing, the last four named, together with Raddock, were expelled from the organization by the convention, the expulsion being subject to a referendum vote.

CONVENTION STANDS BY PREAMBLE

One of the chief actions of the convention was its decision to draft a new constitution. The preamble of the I. W. W. constitution was accepted as written, but it was referred to a policy committee for official interpretation. According to the *Daily Worker* of October 21, "it was admitted by the delegates that the constitution, as it now stands, is 'inconsistent, contradicts itself in many places, and in some parts conflicts with the preamble of the I.W.W. and the principles of a revolutionary working-class organization'."

Several times this fundamental issue of the future policy and action of the organization came before the convention in one form or another, but, apparently, no definite action resulted. The report of the policy committee on the interpretation of the preamble was postponed until the last day of the convention when, after a prolonged discussion, the whole matter was referred to the incoming general executive board.

In the re-drafting of the constitution and by-laws several changes were made and approved by the convention. It had hitherto been the practice to elect the general organizer (who thus became chairman of the general executive board) the general secretary-treasurer and the assistant secretary-treasurer by a general referendum ballot. Also, the general executive board had been composed of the chairmen of the affiliated industrial unions. This procedure was amended so that each of the six largest industrial unions were to elect one member of the board, the remaining smaller unions to be represented by one member, the board thus constituted to elect their own chairman who is also to fill any vacancy occurring in the secretary-treasurer's office until a new officer is elected.

Another resolution which was adopted forbade the employment of any official in headquarters after the expiration of his term of office until he had spent one year at the point of production. Exceptions were made in the case of speakers, writers and field organizers.

The convention also practically abolished the general defence committee, which was appointed in 1919 to conduct the defence of indicted members. In lieu thereof the general executive board and the general secretary-treasurer were empowered to appoint a secretary to administer all defence matters, and who would be subject to recall by the G.E.B.

Much of the time of the convention was taken up with investigating the actions of a number of ex-officials, who were heard before the delegates and cross-examined. Among these was V. Smith, editor of *Solidarity* (an I.W.W. publication), who was charged with jeopardizing the defence of the indicted California members by the aggressive, revolutionary tenor of his editorials. Smith, in his defence, was reported to have stated his position as follows:—

I have noticed a tendency on the part of many of our members to back down from the revolutionary principles of the I.W.W. I wrote the articles with a view to bringing matters to a head, and I am very glad that this affair has come up. I stick now by what I have written, and I say again that we must mobilize in the same aggressive spirit in which Morgan mobilizes. I am going to do just what the Busick injunction says I must not do—I am going to try to take over the industries of the world for the workers.

Smith then insisted that the convention take a definite stand as to what should be the policy of all the I.W.W. papers. He believed that "the I.W.W. was becoming too pacifist in its propaganda," but stated that as editor he would be guided by the decision of the convention. According to press report, the convention ruled that the general executive board should have full control over policies advocated in all I.W.W. periodicals. Smith was exonerated by a vote of the delegates.

Among others who were prominent at the hearings before the delegates were J. A. Griffith (formerly one of the Rowan-Bowerman group, but who recanted from his part in the controversy), Tom Doyle and Joe Fisher. Griffith, in his evidence, declared that, at the eviction from headquarters of the Rowan-Bowerman crowd, he saw no guns or weapons, and he further asserted that "Rowan was trying to split the I.W.W." Griffith, however, was reported to have been subsequently expelled from the organization. Doyle was exonerated from all charges pertaining to the controversy, but was discharged from office. Fisher was found not guilty of the charge of being a gunman, but guilty of violating two articles of the constitution. He also was discharged from office.

REJECTS COMMUNIST OVERTURES

At two stages during the convention pourparlers were attempted by the advocates of communist doctrine. The central executive committee of the Workers' Party of America, in a letter signed by W. Z. Foster (chairman) and C. E. Ruthenberg (secretary), invited the convention to select a committee of three to act with a similar number from the C.E.C. of the Workers' Party "in a nation-wide campaign to protest against the crushing of labour organizations and the persecution of its members." The communication was filed and no action was taken.

After this rebuff the Affiliation Committee of the Red International appeared with a statement in the *Daily Worker* of October 24, in which "unity and revolutionary principle" were emphasized as of paramount importance in the I.W.W. In this exhortation it was declared: "That, in the struggle between classes, power, and not any abstractions such as 'justice' or 'right' plays the decisive role." And also that: "The great goal to keep before us is the complete unity of the American labour unions on a basis of revolutionary struggle. To attain that goal the revolutionist must accept the working class, backward as it is, just as it is, and work patiently and in an organized way to bring it to revolution."

The Affiliation Committee, represented by Harrison George and Mike Nowak, subsequently requested to be permitted to address the delegates, but were denied the floor of the convention by a decisive vote.

The convention discussed the advisability of maintaining closer relationship between the administration in the United States and the I.W.W. in other countries. It was indicated that there were 16 branches and administrations in countries other than the United States, most of these being under the charter of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union. The incoming administration was instructed to make arrangements for a conference between representatives of all these branches. This discussion arose out of a request from Czecho-slovakia and Hungary for an administration charter and organizer, both countries agreeing to work under the one administration. It was recommended that an organizer be sent there whenever possible to assist in the work and report results to headquarters.

The convention lasted 26 days, and during that period it was apparent that there were times when harmony did not prevail and considerable confusion resulted. Quite early in the convention two delegates withdrew, charging that one third of the delegates present were partial to Doyle and Fisher. The hostility of the Rowan-Bowerman crowd to the convention was indicated by two or three manifestoes which charged that the convention was "illegal and unconstitutional".

DUAL I.W.W. SET UP

On October 27, in a statement submitted to the membership under the heading "Emergency Programme" and signed by James Rowan, Fred Bowerman, P. D. Ryan, H. E. Trotter, Maurice Daly, W. Buchwald, M. Raddock and John Grady, this faction definitely broke away from the organization and set up a dual I.W.W., establishing a separate general executive board with P. D. Ryan as its acting chairman and H. E. Trotter as recording secretary. The formation of the new organization, according to the statement, was endorsed by the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, the Metal Workers' Industrial Union, the General Construction Workers' Industrial Union, and the Railroad Workers' Industrial Union. The statement gave as the cause of the trouble "the centralization of power at headquarters." It further declared that "the so-called general convention has shown beyond all question that it is completely under the control of the political element," and that "the I.W.W. must be taken into the hands of its members so it can function in industry as an association of genuine industrial unions and be immune from capture or destruction by political fakers or agents of the employing class." In submitting a temporary "plan of action" the statement declared that the four industrial unions above mentioned would "stand solidly together and continue to carry on the work of organization according to the principles laid down in our preamble." Members were cautioned against paying dues to delegates "other than those of industrial unions which adopt this plan of action," and it was further specified that "all ballots put out by the present so-called convention shall be ignored." A temporary programme was then outlined by the signatories of the statement, and this plan was to be operative until a convention of the concurring unions could be held. The statement concluded by requesting all branches "to hold meetings to take action on the present emergency and consider this plan and to report to the general executive board, Box 1125, Chicago, Ill."

The official reply of the convention to the above manifesto of the Rowanites was in the form of a question sent to all the branches, in which the situation was again briefly detailed, concluding with the interrogation: "Will you remain true to the I.W.W. or will you align yourself with this bunch of self-styled saviours?"

During the closing week of the sessions the convention elected its chairman, P. J. Welinder, to act as general secretary-treasurer, pro tem, until a new one was elected by vote of the members. Nominees were placed upon a referendum ballot, and the officials to be elected were to take office in March, 1925, for a one-year term. During the interval, the administration is to be in charge of a temporary general executive board, consisting of one member from each of the six principal industrial unions, together with the acting general secretary-treasurer. Following the nomination of six members for the office of general secretary-treasurer, the I.W.W. convention adjourned, sine die, November 10. It was announced that the three nominees receiving the highest number of convention votes for general secretary-treasurer, would be placed upon the referendum ballot as follows: Ed. Delaney, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120; John I. Turner, Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110; Arthur Coleman, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120.

INJUNCTION ACTION UNDETERMINED

While the delegates were in session the injunction issue came before the court on several occasions. The proceedings were repeatedly postponed, and nothing definite was settled by the court when the convention adjourned. The convention vested authority

in its temporary officers to represent the I.W.W. in court. Offers were made to the Rowan-Bowerman faction to settle out of court or to submit the issue to a referendum of the membership, but both suggestions were refused. It was estimated that the action was costing the organization about \$500 per day. Apparently the "injunctionites" were feeling the financial strain, for, at the Chancery hearing on October 29, Rowan's attorney applied to the court for permission to allow \$300 of the funds of the organization, tied up in the bank, to be used to defray court expenses. According to a press report, the Master-in-Chancery refused this request and ruled that the Rowan group, as plaintiffs, must pay cash in advance before the court would sit. Subsequently, it was learned that the Rowan faction, after this decision, asked for a hearing in the judge's court from which the injunction was procured. On November 25, the judge ruled that one group of officers in any organization could not sue another group for organization funds, and that therefore the Rowan group would have to procure their court expenses independent of the organization or drop the case. Up to the time this report was published no further information had been received concerning the injunction issue.

BUSICK INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT

Reference has been previously made to a court decision (commonly known as the Busick injunction), which was issued on August 23, 1923, by Judge C. O. Busick, of the Superior Court of Sacramento County, California. This injunction was then issued as a temporary measure, and its provisions practically precluded the I.W.W. from functioning as an organization in California, as mere membership in the I.W.W. could be declared in contempt of court. A trial on such a charge could be held before the Superior Court without a jury, the maximum penalty being a \$500 fine and jail sentence of six months. The Busick injunction was made permanent in November, 1924, and, in a test case, convictions were made in counties far removed from the one in which the injunction was originally issued. It was reported that the practice in securing a conviction in Los Angeles was to serve the injunction on every one who attempted to speak at an I.W.W. meeting.

THE I. W. W. IN CANADA

Besides the Canadian branches of the Western Federation of Miners, which became identified with the I. W. W. by reason of the organization being one of the early affiliates of the last-named body, other branches of the I.W.W. were later formed in certain localities in Western Canada. In 1910 the miners' organization left the I.W.W. and was granted affiliation in the American Federation of Labour. The local branches outside the Western Federation continued to operate, but gradually they passed out of existence, the last remaining Canadian branch disappearing in 1915. The I.W.W., together with some other organizations, was declared unlawful by the Dominion Government on September 24, 1918. The ban was removed on April 2, 1919, the criminal code being meanwhile amended to cover illegal associations. Although a number of members of the I.W.W. were known to be located in various parts of the Dominion, no serious effort was made to re-establish branches until 1922, when the Vancouver branch of Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, was formed. The establishment of this branch of the I.W.W. was brought about through the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, becoming an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions. To this proceeding certain members objected; some of them subsequently became identified with the I.W.W. and, as stated above, formed the Vancouver branch. Two other Canadian branches were established in British Columbia in 1923, viz., marine transport workers at Vancouver and lumber workers at Cranbrook.

In July, 1923, the One Big Union (referred to in a subsequent section of this chapter) invited the I.W.W. to send a delegate to its convention. In the letter of the secretary of the I.W.W. declining the invitation he stated: "We can easily appreciate the O.B.U. of the master class and its demoralizing influences upon the workers in general, due to the innumerable independent organizations and a lack of working class solidarity therefrom. We also believe we have the only scientific and correct programme to get the workers whatever they want, organized in accordance with the facts of industry. These facts would seem to suggest the solution of the problem." After the convention of the Ontario section of the Lumber Workers of the O.B.U., which was held in December, 1923, at which two I.W.W. travelling delegates were present, it was decided, according to the official journal of the O.B.U., to ask that organization to call a special convention to act on the question of uniting the O.B.U. with the I.W.W., intimating that if the general executive of the O.B.U. did not do so within 30 days the lumber workers would take a referendum vote on their own account. The

general executive board of the O.B.U. pointed out to the lumber workers that their request could not be acceded to without the proper formalities being observed. The lumber workers, however, proceeded with the vote, and on March 1, 1924, the I.W.W. announced that as a result about 2,000 former members of the O.B.U. had been received into its ranks, and were to be united with Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, and an office opened at Sudbury. The O.B.U. disputed the number affected by the secession, stating that the ballots cast were 232 in favour to 34 against. In addition to the branches formed in 1922 and 1923, and the absorption of the lumber workers above mentioned, the I.W.W. during 1924 established branches in Calgary and Port Arthur.

In the spring of 1924 members of the I.W.W. were active in parts of Western Canada endeavouring to win recruits for the organization. One speaker in his address in Edmonton stated that 6,000 members of the I.W.W. were coming into the harvest fields of Alberta to show the workers of that province that the eight-hour day could be put into effect in the agrarian industry as well as in other industries. The number of members of the I.W.W. who did invade the western harvest fields in 1924 is problematical, but it is known that many were working in the district. Some of them who had I.W.W. literature in their possession, and who it was asserted were endeavouring to create discontent among the harvesters, were arrested and sent to jail on charges of vagrancy. The officers of the I.W.W. in Chicago were asked to provide legal assistance for the convicted "Wobblies." John S. Mavor, K.C., of Calgary, was retained as counsel, and he entered appeals against four convictions which had been made in Alberta localities. In three of the cases the convictions were quashed, while in the remaining one the offender, who was serving 60 days, was adjudged technically guilty of vagrancy by reason of having been found sleeping in a barn, and failing to give the police satisfactory replies to the questions put to him. The judge, however, released the prisoner as he had spent nearly three weeks in jail before bail was obtained.

The I. W. W. has also been active in the metal mining districts of Northern Ontario, where some members have been secured. It was stated that the bulk of the membership consists largely of the remnants of the O.B.U., which formerly had a branch in the district, and some followers of the Communist Party.

MEMBERS OF I.W.W. ESCAPE DEPORTATION

In this report for 1922 reference was made to deportation proceedings taken by the United States authorities against three members of the I.W.W. who were sentenced to five years' imprisonment under the Chicago indictment. The three included Hubert Mahler (a Canadian), Joseph Oates (an Englishman), and Wm. Moran (an Australian). Their deportation has been delayed owing to court proceedings having been taken to prevent their exile. The final decision of the court was rendered in September, 1924, when they, together with Pietro Nigra, an Italian, who had been an active worker in the organization, were ordered to be deported on November 18, 1924. As a result of persistent agitation on the part of the organization and sympathizers of the four about to be deported, a pardon was subsequently granted by the President of the United States, thereby cancelling the deportation warrants.

INJUNCTION AGAINST I. W. W. WITHDRAWN

On January 1, 1924, a member of the Cranbrook branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union No. 120 of the I. W. W. was discharged by one of the lumber companies, the only reason for his dismissal, according to the statement of the union, being that he was a member of the I. W. W. Efforts were made to have the dismissed employee reinstated. The request being refused, a strike was called and the following demands were made on the company: (1) Eight-hour day and blankets to be supplied to men; (2) minimum wage of \$4 per day; (3) release of all class war prisoners; (4) no discrimination against members of the I. W. W., and (5) no censoring of I. W. W. literature. The workers in other camps responded to the strike call, in some cases all men ceasing work. After the strike had been on for about three weeks, the operators endeavoured to secure men from Alberta and Saskatchewan. The union pickets were active during the strike and the lumber companies, it was stated, found it difficult to operate. On February 26 the operators served an injunction on the officers and all members of the I. W. W. to restrain the strikers from picketing, and the seven companies involved also asked for damages aggregating \$105,340.41. At a mass meeting held in Cranbrook on March 2 the strikers voted "to take the strike back to the job." On June 24 when the injunction came up for trial the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, with which the companies concerned are affiliated, paid to the I. W. W. the sum of \$2,450 to settle the case out of court.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE I. W. W.

The series of raids on the offices of the I. W. W. instituted by the United States authorities and the numerous prosecutions which followed from September, 1917, had the effect of lessening the organizing activities of the organization, and are no doubt responsible for the reduction in membership which subsequently occurred. Soon after its formation the I. W. W. claimed a membership of 400,000, but it is understood that the actual number of paid-up members was considerably below this figure. In 1906 the reported membership was 60,000, but in 1913 it declined to about 14,000. The membership during the next four years showed a considerable increase, being given at approximately 90,000 late in 1917. In 1921 the membership was understood to be about 12,000; in 1922 nearly 44,000, and in 1923 the head office reported 250,000, which was assumed to be considerably in excess of the actual following of the organization. The report received from headquarters for 1924 placed the total membership at 58,000, of which 11,500 was claimed by the Canadian branches.

At the close of 1924 a temporary administration was in charge of the organization, the general secretary-treasurer, pro tem, being P. J. Welinder, 1001 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill.

ONE BIG UNION

The One Big Union, generally referred to as the O. B. U., was formed at a conference held in Calgary in March, 1919, the constitution being ratified at a meeting held in June of the same year. The design of the promoters of the new body was to supersede the craft form of labour organization as indicated by the preamble to the constitution, which reads as follows:—

Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self-defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage earners according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

Earlier issues of this report have contained information as to the inception of the O. B. U. and the progress made by drawing members of the existing unions to its ranks; how the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the various international labour bodies, whose form of organization was being challenged, had offered opposition to the new union, and how these efforts had curtailed its growth and activity, many of the original O. B. U. advocates reaffiliating with the unions which they had deserted. At the close of 1919 the then secretary reported a membership of 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. To the application of the department for the membership of the O. B. U. in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 the general officers refused to supply any information. The request for the list of units and the numerical standing of the organization in 1924 failed to elicit a reply. The organization, although known to have a limited following, which according to the report of an address delivered in Calgary on December 21, 1924, by a member of the Communist Party, had a membership of 1,200, is not considered to be a force in the general labour movement of the Dominion. Taking advantage of the unsettled labour conditions in the Nova Scotia steel and coal industries, the O. B. U. sent organizers into the territory during 1924 with a view to establishing units, and succeeded in forming one in Sydney and three in Pictou county. (Fuller details regarding O. B. U. activity in Nova Scotia will be found in the chapter entitled "Affairs in District 26".)

The chairman of the O. B. U. is Thos. Wooler and the secretary R. B. Russell, their office address being 54 Adelaide street, Winnipeg, Man.

XVI. AFFAIRS IN DISTRICT 26

Refusal of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers to Recognize Relief Orders Creates Discontent—Demand for Restoration of Autonomy—One Big Union Invades the District—Communists Offer Opposition—Autonomy Restored—Permanent Officers Elected.

In this report for 1923 a chapter was devoted to the industrial disturbances in Nova Scotia involving steel and coal workers, the chief features of which were (1) the despatching of troops to Cape Breton; (2) the revocation of the charter of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, by which the district executive board was suspended by the international headquarters for calling an illegal strike and a provisional regime established; (3) the arrest and conviction of J. B. McLachlan, former secretary-treasurer of District 26 and a prominent leader of the Communist faction, who was sentenced to two years in penitentiary on a charge of seditious libel, and who was later released on ticket of leave after serving four months of his prison term; (4) the investigation by a commission appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the unrest among the steel workers and the calling out and the retention of the militia in aid of the civil power in connection therewith. The events dealt with in this chapter are those which have transpired during 1924. The miners in District 26 have witnessed a bitter controversy between the provisional officers and those who were deposed in 1923 by President Lewis of the U.M.W., the attack against his appointees being led by those of "Red" tendencies, including the press under the control of the communists. Taking advantage of the troubled state of mind of the miners in the district, the O.B.U. adherents, believing that the time was opportune to secure recruits for an organization that has of late been on the decline, launched an organizing campaign, first among the steel workers and later among the coal miners. This action led to a sharp conflict between the O.B.U. and the advocates of the communist doctrine, which its followers aver is opposed to any split in the ranks of the workers. Notwithstanding this assertion, there are many trade unionists who declare that the communists are mainly responsible for the chaotic conditions in District 26.

An industrial dispute arose early in the year over the renewal of an agreement which expired on January 15, 1924, a cessation of work occurring the following day, and which involved 9,600 miners in the employ of the British Empire Steel Corporation's subsidiary companies operating coal mines. During the negotiations prior to the expiry of the contract the miners had contended for the restoration of the 1921 wage scale, which would have meant a wage increase of about 20 per cent; on January 15 the corporation announced a wage reduction of 20 per cent. On February 11, a settlement was reached, and work was resumed on the basis of an average wage increase of from 6 to 8 per cent, the settlement being subject to a referendum of the miners. The referendum, which was taken on March 6, resulted in a vote of almost two to one against the agreement, which had been signed on behalf of the miners by the provisional officers of the district. However, the miners continued to work, it being announced that the object of the vote was "to express disapproval officially."

Immediately following the suspension of work, relief orders were issued by the local officers of the U. M. W. of A. to the amount of approximately \$111,000. The merchants in the district honoured these orders, which it was believed would be redeemed in a short time by the international headquarters. The international officers, however, refused to acknowledge the debts thus contracted, the constitution of the organization precluding the issuing of relief orders until a period of thirty days had elapsed from the commencement of a strike. On April 25, the provisional district executive issued a circular to the various locals outlining the policy of the international executive in regard to the payment of debts contracted by locals for strike relief, in which it was explained that as the tie-up was not an authorized strike, the provisional officers had been instructed to impose a levy of 50 cents per man per week over a period of four months to redeem the relief orders. This action caused increased discontent, particularly among the membership of the locals in Cape Breton and Pictou county. Protesting against the imposition of the special levy, the Stellarton local (with the support of the other locals in Pictou County) adopted a resolution on May 6 calling for a convention of the miners of Nova Scotia to be held in New

Glasgow on May 15. The resolution, which was forwarded to all the U. M. W. of A. locals in the district, gave as the reason for the meeting "the great dissension of the rank and file owing to the deposing of the district officers, the new wage agreement and the levy of 50 cents per week until the debt contracted during the strike is paid." In connection with this incident it was stated that Mr. Silby Barrett, who was named as the original provisional president of the district, and who had countenanced the issuing of relief orders, lost his position, and was succeeded by Mr. Wm. Houston, the appointment being made by International President Lewis.

Prior to the holding of the convention, it was reported in the Montreal press of May 12 that Mr. Wm. Green, the then secretary of the U.M.W., in regard to District 26, had stated that: "Just as soon as stable conditions are established and the principles of the United Mine Workers of America are accepted and recognized, the autonomy of the district will be restored and it will be given every right of self-government. In my judgment that will be sometime this year."

On May 14 (the day before the convention), Louis McCormick, provisional secretary-treasurer of the district, in a speech before the Birch Grove local, was reported to have stated the attitude of international headquarters towards the application of the levy as follows:—

Should this matter come to an issue before the courts, we will expel from the organization the individuals who are refusing to pay the levy or sign the check-off. With regard to any locals that do not adhere to this, we will immediately revoke their charters and reorganize again, leaving parties who are responsible for the bringing about of the situation on the outside and at the mercy of the operators.

In response to a request of the locals for an itemized account of the relief issued, the provisional executive office furnished a statement indicating the amount of relief issued by each of the 25 locals concerned. The total amount was \$111,319.90. In some quarters this statement was not considered satisfactory.

The convention, which was not recognized by the provisional officers (who were not invited), duly met at New Glasgow on May 15. There were reported to be about seventy delegates present, and the proceedings were conducted behind closed doors. The chief questions before the convention were the restoration of district autonomy and the matter of the levy. With regard to the former, the convention went on record as "demanding the restoration of complete district autonomy" with the objective of a district election. As regards the levy, the convention passed the following resolution:—

Whereas, the men appointed by John L. Lewis squandered over \$111,000 in thirty days, and they say this money was paid out in relief to idle miners, and for proof of this have issued a so-called financial statement which shows more than \$111,000 spent, but this statement has left out debts of certain locals contracted for relief on the order of these appointees thus showing that they have given out a false financial account of the money spent; and whereas, these appointees of John L. Lewis and the officials of the company have conspired to take this money out of the wages of the miners without the consent of the men; therefore, be it resolved, that, before any bills are paid in connection with the idle time last January and February, a committee of three be appointed to interview officers of the corporation and request that all cheques be held and turned over to the local officers until we get an itemized account of bills contracted; and be it further resolved, that, failing action by the company on this matter, the committee be empowered to secure legal advice in obtaining a restraining order diverting the levy cheques to go through the hands of the local union officers.

The convention also appointed what was termed a "Council of Action," consisting of two representatives from each of the six sub-districts. The duties of the "Council of Action" (which was to function after the close of the convention) were "to preserve a one hundred per cent front in case the international withdraws from the district," and in such an event the council was to call a convention.

While the general tenor of the convention was against the payment of the special levy, Stellarton and Westville locals were the only ones which actually refused to remit any further dues or assessments to either the district or international headquarters. The charter of the Westville local was subsequently cancelled, but no such drastic action appears to have been taken regarding the Stellarton lodge.

THE ONE BIG UNION ENTERS THE DISTRICT

Other features which added further to the confused situation in the district were subsequently injected by the One Big Union launching an organizing campaign among the steel workers and coal miners, Mr. Ben Legere, an organizer, making his appearance in the month of June, 1924. The next evidence of O.B.U. activity was the publication of two anonymously signed articles in the O.B.U. *Bulletin* of July 24 and 31. These articles professed to review the situation, and declared that the policy of "boring from within" (the

tactics of the Communists) had failed in its purpose. It was also represented that the adherents to this policy in Nova Scotia "had dwindled to a few aspirants for office." The miners and steel workers were urged "to organize on the outside in a class union, based on the class struggle, controlled by the rank and file of the workers, embracing the class conscious revolutionary workers of the world." It was also reported that O.B.U. literature had been well received.

Following up this propaganda, the O.B.U. *Bulletin* in its issue of August 7 carried an article by Legere in which he blamed the condition of the miners on "some of the self-styled Lenines and Trotskys of Canada, representing the Workers' Party in this district." As a remedy, the O.B.U. organizer advocated the calling of a convention, the abolition of the U. M. W. of A. locals and the formation of O.B.U. units.

The first attention paid to the O.B.U. campaign by the communists was an editorial rebuke from J. B. McLachlan, editor of the *Maritime Labour Herald*, who, in the issue of August 9, scored and ridiculed the tactics of the O.B.U. At a meeting in Sydney on August 13, the steel workers were addressed by Ben Legere, Forman Wayne, M.P.P., and J. B. McLachlan. While McLachlan spoke from the same platform as Legere, he did not endorse the O.B.U.; he brought "the greetings of the miners," and urged the steel workers "to picket the plant and take out every maintenance man" (the steel plant having been closed for a period of three months). Legere, however, strongly advocated affiliation with the O.B.U., and as a result there was formed at Sydney on August 18 a general workers' unit of the O.B.U. It was claimed that the nucleus of this new unit was composed of former members of the two Sydney branches of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which had been previously dissolved.

This success encouraged Legere to continue his efforts, and he extended the campaign into the field of the United Mine Workers. The communists, adhering to the teaching of the Red International of Labour Unions, together with others who were faithful to the U.M.W., opposed any split in the ranks of the miners' organization, and as a result there developed active and hostile opposition to the O.B.U. The Communist Party of Canada, as represented by its official publication, *The Worker*, in its issues of August 23 and 30 attacked the campaign of the O.B.U. Mr. McLachlan, in the *Maritime Labour Herald* of August 23, while stating that there was no objection to the O.B.U. organizing the steel workers (in view of the lack of any organization among them) condemned the O.B.U. "for splitting the miners of District 26."

From the Trade Union Educational League, the economic adjunct in America of the Red International of Labour Unions, there appeared a warning notice, published in the September issue of its official magazine, *The Labour Herald*, and re-published in the field by the *Maritime Labour Herald*. This warning cautioned District 26 against "the disastrous experiment of District 18 in 1919 (a reference to the failure of the O.B.U. in Western Canada), and it urged the miners of Nova Scotia to "stick with the militants throughout the United States and Canada, who, with your assistance, will turn the United Mine Workers into a real fighting organization."

RED INTERNATIONAL OPPOSES SPLIT IN RANKS OF MINERS

The following joint message from Losovsky, general secretary of the Red International of Labour Unions, and Kalnin, secretary, International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Miners, to Jack MacDonald, secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, appeared in *The Worker* of September 6:—

Comrades, to split and withdraw District 26 from the U. M. W. of A. would surely play into Lewis' hands and would surely result in demoralization of your union, seriously weakening whole miners' movement. We therefore call upon you and all other true revolutionists and our adherents to immediately take stand against splitting policy and to reject vigorously all proposals to withdraw your district from U. M. W. of A. On with the fight against the Lewis gang. Down with disruption and secession. Hail solidarity and unity of U. M. W. of A.

It was also reported that a message had been sent from Moscow to J. B. McLachlan by the Red International warning him against the efforts of the dual unionists to persuade the miners to secede from the U.M.W.

Joining in the general communist onslaught upon the activity of the O.B.U. in District 26 was an editorial exhortation to the miners which appeared in the August 26 issue of the *Daily Worker*, of Chicago, organ of the Workers' Party of America, which body is the political wing in the United States of the Third (Communist) International. Both the O.B.U. protagonists and the communist adherents redoubled their efforts to influence the miners in the district. Legere was re-inforced by R. B. Russell, general secretary of the

O.B.U., while the advocates of the "bore-from within" policy received aid from Malcolm Bruce, of the Communist Party of Canada, who was lecturing in the district at the time. There were several bitter clashes between the rival groups, who occasionally debated the issue from the same platform, but in the main each waged an intensive and distinct campaign. As an evidence of the bitterness that characterized this struggle between two rival, radical organizations for dominance in the district it may be of interest to note how each branded the other.

The *Maritime Labour Herald* of September 13 referred to the O.B.U. in the following terms:—

The fact of the matter is, that the O.B.U. was still-born in Canada, and such as there is of it exists around a gambling competition carried on weekly in the O.B.U. *Bulletin*. Legere said in the rink that in 1923 they had 18,000 members paid up. Everybody knows that the *Bulletin* will never come out and give the world an itemized statement showing where these O.B.U. members are located throughout Canada. At the very time he was telling the miners this, his own paper in Lawrence was going out of business for lack of rank and file support. No labour organization in the world recognizes the O.B.U. as a labour union, and to come to Nova Scotia and set up units of the O.B.U. and split the miners is nothing more or less than an attempt to collect a few months' per capita tax until the miners get their eyes opened to the trick being played upon them.

The O.B.U. *Bulletin* of September 18, in its report of a meeting at Westville, described the atmosphere as follows:—

The crowd was plainly in sympathy with the One Big Union and heckled McIntyre and McLachlan continuously. McLachlan, who was once the idol of these miners, has plainly lost his influence by the weak stand he is now taking.

Again, in a report of a meeting at Stellarton, the *Bulletin* had the following to say of McLachlan:—

McLachlan's weak stand in backing the dirty tactics of Bruce is rapidly losing him the support of the rank and file who are now beginning to look upon the radical leaders with the same distrust as they have for the present provisional officers appointed by Lewis.

Legere also made the accusation that Bruce had organized gangs of rowdies to disrupt the O.B.U. meetings, and was in league with John L. Lewis and the British Empire Steel Corporation. Both sides issued contradictory reports regarding the O.B.U. campaign, and reported the adoption of resolutions purporting to show the trend of opinion, the O.B.U. from locals renouncing the U.M.W.; and the Communist Party from locals denouncing the O.B.U., and affirming determination to maintain solidarity by remaining within the U.M.W.

The first definite indications of a break with the U.M.W. occurred on September 14 at a meeting of sub-district 5, comprising the local branches in Stellarton, Westville and Thorburn, in Pictou county, when a resolution was passed proposing that these locals "shall immediately take steps to sever all connection with the United Mine Workers of America and affiliate with the One Big Union." It was further resolved that a special committee, consisting of two members from each local in the sub-district, should confer with the general secretary of the O.B.U. for the purpose of drafting the necessary resolutions to be submitted for endorsement by the membership of each local. To the Pictou county branch of the U.M.W., which had evinced much opposition to the provisional executive, the Council of Action (previously mentioned) referred the initiative of instituting a movement to negative the edicts of these officers. Accordingly, the Council of Action decided, early in September, that the Westville and Stellarton locals issue a joint resolution setting forth "the illegality of the present provisional officers," and stating that "these two locals are forced, in order to defend themselves, to take out an injunction restraining John L. Lewis' appointees from functioning, thus clearing the way for an election."

LEGERE ARRESTED AND RELEASED

Two noteworthy phases of the situation were the arrest of Legere on September 15 and the destruction by fire on September 24 of the plant of the *Maritime Labour Herald*. Legere was arrested on the request of the immigration authorities who wished to investigate the liability of his deportation on the ground that he had served a prison term in the United States for participation in a strike riot, and it was also alleged that he had entered Canada as a tourist and had since taken employment with the O.B.U., contrary to the immigration act. Legere claimed that his work with the O.B.U. was voluntary, and that the section of the act regarding the serving of a prison term was not applicable in his case as it only applied to cases involving moral turpitude. Legere was released on one thousand dollars bail, and at the hearing of his appeal on September 27 the case was adjourned with no fixed date for its re-entry before the court. Several locals throughout Nova Scotia passed or

endorsed resolutions protesting against the deportation of Legere. The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, although it had attacked the tactics of Legere in District 26, now urged "all militant communist workers to fight against the deportation of Legere by the Canadian Government," because it considered that "in the deportation of Legere, the working class, and particularly the radical section of our class, is being attacked." On October 7 the Department of Immigration and Colonization decided that the evidence did not warrant the deportation of Legere, whose appeal was, therefore, sustained.

The destruction of the *Maritime Labour Herald*, occurring as it did during the midst of the general turmoil, gave rise to considerable talk as to the origin of the fire. The paper resumed publication at another printing plant, and in its first issue after the fire it made a charge of incendiarism in the following statement:—

The fire originated in the cellar at the rear of the building and everything points to the dastardly work of a fire bug. At no time of the year is fire next or near to where the fire broke out, and the fact that the cellar door was left open would seem to indicate the hurried departure of someone.

INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN PROVISIONAL OFFICERS

Several events, transpiring within a few days of each other, added greatly to the disturbed conditions in the district. The first of these, occurring on September 19, was an application for an injunction from certain members of the Stellarton and Westville locals to restrain the provisional officers from acting in any capacity as the representatives of the miners of the district. While this matter was before the court, announcement was made on September 20 from the provisional headquarters (acting under instructions from International President Lewis) that there would be a convention of the provisional district in Truro on September 29, at which the charter and autonomy of the district would be restored, temporary officers elected and arrangements made for the election of permanent officials. Then, on September 24, the Stellarton local resolved to hold a referendum on September 30 on the question: "Are you prepared to break your affiliation with the U. M. W. of A. and join the One Big Union?" Thorburn local co-operated with the Stellarton local in this matter, but Westville did not vote on the question.

The injunction application was made before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia on September 19, the plaintiffs in the action being Enoch A. Doyle, Clarence Skidmore, William Ways, George Straatman, Thomas Roach and William Blake (all from Stellarton and Westville locals), and described as "members of the United Mine Workers of America in Nova Scotia, suing on behalf of themselves and all other members of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia who may wish to join with them, except the defendants." The defendants were named as William Houston, Robert Baxter, Louis McCormick and William Delaney "provisional officers so-called of provisional district No. 26, U. M. W. of A. so-called."

The contention of the plaintiffs was that while John L. Lewis had power to obliterate the district as a district of the international, he had no power to appoint provisional officers; and that those appointed and now acting in that capacity had no status as such. This contention was based upon a section of the judgment given by Mr. Justice Chisholm on August 13, 1923, in an action brought at that time by Silby Barrett, then provisional president of the district, to restrain the members of the old executive, then deposed, from acting as official representatives of the district. In his judgment Mr. Justice Chisholm found that John L. Lewis had power to revoke the charter of district 26, but, touching the status of the provisional officers appointed by Lewis, he found that:—

There is nothing in the constitution empowering the International president to appoint provisional president or other officers in a district. The contention is that the power is implied. I cannot yield to that contention. If the International convention intended that its president should have such power, I should expect it to pass an enactment to that effect.

It was upon the above portion of Mr. Justice Chisholm's judgment that the plaintiffs in the latest action based their demands that the provisional officers "be restrained from acting in any capacity as officers, officials or representatives of what is now or was formerly District 26, United Mine Workers of America, or of so-called provisional District 26, in the transaction of business, receipts of funds, conduct of correspondence, or in any matters or things whatsoever touching the affairs, business or property of the said District."

INTERNATIONAL DECIDES TO RESTORE AUTONOMY

Two days before the argument in the injunction proceedings was to have been started all the local branches received notice of the decision of the international headquarters to restore the charter and autonomy of the district. The instructions from the international executive declared as ineligible for office, either temporary or permanent, all individuals

whose offices were vacated by the executive order of July, 1923. This order thus precluded the re-entrance into the district executive of Dan. Livingstone, former president; Alex. S. McIntyre, former vice-president; and J. B. McLachlan, former secretary-treasurer.

Certain of the U.M.W. members at Glace Bay, who at first co-operated with the members of the Stellarton and Westville locals, the nominal plaintiffs in the injunction issue, after the announcement of the special convention at Truro and the restoration of district autonomy, believing that the objective had been achieved, were of opinion that the injunction proceedings could be withdrawn. On account of this attitude of the Glace Bay miners, the solicitors for the plaintiffs wrote to their Stellarton clients inquiring if it was their wish to proceed with the injunction. One part of the letter was as follows: "We have consulted one or two of your strongest backers in the Glace Bay district and they are of the opinion that the application should not be proceeded with, and are quite jubilant over this latest turn as they are confident of controlling the convention. . ."

The plaintiffs' reply, signed by Enoch A. Doyle and Geo. Straatman, was terse and explicit. It read: "We herewith instruct you to go ahead with injunction proceedings."

Apparently, the Council of Action, some months previously had decided on a convention to be held in Sydney on October 7. This was cancelled, and the cancellation of this convention widened the breach between the Cape Breton faction and the Pictou county group which was responsible for the injunction. Under the heading, "Double Crossed by Cape Breton," the *Workers' Weekly*, of Stellarton, in its issue of September 26, carried the story of the cancellation and its resultant bitterness as follows:—

The following telegram has been received by George Straatman, of Westville and handed to us for publication with the above caption:—

GLACE BAY, September 22.

GEORGE STRAATMAN, Westville N.S.

In view of the convention called to restore district autonomy, to be held Truro next Monday, we have decided to cancel our own convention call.

This was signed by Alfred Nash, Jas. McKinnon, J. C. Stewart, Thos. Ling, M. McNeil, Jas. Garrett.

In spite of the decision of the plaintiffs to continue with the injunction, the case was apparently dropped, nothing further having been heard of it.

TEMPORARY DISTRICT OFFICERS ELECTED

The special convention met at Truro on September 29, there being 66 delegates present. The proceedings were devoted to the election of a temporary executive to conduct the affairs of the district, those chosen being: President, John W. McLeod, Glace Bay; vice-president, Joseph Nearing, Reserve; secretary-treasurer, Alex. A. McKay, Caledonia. The election of the permanent officers was set for November 3.

The O.B.U. campaign among the miners made but little, if any, progress in Cape Breton, but on the mainland, particularly in Pictou county, its organization drive met with some success. As mentioned previously, a referendum on the question of breaking with the U.M.W. and joining the O.B.U. had been decided upon by the locals at Stellarton and Thorburn. The vote was taken on October 1, the result being that in the Stellarton and Thorburn branches the O.B.U. secured a combined majority of 501. It was reported, however, that nearly one-third of the U.M.W. membership refrained from voting. The Westville local, which had had its charter cancelled by the U. M. W., did not vote on the question until later.

O. B. U. UNITS FORMED

On October 3, the first O.B.U. miners' unit in District 26 was established at Stellarton. That evening a special meeting, purporting to be representative of Stellarton local No. 4481, U.M.W., was called to give effect to the result of the referendum. The chief motion before the meeting was that "this local No. 4481 U.M.W., be dissolved sine die and the membership be organized in accordance with the referendum ballot of October 1." Strenuous opposition to the motion was registered by several members of the U. M. W., which, according to reports, was but sparsely represented at the gathering. The few U.M.W. supporters present declared that the president of the local, who was the chairman of the meeting, was a pronounced O.B.U. adherent, and their efforts to move several resolutions failed. After prolonged deliberation the U.M.W. supporters left the hall in a body, claiming that the meeting was not constitutional in that a motion to form a dual organization could not legally come before a U.M.W. meeting. After their withdrawal, the meeting carried the motion unanimously. The meeting then adjourned and the gathering resolved itself into a branch of the One Big Union, R. B. Russell, general secretary of the O.B.U., being appointed chairman. It was decided to elect temporary officers, Alex. Hayes, of Stellarton, being elected president and Tom Gordon, of Stellarton, secretary. A charter was applied for and subsequently received.

On October 13, the Thorburn local, according to the *Workers' Weekly*, "at a very large meeting went over to the O.B.U.", the election of temporary officers resulting in Fred. Brown being chosen president and Joe Ryan secretary.

The Westville local, after losing its charter, continued as an independent body and made no immediate move either in the direction of the O.B.U. or the U.M.W., although one of the first acts of the temporary executive board of the district was to go on record as being in favour of Westville resuming its status as an integral part of the district organization, and thus be eligible to participate in the election of permanent officers. However, early in November a ballot was taken in Westville relative to establishing an O.B.U. unit or returning to the U.M.W. According to a press report, the balloting, while rather decisive, was not heavy, 215 voting for joining the O.B.U. and 26 for the United Mine Workers. Following the vote, a unit of the O.B.U. was formed.

In spite of the defection of a large number of the miners of Stellarton, the regular U. M. W. local in that town continued to function. At its meeting on October 8 the local elected its officers for the quarter, and decided to pay up the levies due to the international.

When members of Stellarton local at a meeting on September 24 resolved to take a referendum on the question of linking up with the One Big Union they also decided to place the funds of the local in the keeping of three trustees, who were instructed to pay all legitimate debts, and then to divide what remained equally among all the members in good standing, so that upon the disbanding of the local there would be no funds for the U.M.W. to confiscate.

The funds in the treasury of the Stellarton branch of the U.M.W. not being handed over, legal action was taken on the part of the O.B.U. unit by Enoch Doyle, one of the trustees, to restrain the bank from paying out any monies under the signatures of Colin Jamieson (secretary), Murdock McKenzie (financial secretary), and Daniel Gunn (treasurer) of Local No. 4481. It was reported that, on being apprised of the situation, the bank refused to honor the cheques of the above-named officials.

O. B. U. OPPOSES "CHECK-OFF"

Following up this line of attack, a letter signed "Secretary, Stellarton Coal Miners' Unit, One Big Union," was sent on October 9 to the district superintendent of the company, requesting that the company should "immediately stop checking from our wages any monies on behalf of the U.M.W." The letter requested a reply by return mail, and failing the receipt of a reply, it would be assumed that the request was not going to be complied with, in which event, the communication concluded, legal action would be taken to restrain the company "from deducting such monies from our wages."

This "check-off" phase of the controversy in Pictou county between the O.B.U. and the U.M.W. apparently did not come to an immediate issue. The coal operators were under agreement with the U.M.W. until January 15, 1925, when the contract expires, and, consequently, would not consider the claim of the O.B.U. in the matter of the check-off. It was also reported that the threatened legal action to restrain the company from continuing the check-off in favour of the U.M.W. did not materialize.

SHORTAGE IN DISTRICT FUNDS

Prior to the transference of district authority to the temporarily elected officers an audit of the district accounts, made during the latter part of September, indicated a shortage of \$1,481.51 in the funds which had been entrusted to Lewis McCormick, former secretary-treasurer. In addition, McCormick was charged with the loss of about \$1,421 in the matter of unsecured personal loans advanced by him during his tenure of office. McCormick had been bonded with a guaranty company, but the guaranty agreement had expired about a month previous to the audit, and had not been renewed. The district officials were counselled that they were without legal right to collect from the bonding company and that the international executive should be requested to make good the shortage in the district funds. The entire matter was referred to the international officers, and copies of the correspondence relating to the case were sent to all locals. When the question came before the district convention, held in Sydney commencing November 17, it was decided that the recovery of the shortage should be left to the discretion of the District Board.

O.B.U. TRIES TO INVOKE LAW

Following closely on the formation of the O.B.U. unit of miners at Thorburn, R. B. Russell, general secretary of the O.B.U., on October 16, 1924, made application to the Minister of Labour for a board of investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes

Investigation Act, alleging that the Acadia Coal Company (controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation) had violated the law by altering wages and working conditions and locking out men. Stellarton unit supported the demand for a board. The Minister of Labour made inquiries, and learned that the shut down was in the first instance due to lack of orders and later to a shortage of cars. Mr. John W. McLeod, temporary president of District 26, who had been in the locality of Thorburn from October 13 to 16, pointed out that the U.M.W. had an agreement as to wages, etc., with the Acadia Coal Company, but the schedule did not contain a tonnage rate for a certain portion of the Thorburn mine, the development at the time the existing agreement was made with the U.M.W. not being completed. To arrange a tonnage rate for this work (known as the long wall wash) a condition which the U.M.W. officials were desirous of having adopted, the temporary president with a committee of seven members of the U.M.W. employed in the Thorburn mine had an interview on October 16 with the resident manager of the company, when it was agreed to put a tonnage rate to a fair test for a period of one month, upon expiry of which another conference would be held in order to effect a satisfactory rate for the unexpired period of the agreement with the U.M.W. It was to the desire for a tonnage rate that the O.B.U. objected and requested investigation. The minister, in replying to the request of the general secretary of the O.B.U. for a board of investigation, pointed out that the United Mine Workers claim to have, and has been regarded as having, jurisdiction over coal miners in District 26, and that the organization also claims to be working under agreement or understanding with the employing companies as to wages or hours for workmen employed in the mining industry in Nova Scotia. The minister, therefore, declined to establish a board as asked for by the O.B.U.

The decision of the minister was communicated to a mass meeting of the Thorburn miners, called irrespective of union affiliation. A committee, selected from this meeting, entered into negotiations with the company, which refused to accept the men's proposals. Thereupon, another request for a Board was made by the committee, the secretary of which was William Murray, who was identified with O.B.U. activity in Thorburn. The request of the committee, however, was not entertained.

RESULT OF DISTRICT ELECTIONS

The first regular elections in the district following the restoration of autonomy occurred on November 3. John W. McLeod, of Glace Bay, who was elected president, pro tem, at the special convention of September 29, was sustained in office by a majority of 4,000 (said to be the largest obtained by a candidate for U.M.W. honors in the district). Alex A. McKay, of Caledonia, the temporary secretary-treasurer, was also elected by a clear majority to continue in that capacity. The election of vice-president and international board member not being decided on the first ballot, a second election for these offices was held on November 27, which resulted in Joseph Nearing, of Reserve Mines, and William Hayes, of Springhill, being returned for the respective offices. It also required a second balloting to elect the complete slate of six sub-district board members. Those elected were: Sub-district No. 1, J. A. McDonald, Glace Bay; No. 2, John McLennan, Sydney Mines; No. 3, Dan D. McNeil, Waterford; No. 4, John Kennedy, Inverness; No. 5, Thomas L. Scott, Pictou County; No. 6, James O'Rourke, Cumberland County. Messrs. Rod McNeil and Alex McDougall were elected auditors.

According to an article by J. B. McLachlan in the *Left Wing*, the official publication of the Canadian Section of the Trade Union Educational League, the communist element in the district, as soon as the date of the elections was announced, called a meeting and drew up a slate of their own candidates, concentrating upon their election. This slate included John W. McLeod for president, Joe Nearing for vice-president, Alex McKay for secretary, Wm. Hays for international board member, and B. M. Thomas Ling and Fred Lidyaw for two of the five sub-district board members, with Rod McNeil and Alex McDougall for auditors. The article further stated that the communists "spread themselves out among the rank and file" to ensure the election of their slate. The results of the elections were as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION

The special convention, called particularly to formulate a wage policy for the district, was held in Sydney from November 17 to 22, about 90 delegates, representative of practically all locals, being present. One of the first acts of the delegate body was to refuse

recognition, fraternal or otherwise, to the One Big Union. Ben Legere, John O'Connor and Walter Winterbotham were reported as being the O.B.U. delegates seeking admission to the convention on fraternal grounds. After a brief debate, the president's ruling declaring out of order a motion to grant these O.B.U. representatives admittance, was sustained by the decisive vote of 65 to 10. The convention dealt with a resolution from local No. 4519 (Dominion No. 4), which castigated the editorial policy of the *Maritime Labour Herald*. This local had refused financial support to the paper, and laid before the convention the exchange of correspondence on the subject, the result of which was that James B. McLachlan, the editor, had refused to alter the editorial tone of the paper. The resolution declared that the *Maritime Labour Herald* had "adopted a policy which it has no license to do by attacking certain sections and individuals of the working class, and has become entirely a communist organ, and excluded other ideas and expressions from other workers that did not meet the approval of certain individuals who call themselves communists." It demanded that the periodical call "an extraordinary shareholders' meeting for the purpose of forming a policy for the paper," and also to provide for its maintenance. The resolution was referred to a committee, which recommended non-concurrence, and after some discussion the convention endorsed the committee's recommendation, President McLeod informing the convention that a shareholders' meeting would be held in the near future.

The convention occupied its final two days in determining a wage policy. President McLeod had announced to the delegates on the opening day that the company had intimated to the U.M.W. District Executive at a recent conference that it would look for a reduction of the 1924 wage rates in the 1925 contract. In order to state the position of the rank and file (through the medium of the District Executive) in the wage negotiations, the convention was asked to establish its attitude. According to press reports, an increase of 25 per cent for all datal workers and 10 per cent for all contract miners was adopted by the convention as part of the new wage scale policy of District 26. In the event of the company adhering to a wage reduction policy, the possibility of being faced with a strike issue, was also debated. In this respect, there was a long, and at times a lively discussion on the advisability of a 100 per cent strike. This question was referred to the policy committee, which recommended that the convention approve of a 100 per cent strike as the most effective weapon of the workers in a fight with the operators if it became necessary to oppose a wage cut, the calling of a 100 per cent strike to be left to the judgment of the executive board if the circumstances at the expiration of the 1924 wage contract justified such action. The convention finally endorsed this recommendation, and also a resolution to the effect that the district officers were not to sign any new contract until the same had been approved by a referendum of the miners.

To combat the campaign of the O.B.U. on the mainland, the convention carried a resolution that "much attention should be given to the situation on the mainland, namely Stellarton, Westville and Thorburn, and that the doors of the district be left open for the return of the Westville local within ninety days."

Messrs. Silby Barret, Robert Baxter and Louis McCormick, officers of the district during the provisional regime, were sharply criticised by a resolution which regarded their conduct as being so "detrimental as to amount to treason to the United Mine Workers of District 26," and which recommended "that the locals to which they belong should investigate their conduct while acting as officials of the organization with a view to their permanent expulsion from the U. M. W. of A." After a prolonged discussion, the resolution was passed without the convention reaching any agreement as to what specific and definite charges were to be laid in each case.

Another resolution which was adopted called upon the Government of Nova Scotia to operate the coal mines of the province, without profit, during the unemployment period, the resolution setting forth that the corporation had intimated its inability to provide work during the winter months.

MARITIME LABOUR HERALD DEFINITION OF O.B.U.

Through all the vicissitudes of the industrial situation the campaign of the O.B.U. for a foot-hold in the district continued. The communist element maintained its bitter opposition toward the O.B.U. and its leaders, while this hostility was reciprocated in the columns of the *One Big Union Bulletin* and by the O.B.U. organizers. Both factions denounced President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and also the British Empire Steel Corporation, attacking each other with equal virulence. An indication of the continued bitter feeling between the communists and the O.B.U. was revealed in an editorial in the

Maritime Labour Herald of November 8, 1924, wherein, under the caption "The O.B.U.," that organization was defined as follows:—

Is a working class organization still born in 1919.

An organization of doubtful membership, but according to Legere has 18,000.

An organization that never published a financial statement showing where its membership is located.

An organization that never contributes any financial aid to working class struggles such as the fight in Nova Scotia last year and the fight in Alberta this year.

An organization that is professing to cure the splits in the working class ranks by creating more splits.

An organization full of promise for the working class and bankrupt of performance.

An organization without one working class struggle to its credit.

A freak, an ideal plough with a perfect content, without leaders, having instead mouthpieces whose duty is to create disruption and sow suspicion and hate, where hitherto a 100 per cent organization, as in District No. 26.

A fightless, recordless organization whose mouthpieces lie when they say that the United Mine Workers is a scab union.

An organization which workers over a period of five years have refused to join, no matter with what disgust they may leave other unions.

Such is the O.B.U.

At the end of 1924 the O.B.U. had in Nova Scotia one unit of steel workers in Sydney and three of mine workers, located respectively in Stellarton, Thorburn and Westville. In the first two mentioned places the O.B.U. did not succeed in wholly ousting the U.M.W., the original locals of the miners' organization maintaining their identity. In December the O.B.U. organized in Pictou county a central labour council, composed of delegates from the three units already formed. One of the first acts of this body was to notify the British Empire Steel Corporation that the O.B.U. would not be bound by any agreement between the corporation and the U.M.W., insisting upon negotiations for working conditions through the O.B.U.

XVII. AMALGAMATION AND AUTONOMY

Proposal to Amalgamate the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Shop Crafts—Two Canadian Federated Bodies Approve Amalgamation—Trades and Labour Congress Defeats Amalgamation and Autonomy Proposals—Machinists Favour Amalgamation of Metal Trades Unions.

The question of the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial organizations was discussed at some length in this report for 1923, particularly as regards the demand for the fusion of what are known as the sixteen standard railway organizations, comprising the following: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Switchmen's Union of North America; (6) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (7) Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen; (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (9) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; (10) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers; (11) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; (12) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; (13) International Association of Machinists; (14) Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; (15) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (16) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. To further the proposed amalgamation of the above-named organizations its advocates have established the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry, which is supported by a voluntary contribution of at least \$2 per month from unions in sympathy with its objects. The scheme of amalgamation which is being propagated by the *Railroad Amalgamation Advocate*, official journal of the committee, aided by the official paper of the Trade Union Educational League and other radical journals, is what is known as the "Minnesota Plan," under which a departmentalized organization is to be formed, the general union being divided into several departments, each consisting of a number of kindred trades, and each having direct representation on the general executive of the whole union. To assist in the propaganda in Canada for amalgamation on the "Minnesota Plan" there was established in Montreal in March, 1924, a national amalgamation committee, which body adopted a resolution pledging the railroad workers of the Dominion to work in co-operation with the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry. On September 30, 1924, officers of the Canadian amalgamation committee visited Stratford with a view to furthering the amalgamation plan, and as a result a local committee was appointed to carry on an educational campaign among the members of the craft unions employed in the Canadian National Railway shops.

It may be of interest to here state that the American Federation of Labour in November, 1908, established what is known as the Railway Employees' Department with the object of co-ordinating the activities of the railroad workers' organizations which were in affiliation with the federation. At the present time ten organizations are identified with the Department, viz., (1) International Association of Machinists, (2) International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, (3) International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, (4) Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, (5) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, (6) Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, (7) Switchmen's Union of North America, (8) Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, (9) International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and (10) the United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Many system federations and departments (delegate bodies representative of the shop crafts employed on the various railway systems) are also in affiliation.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, although affiliates of the A. F. of L., are not identified with the Railway Employees' Department. The railroad bodies which are not connected with either the American Federation or the Railway Employees' Department are: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, (3) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, (4) Order of Railway Conductors. As far as information has been received, only two of the above-named central bodies, viz., the Railway and Steamship Clerks and the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, have in convention approved of the amalgamation

proposal, but there does not appear to have been any subsequent sincere effort on their part to have sister organizations do similarly. With only one or two exceptions, has any suggestion of amalgamation been made by the railway organizations not connected with the American Federation of Labour, and then only for the purpose of uniting closely allied occupations, such as the locomotive firemen with the locomotive engineers, and the switchmen with the trainmen. The main support for amalgamation on the "Minnesota Plan" comes from adherents of the Communist Party, who through their trade union connection are able to "bore from within," in accordance with the communist policy, and in certain instances have been successful in having amalgamation resolutions adopted by some federated bodies and local branch unions.

Another proposal which the members of the Communist Party has put forward is one for greater trade union autonomy for the Canadian internationally organized workers, the object of which is to permit the members of branch unions in Canada to join any mass action, such as general or sympathetic strikes, without the consent of the respective parent organizations.

"WHAT SHALL THE NEXT STEP BE?"

Under the above caption, O. H. Wangerin, the secretary-treasurer of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry, published a letter in the issue of the official journal of September 1, 1924, in which he rebuked the officials of the international organizations for not moving in the direction of amalgamation under the "Minnesota Plan." The assertion was made that "nearly 4,000 local unions of all trades have voted in favour of consolidation," and in face of this demand "All they do in the matter is to denounce the advocates of amalgamation as Russian Red agents." The general officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen were accused of refusing to submit the question of amalgamation to a referendum vote in that organization, notwithstanding that the proposition had regularly received many times the required endorsements. It was asserted that officials of other unions will act similarly when confronted with this issue. After pointing out the alleged gravity of the situation as regards the shop craft unions, the rank and file are asked to express their opinion as to the next move to be made by the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry.

TWO FEDERATED BODIES APPROVE AMALGAMATION

At the convention of District No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, a delegate body with jurisdiction over all Canadian lodges of the craft having members working on roads having their greatest mileage in Canada, held in Montreal in March, 1924, a resolution was submitted by Montreal branch No. 134 in favour of amalgamating the sixteen standard railroad organizations into one union. The resolution as finally adopted read as follows:—

Whereas, during the past two years the railroads of the United States and Canada have attacked the standard of living of the railroad workers and the very existence of the unions themselves; and

Whereas, the existence of sixteen independent railroad unions splits the forces of the railroad workers and renders their efforts against the railroad companies ineffective;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of District 30, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, favours the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad unions into one organization covering the entire railroad industry as outlined in the plan for amalgamation by the Minnesota Railroad Shop Crafts Legislative Committee, and calls upon the delegates to this convention to advise their local lodges to work for amalgamation and to instruct their delegates to the next grand lodge convention to endeavour to have the grand lodge officers instructed to participate in any or all efforts and take steps looking to amalgamation of the sixteen standard organizations.

Following the convention of District Lodge No. 30 of the Boilermakers the regular meeting took place of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., a federated body comprising the shop mechanics of all Canadian railways. To this convention were presented five resolutions favouring the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad organizations, three of which were from local branches of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and two from local lodges of the International Association of Machinists. The committee to which these proposals were referred presented the following substitute:—

That this convention go on record as favouring the principle of amalgamation, and that our executive officers stand instructed at all times to do all in their power to attain this end.

Mr. Tim Buck, a member of local lodge No. 235 of the International Association of Machinists, who is the Canadian district organizer of the Trade Union Educational League (referred to elsewhere in this report), but was not a delegate to the convention, was granted

the privilege of addressing the delegates on the amalgamation proposal. After Mr. Buck had made his address, it was moved that he be given a seat in the convention with the same privileges as visiting officers of international organizations. It was moved in amendment that Mr. Buck be given a seat in the meeting during the debate on the amalgamation resolution. This was defeated by a vote of 48 in favour to 66 against. Previous to leaving the meeting Mr. Buck stated he desired to answer a few questions which had been put to him by Mr. Frank McKenna, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. To the question "Was he a member of the Workers' Party and interested in steering the labour movement over to the Third International?" Mr. Buck answered "Yes; he was a member of that party, and also on its executive, and every cent of his wages comes from the Trade Union Educational League. He was interested in directing the movement towards the Third International, and as the workers of Canada were not yet ready, for the present he was favouring amalgamation as a means to that end." Following this incident the substitute resolution was adopted without debate.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS DEFEATS AMALGAMATION PROPOSAL

To the regular 1924 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was submitted a resolution sponsored by Edmonton local No. 857 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, and Edmonton local No. 448 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, demanding the congress to press for amalgamation of existing craft unions into industrial unions, on the basis of one union for each industry. The West Edmonton local branch of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen also submitted a resolution urging the congress to take steps to secure greater autonomy for the international local branch unions in Canada. Another resolution requesting freedom of action for Canadian branches of international organizations was presented jointly by Dominion No. 6 local No. 4536 of the United Mine Workers; Vancouver local No. 452 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Guelph Trades and Labour Council; Sydney local No. 1588, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Saskatoon local No. 174, International Union of Hodcarriers; Reserve Mines local No. 4521, Mountain Park local No. 2655, Glace Bay locals Nos. 4529 and 4718, Caledonia Mines local No. 4530, of the United Mine Workers. The resolution read as follows:—

Whereas, the capitalists of Canada daily become more solidly organized, stronger and united in their efforts to crush down the living standards of the working class; and, whereas, in this effort the capitalist class has so far been able to utilize all the legal, extra legal, coercive and parliamentary machinery of the country, thereby developing the struggle for wages and conditions more and more into a political as well as an economic struggle; and, whereas, to carry on the struggle with any degree of success, in a separate political equity such as Canada is, we must, while retaining organic unity with our parent organizations in the United States, still have freedom of action for all political and economic purposes. This necessitates a Dominion-wide Canadian Labour Party, and a Trades Union Congress which unites all organized workers in the country; be it therefore resolved:—

1. That to the end that the congress may be the real centre of trade union power in Canada, that power be given it to increase its per capita, levy assessments and accept the affiliation of any bona fide trade union operating in the Dominion of Canada.
2. That each international union affiliated with the Trades Congress establish Canadian departments, with well defined power and autonomy, all economic and financial activity to be co-ordinated through duly elected officers at the department head.
3. That each department of the A. F. of L. set up Canadian sections as has been done by the metal trades and the railroad departments.
4. That Canadian departments of international unions be conceded the sole authority and the initiation and the right to strike; affiliate with the Canadian Labour Party, and participate in any economic and political activity in the interests of the Canadian working class.

The Committee on Resolutions, to which these resolutions were referred, pointed out that they were similar in their demands to certain resolutions introduced at the 1923 convention of the congress, and recommended for the three resolutions the same substitute as was adopted on that occasion, and which was as follows:—

Whereas, the preamble and the platform of principles of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada clearly set forth the aims and objects for which the congress is in existence and deals with the various phases of the legislative, economic and industrial matters that vitally affect wage-earners throughout the Dominion; and whereas, the constitution of the congress was drawn with the specific object of working in co-operation with the international trade unions on the American continent, wherein autonomy in the industrial field is vested in the said international trade unions and the American Federation of Labour; and whereas, experience has demonstrated that it is only by a continuance of this policy and the maintenance of the present form of international trade unions that we can hope to successfully cope with organized capital and its ramifications; therefore be it resolved, that the Trades and Labour Congress, assembled in annual convention in the city of Vancouver, B.C., hereby reiterates its adhesion to the present form of organization, providing as it does the machinery for closer, co-ordination of international craft unions, which, in the

opinion of your committee, has worked so successfully in the past and has been the means of very materially improving the wages and working conditions of the workers not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the American continent.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which the communists took a prominent part, one of whom stated that the connection of the Canadian workers with the international unions was a hindrance to their progress by reason of the difficulty in arranging strikes. The delegates from the London branch of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen having expressed themselves in opposition to the recommendation of the committee, it was pointed out that their lodge while supporting amalgamation and autonomy, was not even an affiliate of the local trades council, a body designed to assist the local branch unions in co-ordinating their views on certain public questions. Another adherent of the communists favoured sympathetic strikes, and wanted autonomy because the head executives of the international unions refused to sanction such procedure. Some of those who opposed the amalgamation and autonomy proposals accused the communists, who were continually vilifying international trade union officers, of being the instigators of the resolutions and declared that such questions should not be introduced in a convention of the congress, the proper place for their consideration being in conventions of the international bodies.

The recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, as outlined above, was adopted by a large majority, only a *viva voce* vote being taken.

Three resolutions with similar demands to those presented to the Trades and Labour Congress in regard to wider powers for the last named body were introduced at the convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., held in Montreal in March, 1924. Two of the resolutions were from lodges Nos. 58 and 448 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, located respectively at Vancouver and Edmonton, the other being from the Local C.N.R. System Federation of the last-named city. The convention with little debate defeated all of the resolutions.

ATTITUDE OF TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

With a view to ascertaining the attitude of trades and labour councils in Canada on the questions of amalgamation of craft unions and greater autonomy for Canadian branches of international organizations inquiries were made by the department. From replies received from the localities in which trades councils representative of the international trade union movement are operating, it was learned that only a small number have made any expression on the subjects during the year 1924. In a preceding section of this chapter the names of the Guelph and Edmonton councils have been mentioned as supporting resolutions in favour of a change in the existing plan of organization. None of the other 44 councils have passed any resolutions either for or against the proposals, although in some localities there has been propaganda by certain members of these bodies, but their sentiments did not reach the resolution stage.

MACHINISTS REAFFIRM AMALGAMATION WITH METAL TRADES UNIONS

At the regular convention of the International Association of Machinists held in Detroit in September, 1924, five resolutions in favour of amalgamation of the railroad employees' organizations were presented. The committee to which these resolutions were referred submitted the following substitute:—

Whereas, the membership of the International Association of Machinists have by referendum vote in 1914 gone on record in favour of amalgamation of all metal trades; and

Whereas, our officers and delegates to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour have several times proposed a conference of representatives of metal trades unions, in order to develop plans for such an amalgamation; and

Whereas, none of the metal trades unions have so far accepted our advances, but on the contrary the members of the other metal trades unions have repeatedly accused the membership of the International Association of Machinists of trying to disrupt their organizations for the benefit of the International Association of Machinists, it is very evident that the other trade Unions are not yet ready to amalgamate, and that the continued insistence on the part of the International Association of Machinists is detrimental to our membership; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we again reaffirm our readiness to amalgamate with the other metal trades unions, and so instruct our officers to continue the efforts they have been making in the past, and to take advantage of any opportunity offered by any of the other metal trades unions for amalgamation.

A delegate offered the following substitute for the recommendation of the committee:—

Whereas, the employers throughout the nation have solidly united, being bound together by a solidarity of interest and organization which leaves no room for divided actions or desertions, and moreover, they are

supported by the Government, the courts, and the press in any union-smashing undertaking they may engage in; and

Whereas, they are carrying on a vicious attack upon the labour movement, singling out the various unions and forcing them to engage in a bitter struggle for self-preservation; and

Whereas, these unions, because they are divided against themselves along trade lines, are unable, even if federated as in the Railway Employees' Department, to make united resistance against the employers, and constantly suffer defeat after defeat, with heavy losses in membership and serious lowering of the workers' standards of living and working conditions; and

Whereas, this fact has been demonstrated time and again in strikes of the metal crafts, and especially in the national shopmen's strike of 1922, during which the seven unions involved suffered a major defeat which has resulted in great numbers of the railroads being put upon an "open shop" basis; and

Whereas, the only solution for the situation is the development of a united front by the workers in the metal and railroad industries, so that there will remain only one union for each industry; and

Whereas, in order to protect the interests of our craft which works in both of these industries a system of double affiliation to the two basic unions in the two industries shall be employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the International Association of Machinists assembled in its seventeenth convention, goes on record in favour of the amalgamation of all metal and railroad unions in accordance with the principles above enunciated; and be it further

Resolved, that in order to bring about such amalgamation the following measures be put into effect:—

(1) That a special amalgamation committee consisting of seven delegates be elected from the floor of this convention. This committee shall work in conjunction with the General Executive Board. It shall immediately initiate amalgamation negotiations with all the metal trades and railroad unions. When tentative agreements to amalgamate with some or all of the unions are secured, said committee shall meet in conference with official representatives of the organizations for the purpose of drafting the terms of the amalgamation, the same to be submitted to the membership by referendum for ratification or rejection. All expenses incurred by said committee shall be borne by the Grand Lodge.

(2) This committee shall carry on an active educational campaign amongst the workers at large in the metal and railroad industries.

(3) This committee shall report through the columns of the *Journal* monthly as to their activities to bring about amalgamation.

(4) This committee shall prepare suitable resolutions on amalgamation in accordance with the principles herein outlined, the same to be introduced into the conventions of the American Federation of Labour, the Railway Employees' Department and the Metal Trades Department, and to be made a major issue by the I. A. of M. delegates at all these conventions.

After a spirited debate, which prolonged the regular session for an hour and a half, the substitute offered in opposition to that of the committee was defeated on a roll call vote of 147 to 325, the recommendation of the committee being subsequently adopted.

SASKATOON PRINTERS WANT AMALGAMATION

In this report for 1922 reference was made to the adoption by the 1921 convention of the International Typographical Union of a resolution favouring the amalgamation of the five printing trades unions. To this proposal the other four organizations dissented, stating that the proposition was thoroughly impracticable and unsound. The 1922 convention of the Typographical Union, however, reaffirmed its attitude on amalgamation of the printing trades unions, and on December 2, 1923, Saskatoon Typographical Union, No. 663, adopted the following resolutions in favour of amalgamating all craft unions in the printing industry:—

In view of the fact that a resolution was presented and passed at the Quebec convention of the I.T.U. favouring the amalgamation of all the printing trades into one union; and that the local unions of the I.T.U. are finding from experience in the every day struggle that they cannot advance separated from the other printing trades; also that the I.T.U. has spent so much money to get the forty-four-hour week for its members in job printing offices, with a fair measure of success, but with an ever increasing degree of opposition which tends to reach a point where future progress is almost impossible;

This local of the I.T.U. hereby goes on record as favouring the amalgamation of all craft unions in the printing industry into one organization, and places this resolution on its minute book to be used on any and all occasions that this local or any member thereof deems fit.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC PRINTERS OPPOSE AMALGAMATION

The executive committee of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions in reporting to the annual convention held in London, in June, 1924, supported a greater measure of co-operation between the printing trades unions, but opposed their amalgamation. The committee pointed out that the agitation for amalgamation was the work of the Third International of Moscow aided by the Workers' Party and its allied bodies. The convention agreed with the report.

XVIII. LABOUR IN POLITICS

Canadian Labour Party Formed at Suggestion of Trades and Labour Congress—Platform of the Party—Provincial Sections—Three Labour Representatives Elected to British Columbia Legislature—Labour Candidates in By-Elections—British Labour Government Defeated—Labour and the United States Elections—Labour Candidates in Municipal Contests.

While the desire on the part of organized labour in Canada to elect representatives of their own choice to the law-making bodies of the Dominion is not an entirely new thought, the formation of a central working class political organization is much more recent. On several early occasions labour candidates had been nominated in certain industrial districts for various offices, and in some instances they were elected. The local trades and labour council was usually the organization through which the political activities were conducted. This procedure on occasions led to dissatisfaction, all members of affiliated local branch unions not always being in accord. As a result the trade union movement suffered through dissension in its ranks. With a view to overcoming this condition an agitation developed for the formation of a labour political party separate and distinct from the trade union organizations. The subject was brought before conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body at the convention held in Ottawa in 1900 endorsed the proposal of independent political action on the part of labour. At subsequent annual meetings of the Congress the question was discussed and a suggestion made that as the functions of the congress were mainly devoted to legislative matters, the organization should become the head of a labour political party. Although strong demands for such a move were made by delegates from certain sections of the Dominion, the proposal was defeated. The agitation, however, continued, and in 1906 the Trades and Labour Congress, with a view to meeting the proposal, approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the establishment of labour political parties, this attitude being taken owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion, having regard to the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the position to be adopted. The action of the 1906 convention, not resulting in the establishment of the desired political organization, the executive council of the congress suggested to the 1917 convention that the organized workers of Canada should follow the British plan and organize a labour party on a basis which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. This proposal was adopted, and the Canadian Labour Party was subsequently formed. The question of political action was again introduced at the 1923 and 1924 conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress, but that body refused to change its attitude against political entanglements and endorsed the Canadian Labour Party. The resolution on this subject as adopted in 1923 and reaffirmed in 1924 was as follows:

Whereas, at the Victoria convention in 1906 a definite policy was laid down committing the congress to a recognition of the necessity for labour political organizations as a means of securing the amelioration of industrial conditions and to promote the passage of laws concerning the welfare of workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact in all walks of life, and whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and energetic enforcement of such laws can best be obtained by the presence in parliament, in the provincial legislatures, and in other elective bodies of representatives elected from the ranks of labour for the direct interest of labour; and whereas, following the decision of the Ottawa convention in 1917, the congress took steps to co-ordinate the different working class political bodies in the various provinces, which action has later resulted in the creation of a Dominion-wide labour political organization, therefore, be it resolved, that labour political autonomy be left in the hands of this established labour political party, and the congress again urges all labour organizations to affiliate, and inasmuch as the platform of principles of this congress contains the epitome of the best thought of organized labour during the whole period of its existence and struggles, that this congress continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece for organized labour in Canada, independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to parliament, the provincial legislatures or other elective bodies of this country.

There are now labour political parties (under different names) in eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion, the exception being Prince Edward Island, the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which, except the sections of the Canadian Labour Party, individual membership is accepted. The Canadian Labour Party, which is designed to group the several bodies interested in independent political action, has, in addition to the Ontario section (which was formed previous to the establishment of the general body), provincial sections in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British

Columbia and Manitoba, the two latter being formed in 1924. In addition to the provincial sections of the party there are under charters central councils or labour representation political associations in Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, London, Hamilton, Halifax and Calgary, the three last-named having been organized in 1924. The composition of these bodies is made up of delegates from affiliated organizations, including trade unions, co-operative societies and branches of the Communist Party, and their functions include the naming of candidates for elective positions. It may be noted that the Communist Party claims to have taken (in compliance with the resolution adopted at its second convention held in February, 1923) the initiative in organizing sections of the Canadian Labour Party, and of stimulating interest in the movement for independent political action.

CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

The Canadian Labour Party was formally organized in Winnipeg in August, 1921, during the week that the Trades and Labour Congress met in the same city. The party has convened each succeeding year in the same locality and at the same time that the congress was holding its annual convention. The constitution of the party is as follows:—

I. *Name*.—The Canadian Labour Party.

II. *Membership*.—The Canadian Labour Party shall consist of provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party, and these provincial sections shall be constituted on a plan to be decided by a provincial convention.

III. *Party Objects*.—(a) To organize and maintain in the Federal Parliament and in the country a political labour party, and to ensure the establishment of a provincial section of the party in each province of the Dominion.

(b) To co-operate with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, or other kindred organizations, in joint political or other action in harmony with the party constitution and standing orders.

(c) To give effect, as far as may be practicable, to the principles from time to time approved by the party conventions.

(d) To unify the political powers of the workers, whether hand or brain, for the purpose of securing for themselves the full fruits of their industry; and generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people.

(e) To co-operate with the labour and socialist organizations in other countries and to assist in organizing a federation of nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation and judicial arbitration and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

IV. *Party Programme*.—Preamble.... We have in view a complete change in our present economic and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. As a means to this end, and in order to meet the present pressing needs, we recommend the following platform:—

(1) Unemployment—State insurance against unemployment, chargeable to industry.

(2) Public ownership and democratic control of public utilities.

(3) Electoral reform.—(a) Proportional representation, (b) Names instead of election deposit, (c) Extension of voting facilities.

(4) Old age pensions, health and disability insurance.

(5) Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.

(6) International disarmament.

(7) Direct legislation.—(a) initiative, (b) referendum, (c) recall

(8) Enactment of recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, especially the eight-hour day.

(9) Repeal of amendment to Immigration Act providing for deportation of British subjects.

(10) Removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values, and abolition of fiscal legislation which leads to class privileges.

(11) Nationalization of the banking system.

(12) Capital levy for reduction of war debt.

(a) It shall be the duty of the party convention to decide, from time to time, what special proposals of legislation, financial, or administrative reform shall receive the general support of the party, and be promoted, as occasion may present itself, by the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party; providing that no such proposal shall be made definitely part of the general programme of the party unless it has been adopted by the conference by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes recorded.

(b) It shall be the duty of the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party, prior to every general election, to define the principal issues for the election which in their judgment should be made the special party programme for that particular election campaign, which shall be issued as a manifesto by the executive to all constituencies where a labour candidate is standing.

(c) It shall be the duty of every parliamentary representative of the party to be guided by the decisions of the meetings of such parliamentary representatives, with a view to giving effect to the decisions of the party conference as to the general programme of the party.

V. *The Party Convention*.—(1) The work of the party shall be under the direction and control of the party convention, which shall itself be subject to the constitution and standing orders of the party. The party conference shall meet regularly once in each year, and also at such other times as it may be convened by the national executive.

(2) The party convention shall be constituted as follows: Provincial sections affiliated to the Canadian Labour Party shall send one delegate for the charter and one for each 500 members or majority fraction thereof on which fees are paid.

VI. *The National Executive.*—(a) There shall be a national executive of the party consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, elected at the annual convention, and one representative from each provincial section to be elected at the annual conventions of the various provincial sections, and this national executive shall, subject to the control and directions of the party conference, be the administrative authority of the party.

(b) The national executive shall be responsible for the conduct of the general work of the party, and shall take steps to ensure that the party is represented by a properly constituted organization in each province. It shall give effect to the decisions of the party conference; and it shall interpret the constitution and standing orders and rules of the party in all cases of dispute, subject to an appeal to the next regular annual convention by the organization or person concerned.

(c) The national executive shall confer with the Parliamentary Labour Party at the opening of each parliamentary session; and also at any other time when the national executive or the Parliamentary Party may desire such conference on any matters relating to the work and progress of the party, or to the efforts necessary to give effect to the general programme of the party.

VII. *Parliamentary Candidatures.*—(a) The national executive shall co-operate with the provincial sections of the C.L.P. in any constituency with a view to nominating a labour candidate in any parliamentary general or by-election. Before any parliamentary candidate can be regarded as finally adopted for a constituency as a candidate of the Labour Party his candidature must be sanctioned by the national executive.

(b) Candidates approved by the national executive shall appear before their constituents under the designation of "labour candidate" only. In any general election they shall include in their election addresses and give prominence in their campaigns to the issues for the election as defined by the national executive from the general party programme. If they are elected they shall act in harmony with the constitution and standing orders of the party in seeking to discharge the responsibilities established by parliamentary practice.

VIII. *Affiliation Fees.*—Provincial sections comprising the Canadian Labour Party shall pay into the party treasury a per capita tax of one cent per year on all their paid-up members.

Standing Orders.—I. Annual Conventions.—(1) The national executive shall convene the annual party convention at the time and place appointed for the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and shall convene other sessions of the party convention from time to time as may be required.

(2) In the event of it being necessary to convene the party conference upon short notice, in order to deal with some sudden emergency, the secretaries of affiliated sections shall, on receiving the summons, instantly take such action as may be necessary to enable the section to be represented, in accordance with the rules.

(3) Any session of the party convention summoned with less than ten days' notice shall confine its business strictly to that relating to the emergency which cannot without detriment to the party be postponed.

(4) Persons eligible as delegates must be paying bona fide members.

II. *Agenda.*—(1) Notice of resolutions for the annual convention shall be sent to the secretary at the office of the party not later than July 1st for inclusion in the first agenda which shall forthwith be issued to the affiliated sections.

(2) Notice of amendments to the resolutions in the first agenda shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than ten days prior to opening of convention for inclusion in the final agenda of the annual convention.

(3) No business which does not arise out of the agenda shall be considered by the party convention without two-thirds vote of the convention.

III. *Voting.*—Convention decisions shall be reached by the casting of votes on the basis of one delegate one vote, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the result, except if otherwise provided by the constitution.

IV. *National Executive.*—(1) The national executive shall be elected by the annual convention, the candidates being confined to delegates elected to attend the annual convention.

(2) The national executive shall present to the annual convention a report covering the work and progress of the party during its year of office, together with a financial statement and accounts duly audited.

(3) The consent of candidates must be secured before their nomination for office.

(4) This constitution can only be amended at the annual conventions of the party.

The officers of the Canadian Labour Party are: President, John MacDonald, 95 King street E., Toronto; vice-president, Samuel Lawrence, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Labour Temple, Church street, Toronto.

The names and addresses of the secretaries of the provincial sections are as follows:—

Alberta—E. E. Owen, Labour Hall, Edmonton.

British Columbia—Frank L. Hunt, 806 Labour Hall, 16 Hastings street, Vancouver.

Manitoba—H. M. Garmer, 264 Inglewood street, St. James, Winnipeg.

Nova Scotia—Joseph Wallace, Redden Building, Barrington street, Halifax.

Ontario—James Simpson, Labour Temple, Toronto.

Quebec—C. Morin, 485 Fullum street, Montreal.

Saskatchewan—W. A. Watson, 265 Ominica street W., Moose Jaw.

B.C. SECTION OF C.L.P. FORMED

The British Columbia section of the Canadian Labour Party was formed at a convention held in Vancouver on May 24-25, 1924. There were 74 delegates present, representing 33 labour unions and labour political organizations, among the latter being the Federated Labour Party and the Communist Party. The Committee on Constitution recommended that the following section be incorporated in the constitution: "The abolition of capitalism, and securing for the producers by hand or brain the full fruits of their industry." A member of the district executive of the Communist Party opposed this proposed section as being inadequate, and claimed that the workers could only vanquish their enemies through the institution of a dictatorship of the working class. The recommendation, however, was approved by the convention. The communists presented a resolution seeking "the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government." The proposal of the communists was defeated by a vote of 17 to 23. The convention subsequently nominated or endorsed candidates for a number of seats in the impending election for the British Columbia Legislature, reference to the result of which will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

MANITOBA SECTION OF C.L.P. ORGANIZED

For some years efforts to form a Manitoba section of the Canadian Labour Party have proved unsuccessful owing to differences between the Dominion Labour Party and the Independent Labour Party, the latter being a seceding body from the first-named political organization. During the summer of 1924 the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, however, renewed the suggestion for the formation of a provincial section of the C.L.P., which after a series of meetings resulted, in October, in the organization of the Manitoba section of the party. There were about 120 delegates present at the conference, among whom were representatives from the Socialist Party, the Russian, Lettish, Ukrainian, Jewish, and English branches of the Communist Party, and various local branches of international labour organizations. The motion to apply for a provincial charter was carried by a vote of 56 to 29. A platform was adopted, and it was arranged that a campaign for affiliations be undertaken by the executive committee.

CONVENTION OF QUEBEC SECTION OF C.L.P.

The eighth annual convention of the Quebec provincial section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Montreal on November 8-9, 1924, with 123 delegates in attendance representing 43 bodies, among which were branches of the Communist Party. A resolution supported by the communists condemning the press and the Government was as follows:—

Whereas, in spite of the fact that most of the capitalistic countries of the world, including England and France, have now accorded full recognition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics;

And whereas, notwithstanding that the Canadian Government has officially received a trade mission and consular representatives from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to this country;

Be it resolved, that the Quebec section of the Canadian Labour Party vigorously protests against the slanderous, lying, propaganda campaign seemingly conducted with the endorsement of the Federal Government, engaged in by the Canadian press against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and its representatives in this country.

As a substitute, after a heated discussion, the following was adopted by a roll call vote of 57 to 38:—

Whereas, it appears to be the policy of the general press to repeatedly slander anything and everything that we, in our estimation, believe to be in the interest of the workers not only of this country but in every country of the universe, for the purpose of keeping our movement weak in our own environment and in the best interests of capitalistic concerns;

Be it resolved, that this convention goes on record as vigorously protesting in every way possible against slanderous statements in this regard.

Most of the resolutions emanated from the communists, one of which condemned the Dawes plan as a new method of enriching the bankers and enslaving the workers, of lengthening hours of labour of the German working classes, lowering their wages and degrading them to a "coolie" standard of living. Among other resolutions adopted were: (1) In favour of a Farmer-Labour Party, (2) Demanding that labour representatives on elective bodies furnish a report of their activities when required by the C.L.P., (3) Against the deportation provisions of the Immigration Act, (4) In favour of demanding work for the unemployed at full trade union rates, and if work is not furnished, the Government to provide full maintenance, (5) Against employees making use of the injunction process, and (6) In favour of full pay for legal holidays.

The chief officers elected were: President, M. E. Alarie; vice-presidents, Ald. Joseph Schubert (Montreal), B. Dutchburn (Sherbrooke), and J. Cantin (Quebec); general secretary, C. Miron, 485 Fullum street, Montreal.

MEETING OF THE ONTARIO SECTION OF THE C.L.P.

The fifth annual convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Hamilton on March 22, 1924, there being 103 credentialled delegates present from 37 labour political organizations, among which were 24 representatives from eight branches of the Communist Party of Canada. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$393.11, and the expenditure was \$131.24, leaving a balance of \$261.87, of which \$120 was in the Home Bank. During the past year there were 38 new affiliations, included in which were eight branches and one district council of the Communist Party. Among the resolutions adopted were those on the following subjects: (1) In favour of the repeal of the amendments made in 1919 to the Immigration Act, to the Criminal Code and to the Naturalization Act; (2) Protesting against the attitude of the newspapers toward labour, and asking that the Canadian Labour Party give consideration to the establishment of a paper under its own control; (3) That the Federal Parliament provide relief for unemployment by furnishing work or full maintenance, and that the Dominion Government take steps to establish a department of unemployment insurance; (4) In favour of extending the benefits under the Mothers' Allowance Act; (5) Opposing any change in the composition of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board; (6) In favour of domestic science training for women; (7) In favour of shorter working week for boys, girls and women; (8) Against any interference with the provincial savings banks and urging that the number be increased; (9) In favour of support being given to the resolution of Mr. Wm. Irvine, M.P., seeking investigation of the basis, function and control of financial credit and the relation of credits to the industrial problems; (10) In favour of the abolition of capital punishment; (11) In favour of the minimum wage rate for women being increased, and also that complaints coming from representative organizations be recognized by the Minimum Wage Board, and that the Act be amended to include youths; (12) In favour of higher salaries for postal employees; (13) Against militarism; (14) In favour of those receiving concessions from the Government paying not less than the current rate of wages to their employees; (15) In favour of the eight-hour day and 48-hour week; (16) In favour of the natural resources of the province being utilized for the reduction of the public debt.

The chief officers elected were: President, H. Kirwin, Birchcliffe; vice-president, John MacDonald, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Labour Temple, Toronto.

CONVENTION OF THE I. L. P. OF ONTARIO

The seventh annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario was held in Toronto on April 18, 1924, eight branches being represented by twelve delegates. The financial report showed that after paying the year's expenses amounting to \$153.03, there was a balance in hand of \$159.66. The convention reduced the per capita tax from 40 to 20 cents per annum, and also changed the representation at conventions to permit of three delegates for each branch with 50 or less members, one additional delegate for every additional 50 members or fraction thereof, but no branch to be entitled to more than five delegates. The convention decided to request the Ontario Prime Minister to seat together Mr. Peter Heenan and Mr. J. F. Callan and to recognize them as a party, they being then the only two officially recognized Labour members of the Legislature. A resolution was adopted urging the Ontario Government to make a vigorous inquiry into every branch of the public service and to institute proceedings against all persons found guilty of wrong-doing, irrespective of their political affiliations. Among other resolutions adopted were (1) Against stimulating the war spirit in the minds of young persons; (2) In favour of the Dominion Government paying in full all Home Bank depositors, and also that the Dominion Government guarantee all deposits in chartered banks; (3) In favour of the development of hydro-electric power on the St. Lawrence River; (4) In favour of the co-operation of all political labour parties; (5) In favour of trade relations with Russia; (6) In favour of a referendum on the liquor question; (7) In favour of the franchise being extended to persons between the ages of 18 and 21; (8) Opposition to all secret organizations formed on Facisti lines.

The chief officers elected were: President, John Taylor, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Mitchell, 75 Newlands Ave., Hamilton.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN B. C. PROVINCIAL ELECTION

In the general election for the British Columbia Legislature held on June 20, 1924, there were sixteen Labour candidates nominated, five for Vancouver city and three for Victoria, the remaining eight being in single seat constituencies. The Canadian Labour Party in Vancouver also endorsed the candidature of a nominee of the Socialist Party of Canada. The list of constituencies contested with names of candidates were as follows:—

Vancouver—Miss Priscilla J. Smith, W. H. Cottrell, Angus McInnis, Wm. Dunn, E. H. Morrison and J. D. Harrington (Socialist).

Victoria—J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Mrs. H. W. Graves and W. E. Pierce.

South Vancouver—R. H. Neelands.

New Westminster—Richard C. Higgins.

Cowichan-Newcastle—Sam. Guthrie.

Fernie—Tom Uphill.

Nanaimo—W. A. Pritchard.

Burnaby—Frank A. Browne.

Comox-Atlin—T. A. Barnard.

South Okanagan—Jack Logie.

Of the above named candidates the following were elected, giving Labour three representatives in a House consisting of 48 members:—

Frank H. Browne, who was opposed by three other candidates, received 1,523 votes out of a total of 4,810 polled.

Tom Uphill, opposed by two candidates, received 960 votes out of 2,346 polled.

R. H. Neelands, opposed by three candidates, received 1,870 votes out of 4,743 polled.

The two last-named candidates sat in the previous Legislature.

In Vancouver constituency there were 183,268 votes cast for 23 candidates representing four groups, of which the Labour nominees received 29,261. In Victoria there were 49,749 votes cast for sixteen candidates representing a similar number of groups, and of these the three Labour representatives received 2,504. The Labour vote in the other eight constituencies contested numbered 7,885, approximately 8 per cent of the total.

Mr. Frank H. Browne, who was elected for Burnaby, and who at the time of his election was accountant for the municipality, was refused leave of absence from his municipal duties to attend the sessions of the Legislature in Victoria. Members of the Federated Labour Party protested against the attitude of the municipal council, which by a vote of five to two refused to rescind its decision. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Browne that he had received only a flat refusal of leave of absence, without qualification, the reeve, who was one of the opponents of Mr. Browne in the election, stated "The council went on record last week that should the House dissolve this session, and you want to come back to your position as municipal accountant, the position will be open to you." Mr. Browne, however, refused to resign from the Legislature or from his municipal position. Subsequently, the Burnaby council, notwithstanding protests from organized labour, decided to appoint a successor to Mr. Browne.

UNSEATED LABOUR CANDIDATE RE-ELECTED

Mr. K. K. Homuth, who was elected to the Ontario Legislature for Waterloo South as a Labour candidate in the provincial election of June 25, 1923, and who was subsequently unseated on the ground of irregularities at the polls, was a candidate for re-election, on June 23, 1924. Mr. Homuth, who was opposed by a Conservative candidate, was re-elected by a majority of 2,655, receiving 7,425 votes and his opponent 4,770.

LABOUR CANDIDATE DEFEATED IN ONTARIO BY-ELECTION

The Labour Representation Political Association of Toronto nominated Mr. J. A. Young, president of the Toronto District Labour Council, to contest the by-election for seat A in Northwest Toronto for the Ontario Legislature. In the election, which took place on July 7, 1924, Mr. Young received 1,663 votes, while his Conservative opponent secured 7,660, a majority of 5,997.

LABOUR CANDIDATE IN ALBERTA BY-ELECTION

The elevation of the Hon. J. R. Boyle to the Supreme Court Bench of Alberta necessitated a by-election to fill the vacancy thus created in the Alberta Legislature. The Edmon-

ton Central Council of the Canadian Labour Party, deciding to contest the seat, called a nominating convention for September 10, 1924, at which 313 qualified delegates were present. It was stated that among the delegates were a large number of members of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, in which are to be found many who espouse the communist doctrine. Of the ten candidates nominated four went to the ballot and received votes as follows: H. M. Bartholomew, 166; Elmer E. Roper, 132; Ald. Rice Sheppard, 32; and Ald. D. K. Knott, 20. The selection of Mr. Bartholomew, who is a propagandist of the Communist Party, occasioned some discontent, and it was reported that another convention would be called to select a candidate more acceptable to those who were opposed to the principles of the communists. This meeting, however, did not materialize, but at the regular meeting of the Edmonton Central Council of the C.L.P. a motion was presented asking "that the Communist Party of Edmonton be disciplined for issuing a pamphlet urging workers of organized labour to support the communist candidate at the nominating convention, contrary to instructions issued by the central council." The statement was reported to have been made that as the Communist Party had violated one rule of the council, it was possible that other instructions might be ignored, it even being suggested that the platform of the C.L.P. might be repudiated, and the communists adopt their own. Mr. Bartholomew, it is understood, at the meeting pledged himself to accept the mandates of the C.L.P. and abide by the platform of the party. Some of those present, while stating that the nomination of Mr. Bartholomew was not entirely satisfactory to the majority of the party, considered that it was the duty of all to support the candidate. The motion to discipline the Communist Party was defeated, the vote being 52 in favour to 56 against.

In the election which took place on October 27, and which was conducted under the transferable voting system, there were four candidates, one of whom was counted out in the first sortation of the ballots. Bartholomew was eliminated on the second count, with a vote of 4,306, the winner, after the second choices on Bartholomew's ballots were allocated, having 5,472, a majority of 12 over his opponent in the final count. It was stated that 2,900 voters who marked Bartholomew for first place did not indicate any second choice, and accordingly these 2,900 ballots were of no service in deciding the final result of the election.

At a meeting of the C.L.P. held subsequent to the election Mr. Bartholomew was elected as paid secretary, general organizer and election agent.

NOMINATING CONVENTION OF CAPE BRETON BRANCH, C.L.P.

On June 23, 1924, the Cape Breton branch of the Canadian Labour Party held a convention to nominate candidates for the next election for the Nova Scotia Legislature. There were 89 delegates present, among which were six representing the Communist Party, and eleven were from women's labour clubs. Forman Way, D. W. Morrison and Joseph Steel, the sitting members, were again selected as candidates. Mr. Wm. Carey was nominated to replace A. R. Richardson, the latter having been dropped by reason of having supported the Nova Scotia Government in sending police into the Cape Breton district on reports of a threatened strike of steel workers. (Reference to this incident was made in this report for 1923). In addition to nominating the above-mentioned candidates, the convention adopted a number of resolutions. One of these sought to increase the circulation of the *Maritime Labour Herald*, while another condemned the bringing into Nova Scotia of coal miners from the Old Country. Others approved included (1) Urging political action on the part of trade unions; (2) Appeal to the farmers of Nova Scotia to join with the industrial workers for political action; (3) Reaffirming demand for eight-hour day for all workers in the province, and an eight-hour day from bank to bank for miners; (4) Urging the fishermen of the province to organize; (5) Appealing to organized labour to give financial assistance to the striking miners in District 18; (6) The abolition of capitalism, the means to this end being declared to be the formation of a workers and farmers' government.

B. OF L. E. REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS

The fourth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held in Cleveland in June, 1924, adopted by unanimous vote a resolution providing for "political education of the members to extend their political rights and use the ballot intelligently, to the end that government may be a government for and by the people and not be used as a tool to further the end of combinations of capital for its own aggrandizement." The above resolution on political action was one of the most important features of the con-

vention. By its adoption the constitutional prohibition against political discussion in lodge meetings is discarded. Authorization was given for the creation of a fund to be used for progressive political action, and the powers and duties of both state and national legislative boards of the Brotherhood were expanded.

BRITISH LABOUR GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

The British Labour Government of the Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, which took office in January, 1924, was defeated on October 8, 1924, by a vote of 364 to 198 on a point arising out of the withdrawal of the prosecution for sedition of James Ross Campbell for an article he published in the July 25 issue of *The Workers' Weekly*, a British communist paper, while acting as temporary editor. The article in question, which was headed "The Army and Industrial Disputes: an Open Letter to the Fighting Forces," after mentioning certain strikes in which troops had been used, it was stated, appealed to the fighting forces on behalf of the Communist Party "to begin the task of not only organizing passive resistance when war is declared, or when an industrial dispute involves you, but to definitely and categorically let it be known that neither in a class war nor in a military war will you turn your guns on your fellow workers, but instead will line up with your fellow workers in an attack upon the exploiters and capitalists, and will use your arms on the side of your own class." Subsequent to the vote in the House of Commons, which was equivalent to a want of confidence motion, Mr. MacDonald appealed to the King to dissolve Parliament. This precipitated an election, the date of which was set for October 29, and in which the Labour Party placed 514 candidates, nine of whom were elected by acclamation. The total number of successful Labourites was 152, a loss of 40 as compared with the Labour representation in the previous parliament. The standing of the parties in the present House, which is composed of 615 members, is: Conservatives, 412; Labour, 152; Liberals, 42; other parties, 9. While the Labour members are fewer in number, the popular vote accorded to Labour candidates showed considerable increase, rising from 4,348,379 in 1923 to 5,508,482. On November 4, the Labour Government resigned, and the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the conservatives, was called upon to form a Ministry. Among the nominees for the British House of Commons were eight communists, one of whom, it was reported, was elected. It is understood that a branch of the Labour Party was desirous of nominating James Ross Campbell, referred to above, as a Labour candidate, but the general council refused to permit his nomination. During the election campaign there was made public by the Foreign Office a letter said to have been received by the central committee of the British Communist Party from M. Zinovieff, president of the executive of the Communist International, dated September 15, 1924. The Zinovieff letter, as published, among other things, urged communists to do their utmost to secure ratification of the recently concluded treaties between the Governments of Great Britain and Soviet Russia, and also observed that "the settlement of the relations between the two countries will assist in the revolutionizing of the international and the British proletariat not less than a successful rising in any of the working class districts of England, as the establishment of close contact between the British and the Russian proletariat will make it possible for us to extend and develop the propaganda of the ideas of Leninism in England and her colonies." The letter further complained that agitation and propaganda in the British army and navy were weak, and suggested the desirability of establishing "cells" in every unit to rectify this weakness. It also suggested that in the event of war these "cells" could, with the aid of transport workers, paralyze all military preparations and make a start toward turning an Imperialist war into a class war. The Foreign Office, in drawing the attention of the Russian chargé d'affaires in London to the letter received by the British Communist Party, stated that His Majesty's Government could not allow such propaganda, and must regard it as direct interference from the outside in British domestic affairs. The Foreign Office also directed attention to the following agreement which the Soviet Government made with the British Government:—

The Soviet Government undertakes not to support with funds or in any other form persons or bodies or agencies or institutions whose aim is to spread discontent or to foment rebellion in any part of the British Empire. . . . and to impress upon its officers and officials the full and continuous observance of these conditions.

While there were those who declared the Zinovieff letter to be a forgery, among whom was Zinovieff himself; others believed the document to be genuine. On the eve of its retirement the Labour Ministry instituted an investigation of the letter episode, which it was declared in certain quarters had played an important part in the defeat of the Labour

Government. Under date of November 21, 1924, press despatches announced that the Foreign Office had notified the Soviet chargé d'affaires in London that the British Government could not recommend to Parliament the treaties with Russia negotiated by the late Government, and further that the British Government did not doubt the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter, notwithstanding the declaration of the chargé d'affaires that the epistle was a forgery. Following this decision of the British Government the fraternal delegates sent by the British Trades Union Congress to the Russian Trade Union Congress in Moscow, on November 27, declared the Zinovieff letter a forgery, basing their contention on an interview with Zinovieff and an investigation of alleged confidential records of the Communist International. The British Government, however, on December 10 announced that the sub-committee of the Cabinet after examining all the evidence put before it had unanimously concluded that there was no doubt that the Zinovieff propaganda letter was authentic.

LABOUR AND THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

The candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties for president and vice-president of the United States and their platforms being declared unacceptable to labour by the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the American Federation of Labour, that body endorsed for the respective offices Senator Robert M. La Follette, an independent Republican, and Senator Burton K. Wheeler, an independent Democrat, nominees of the conference for Progressive Political Action which was held in Cleveland on July 4, 1924. While the American Federation of Labour and some of its affiliated bodies in the election campaign urged support for the endorsed candidates, resolutions in their favour in some instances being adopted, officers of other labour organizations in affiliation with the A. F. of L. openly espoused the candidature of nominees of the old political parties. Unlike the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the British Trades Union Congress, the American Federation of Labour is opposed to the establishment of a labour political party in the United States, believing in a non-partisan policy of supporting those candidates favourable to the demands of labour and opposing those who had demonstrated their hostility, irrespective of their political allegiance. According to press reports of the result of the Presidential election, held on November 4, 1924, the Republican candidate out of an approximate total vote of 29,000,000 received 15,718,789, with an electoral vote of 379 from 34 states; the Democratic candidate received 8,378,962 with an electoral vote of 139 from 13 states, and Senator La Follette 4,882,319 with 13 electoral votes from one state, the remaining votes being divided among candidates on other tickets.

The Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee of the A. F. of L. in reporting on the result of the Congressional elections stated that the number of congressmen elected with Labour's endorsement was 170, the same number of endorsed candidates as elected in 1922. Of these 125 are Democrats, 40 Republicans, three Farmer-Labourites, and one an independent.

COMMUNIST CANDIDATES IN U.S. ELECTIONS

At what was termed the first national convention of the Farmer-Labour Party, held in St. Paul, Minn., on June 17, 1924, Duncan MacDonald and Wm. Bouck were nominated for United States president and vice-president respectively. Subsequent to the nomination of Senator La Follette at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action Messrs. MacDonald and Bouck on July 10 withdrew from the contest in favour of the La Follette ticket, it being stated that this procedure was in accord with an understanding at the St. Paul convention to prevent a division of the progressive voters. This action not being acceptable to the Workers' (Communist) Party, a meeting of its adherents was held in Chicago immediately following the withdrawal, at which Wm. Z. Foster was nominated for president and Ben Gitlow for vice-president. According to a press dispatch bearing date of Riga, October 26, the Communist International of Russia congratulated Foster on his fight against the American capitalists in his presidential campaign. The followers of the communists, both in the press and on the platform, were most vehement in their attacks on Senator La Follette and his supporters, and declared the first task of the communists to be "to destroy the La Follette illusion and to clear the way for a class movement of the workers and farmers against capitalism." While information published indicated that Foster had received approximately 25,000 votes, the central executive

committee of the Workers' Party claimed that the communist ticket had received not less than 100,000 votes.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

From information received in the Department there were 149 candidates either nominated or endorsed by organized Labour, or who were regarded as Labour representatives and supported as such, in 34 localities where municipal elections have been held since the issuance of this report for 1923. Of these, 71 were elected to the following offices: mayors, 3; aldermen and councillors, 56; school trustees, 8; police commissioners, 3. A Labour nominee was also elected to the office of reeve. The names of localities where Labour representatives participated in municipal elections, proceeding from east to west, are given in the following summary of results:

New Waterford.—The Labour candidate for mayor was elected, as were also two Labour nominees for the council.

Dominion.—Of three Labour candidates nominated two were elected as councillors.

Springhill.—The mayor who was re-elected by acclamation stood as a Labour Party nominee. Two Labour councillor candidates were defeated.

Moncton.—The municipal council was elected by acclamation, and among the aldermen thus returned was one Labour representative.

Montreal.—Eight Labour candidates contested seats for the city council, two of whom were former officers of the police department. Five of the Labour nominees were elected, the two ex-police officers being among the three defeated.

Ottawa.—The Trades and Labour Council named a candidate for the Board of Control, but he was defeated.

Belleville.—All the aldermen were elected by acclamation, among whom was one recognized Labour representative.

Kingston.—Although there were no regularly nominated Labour candidates in the municipal elections, two former presidents of the local Trades and Labour Council were elected as aldermen, one of whom headed the poll in the ward which he contested.

Peterborough.—Labour did not take an active part in the municipal elections, although one aldermanic candidate, who, a few years ago, was entered as the Labour representative and who has been endorsed by Labour, was again elected, obtaining second place.

Toronto.—In the contest for the Board of Control there was but one official Labour candidate, and he, the representative of the Labour Party, was defeated, as was also the nominee of the unemployed. However, three of the successful candidates for the Board of Control were trade union members, two being officers of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, the third holding a card in the International Typographical Union. The Labour Party also had four candidates entered in the aldermanic contest and two nominees for the Board of Education. All of these were defeated. Two of the aldermanic candidates and one aspirant to the Board of Education were recognized communists.

Hamilton.—In the municipal elections, the Labour Party officially entered one candidate for the Board of Control, nine for aldermen and two for school trustees. Of these twelve, only two aldermanic candidates were successful. There were also in the field three ex-members of the Labour Party, one for controller and two as aldermen. The two nominated for aldermen were elected.

Guelph.—The only successful Labour candidate in the municipal elections was the nominee for school trustee, who was elected by acclamation.

Kitchener.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed two candidates in the aldermanic slate. Both of these were elected, one heading the poll. The successful mayoralty candidate was a former member of the Trades and Labour Council, and although not officially endorsed by that body, he received its support. The election was later upset owing to irregularities. In the by-election the two Labour aldermanic candidates were re-elected, the same candidate again heading the poll.

London.—Four aldermanic and two school trustee candidates were nominated as Labour representatives, three of the first-named being elected. The defeated aldermanic candidate is a member of the Communist Party, and was at the foot of the poll in the ward in which he ran. The members of the Board of Education were elected by general vote, and the Labour nominees were at the foot of the poll.

Windsor.—There were three Labour candidates nominated for the office of alderman, one of whom was elected, being the last in the list of twelve winners.

Sarnia.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed six Labour candidates for aldermen and one for school trustee, five of the former being elected and the latter defeated.

Fort William.—Labour endorsed one candidate for mayor, five for aldermen and one for school trustee. Of these, one aldermanic nominee was elected.

Port Arthur.—Labour supported one representative for alderman, and was successful in having him elected.

Kenora.—The Labour party elected four members of the town council.

Winnipeg.—The Labour Party mayoralty candidate for re-election was defeated. Of five straight Labour aldermanic candidates, one of whom is a Communist, and one Independent Labour, only two were elected, both in Ward 3, the Communist being at the foot of the poll in the same ward. With the four sitting members there are now six Labour representatives in a council composed of eighteen. The two Labour candidates for the school board were defeated.

West Kildonan.—Labour elected its entire slate in the municipal elections, which consisted of one nominee for reeve, two for councillors and two for school trustees.

Regina.—There were three Labour nominees in the civic elections, two being nominated for aldermen and one for school trustee. Of the three, one aldermanic candidate was elected.

Moose Jaw.—Labour nominated five aldermanic candidates, and of these two were elected.

Saskatoon.—The only Labour candidate nominated sought a seat on the school board, and was elected. The Trades and Labour Council endorsed a candidate for alderman, and of eight contestants he was one of the five elected.

Medicine Hat.—Labour elected its only candidate in the municipal elections, who was fourth in a field of eight aldermanic aspirants.

Lethbridge.—There was but one Labour nominee (for the office of commissioner) in the civic elections, but he was not elected, finishing second out of three contestants.

Edmonton.—The Canadian Labour Party nominated five candidates for aldermen and two for school trustees, and of these two of the first-named and one of the latter were elected.

Calgary.—The Canadian Labour Party nominated a candidate for city commissioner, but he was defeated. The party also had three aldermanic and two school trustee candidates in the field, and succeeded in electing two of the first-named and one of the latter.

Drumheller.—Labour had three candidates in the field—one for mayor and two for councillors—but none of them were elected.

Vancouver.—The Labour Party nominated six aldermanic and three school trustee candidates, and also had a nominee for parks' commissioner, but none were elected.

South Vancouver.—The Labour Party nominated eight candidates—five for councillors two for school trustees and one for police commissioner. The Party was successful in electing two of its councillor nominees, one of its school trustee candidates and its representative for police commissioner.

Burnaby.—Four candidates nominated by the Labour Party were elected, the party choice for police commissioner also being successful, as well as the two nominees for the council and one for the school board. In all, the Labour Party nominated ten candidates—six for councillors, two for school trustees, one for reeve and one for police commissioner.

Victoria.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed two candidates for aldermen, both of whom were elected, and one for school trustee, but the last named was defeated.

Prince Rupert.—The five candidates, endorsed by the Trades and Labour Council were elected. Three of these were elected aldermen for a two-year term, and the other for one year. There was also a Labour nominee for the office of police commissioner, and he was elected at the head of the poll.

XIX. INCIDENTS OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOUR

May Day in Canada—Railway Employees Against "Check-off"—Miners Leave U.M.W.—Labour Organizations Reduce Officers—Supreme Court Sustains B. of L. E.—Barbers Admit Women—Hat and Cap Makers Reinstated in A. F. of L.—Other Events.

Apart from the several matters pertaining to various phases of labour organization and the activities of organized workers which are given a place in preceding chapters, a number of incidents worthy of note have come to the attention of the department. These are collected in the present chapter, the first item being in reference to the celebration of May Day in Canada. The demonstrations held in a number of Canadian localities in most instances consisted of parades and speechmaking. In only one case was there any interference with the celebrations. This occurred in Montreal, where the police seized many of the red flags which were being carried by the processionists. While the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the recognized head of organized labour in the Dominion, took no part in furthering May Day celebrations, the Communist Party of Canada appealed to the workers to celebrate. The manifesto issued by the Communists classed John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress, as enemies of labour. May Day celebrations originated in Europe in 1889, and from that date demonstrations have been held annually in many of the important European cities. In 1924, however, some of the Governments forbade the holding of May Day celebrations, and where the inhibition was disregarded the processionists were dispersed by the police, and in one German city three participators were killed and others severely wounded.

So far as known, the United Mine Workers is the only international labour organization which has adopted what is known as the "check-off" system of collecting dues from members. Under this plan the employing companies which have agreements with the organization deduct from the pay of the workmen the amount owing to the union, the company in turn paying the money so collected to the proper union official. A request from District No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers was made to Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, a delegate body comprising the bulk of the railway shop mechanics in Canada, that that body adopt the "check-off" system of dues collection, and that efforts be made to have the railway companies agree to the proposal. The division, however, refused to adopt the suggestion.

A serious break from the ranks of the United Mine Workers occurred in December, 1924, when the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, which operates the Coal Creek mines, severed their connection with the parent body and formed an independent union under the name of the British Columbia Miners' Association. This step was taken with a view to permitting the miners to make a separate agreement with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company in order to have work resumed in the mines which had been closed down during the strike which had existed in the district for over six months, and which had re-opened for a brief period following the strike settlement, and again closed, the company alleging that it was unable to operate at the scale of pay set in the contract which had been made between District 18 of the U.M.W. and the Western Coal Operators' Association, with which the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is identified. The new union made an agreement with the company for four years at a lower wage rate, and work was resumed.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, owing to the falling off in its membership in the Dominion, abolished the office of Canadian vice-president. The International Association of Machinists has also reduced its personnel of paid officers, as a result of which Canada will have one instead of two vice-presidents.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers won the appeal which was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada in connection with the case which arose over the action of the brotherhood to compel a former Canadian officer to give an accounting of funds in his possession when he was removed from office. The brotherhood lost on the original action, was sustained in the Manitoba Appeal Court, and finally, as above mentioned, was successful in the Supreme Court.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union has decided to admit female barbers to membership, with the same privileges as granted to male members.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers was reinstated in membership in the American Federation of Labour, in October, 1924; the jurisdictional controversy with the United Hatters, which was the cause of the suspension in 1918, having been amicably adjusted. A number of jurisdictional disputes between various labour organizations were brought before the 1924 convention of the A. F. of L., and in all cases it was decided that the controversies should be referred to conferences of the unions involved with a view to their adjustment.

In conformity with the decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which set September 21, 1924, as Anti-War Day, demonstrations in protest against war were held in several European countries. The day, however, was allowed to pass unobserved in Canada.

A new plan of centralized control was adopted by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at the 1924 convention, whereby the whole activities of the organization are under the control of a president, who is assisted by other officers, to whom are assigned particular duties.

Mr. Wm. Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and third vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, was elected by the executive council to the office of president of the federation to fill the unexpired term of the late Samuel Gompers. Upon Mr. Green's selection for the presidency Mr. James Duncan, the first vice-president, tendered his resignation, stating that he felt entitled to the office because of his seniority and long service, having been associated with the late president for upwards of thirty years. The resignation was laid over, however, to be dealt with at a later meeting of the executive council.

There passed away in June, 1924, Mr. Terrence V. Powderly, who from 1879 to 1893 was grand master workman of the Order of the Knights of Labour, an organization which in its early days had a considerable following. Just previous to his demise Mr. Powderly held the office of United States Commissioner General of Immigration.

The year 1924 was the centenary of the repeal of the laws in Great Britain which forbade combinations of workmen, the annulment of which established the legal right of the workers to organize.

A dispute of some interest arose between the United Mine Workers and the Coal River Collieries Company, which is controlled by certain members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, over the question of the renewal of an agreement as to wages of the miners employed. Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the U.M.W., published a pamphlet containing copies of correspondence which had passed between the officials of the union and the company in connection with the matters in dispute. The controversy was brought before the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour, which body decided that the executive council should endeavour to effect a settlement. Subsequently it was stated in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal that the mines of the company were being operated on a co-operative basis, and that there was no trouble of any kind existing between the company and the employees.

In view of the demand which the organized workers of the United States, particularly those on the Pacific Coast, made for the exclusion of Japanese, it is of interest to note that the California State Federation of Labour extended an invitation to the Federation of Labour of Japan to renew the exchange of fraternal delegates. In compliance with the invitation the Japanese workers sent a delegate to the 1924 convention of the California body. During his address he referred to the law debarring Japanese from entry to the United States, and offered the suggestion that "if the admission of Orientals into the country was deemed to be an economic question, then would it not have been possible to have found some other way to have accomplished the desired end without having given offence to your co-workers in the labour movement."

Through the instrumentality of the American Federation of Labour funds were collected to assist the trade union movement of Germany, the sum of \$27,007.54 being raised. A fraternal delegate from the General Federation of German Trade Unions was present at the 1924 convention of the A. F. of L., and extended thanks for the financial assistance rendered.

The various incidents above outlined are given in detail under their several captions in the paragraphs following.

MAY DAY IN CANADA

The first Monday in September, commonly known as Labour Day, is the day generally observed on the North American continent as labour's holiday, it being at the instance of organized labour that the day was made a legal holiday by the Canadian Parliament as well

as by certain of the law-making bodies in the United States. On this day in nearly all important localities on the continent, especially in the industrial districts, the organized labour bodies celebrate in various forms, processions usually being held, followed by speech-making, athletic sports and picnicing. The first of May, which is called May Day, is the day which has been for many years observed as labour's holiday by the organized workers in most of the European countries, the demonstrations in many instances being of a political character. To these May Day celebrations the International Federation of Trade Unions has lent its support, and in 1924 issued a manifesto to the workers of the world, appealing to the central organizations of all countries to make the labour celebrations of the first of May as effective and imposing as present circumstances demand that they should be. The manifesto also urged the internationally organized working classes to "put the principle of peace in the very forefront of their activities," and to "fight to the last ounce of their strength against militarism and war." Although the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions, it gave no recognition to the demand for May Day celebrations in Canada, its sympathy being with the observance of Labour Day, the holiday of the trade unionists of North America. On the other hand, the Communist Party of Canada urged the workers to celebrate, the following being the appeal as published in its official paper, *The Worker*:—

Working men and women of Canada! The Communist (Workers') Party calls to you to celebrate May Day, 1924, as it deserves to be by making it a day of action for our class in its struggle for freedom. We have nothing to be grateful for to Capitalism since our last May Day. Nearly a hundred thousand workers in this country are out of work, thousands have been compelled to break up their homes and go South in search of a living. For those still at work in mine, mill and factory, Canadian capitalism has always its store of wage reductions, open shop slavery and military coercion. The miners of Nova Scotia were driven back to the pits by the combined dictatorships of hunger, Besco, the military and the enemies of Labour within its ranks like John L. Lewis and Tom Moore. The mine workers of Nova Scotia fought valiantly against overwhelming odds for the right of labour to strike without the intervention of the troops, for the right of Canadian labour to wage its political struggle without interference from bureaucrats like Lewis.

Canadian capitalism is as ruthless, has as little pity for the working-class as the capitalism of any other country. The Longshoremen in Vancouver, after a heroic struggle lasting nine weeks, were crushed by the bosses' shipping federation, because the workers dared protest against the reduction of their living standard. Thousands of miners of District 18 in Alberta and British Columbia are on strike now because the operators will not even renew the old agreement, in spite of the fact that their profits in the last few years have totalled millions. And the farmers of Canada have nothing more to thank capitalism for than the workers. A bigger and better crop has only netted them an even more ruinous price for their bushel than that of two years ago. The evil grip of the bankers, mortgage houses, implement and insurance companies is fastening poverty and slavery on the once independent farming populations.

What is to be done? Palliatives have failed, class collaboration has failed. The interest of the hunter and the hunted, of oppressor and oppressed, of master and slave are not identical. Workers! Wipe out your last ties with the capitalist political parties. Farmers! Reject the poisonous influences in your movement that are seeking to harness you to the Liberal-Capitalist Party again. Watch your leaders! Only a united workers and farmers' movement against the interests, against capitalism, for a Workers and Farmers' Government that will be really a Government for Farmer-Labour, can free the toilers of this country from the grasp of the financial and industrial clique that rules it in the name of "democracy."

Working men and women! We appeal to you to take your part in the organization and development of this great movement by joining the Communist Party of Canada, which is pledged and resolved to work for a united front of the militant workers and farmers to destroy capitalism.

According to information reaching the Department, May Day celebrations were held in a number of localities in Canada. At Glace Bay, the centre of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, where adherents of the Communist Party have been on occasions very active in the interests of the communistic doctrine, a parade was held, in which about 500 men, a number of women and many children participated. There was, however, no general cessation from work, few of the mines being completely closed. A meeting was held in a local theatre, at which addresses were delivered by Miss Annie Buhay, of Montreal; Tom Bell, of Toronto, and J. B. McLachlan. On the platform was a choir of fifty boys and girls who contributed songs, including "The Internationale" and the "Red Flag, Unite Us." There were no May Day celebrations in other parts of the Cape Breton coal areas.

In the Pictou district, where there are a number of coal miners, many of whom were idle at the time owing to shortage of work, the May Day activity consisted of the holding of a meeting in New Glasgow, but the attendance was very poor.

The only May Day celebration in the province of Quebec was held in Montreal, where a parade of some size took place in the afternoon, the participants including members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' organizations, as well as adherents of the Communist Party, together with many women and children, auto busses being provided for the last-named. Red flags were much in evidence in the procession, many of which were seized by the police and taken to police headquarters.

A mass meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were made in Yiddish, Russian, Italian, French and English. At a meeting of the City Council held subsequent to the parade Ald. Joseph Schubert, an officer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, protested the repeated seizures of red flags by the police. No action, however, was taken by the council. Local lodge No. 111 of the International Association of Machinists also protested the seizure of the flags, and asked the Trades and Labour Council to take action to prevent a repetition of the incident.

May Day was celebrated in Toronto by the holding of two meetings, one in Queen's Park in the afternoon, the other in the Labour Temple in the evening. Mr. Wm. Irvine, Labour member in the House of Commons, was the principal speaker at the latter. Other speakers included John MacDonald and Morris Spector of the Communist Party.

The May Day celebration in Hamilton took the form of a night meeting in the Labour Temple, at which an address was delivered by Tim Buck, representative in Canada of the Trade Union Educational League. Among others who spoke was Ignace Gnasticoff, who made a speech in Russian. The Ukrainian children's choir rendered a number of selections.

The May Day programme at Timmins consisted of a parade from the Porcupine Mine Workers' hall to the near-by camp at Schumacher, headed by the Finnish Workers' Band. At the meeting held subsequently speeches were delivered by Malcolm Bruce, of the Communist Party, and a man named Centazzo.

Celebrations were held in both Port Arthur and Fort William, the proceedings being under the auspices of the Communist Party. Speeches were made in Finnish, Ukrainian, Italian and English. At Fort William a number of members of the Young Communists' League staged a play entitled "The Strike."

A parade of about 1,500 men, in which was represented the Independent Labour Party, the Communist Party, the Socialist Labour Party and the unemployed, was held in Winnipeg on the evening of May Day. The procession was preceded by the Union Jack (the laws of the municipality necessitating this being done), immediately followed by the red flag. At the City Hall square addresses were delivered by representatives of the organizations participating in the celebration, Mr. W. Ivens, M.L.A., acting as chairman.

Following a parade through the principal streets of the city on the night of May Day, in which many of the local labour bodies participated, a very large crowd gathered in the Market Square in Edmonton to hear addresses. Among the speakers were H. M. Bartholomew, of the Communist Party; A. Farmilo, president of the Trades and Labour Council; J. Sitic, of the Ukrainian Labour Temple Association, who spoke in the Ukrainian language; Dr. Crang, labour representative on the School Board, and Ald. J. W. Findlay.

May Day was celebrated in the Drumheller Valley, the town council granting a civic holiday. A parade was held in the morning, the procession forming at the miners' hall, after which a programme of sports was carried out. Addresses were later made by speakers from Calgary and Edmonton.

According to press despatches, Soviet Russia departed from its usual custom of observing May Day with spectacular parades of units from the Red army and navy, confining its celebration to a peaceful demonstration at the tomb of Lenin. The president of the German republic issued a decree prohibiting all May Day celebrations. Those who defied the order, and attempted to parade, were clubbed by the police, and at Hindenburg the demonstrators were fired on, three being killed and several severely wounded. In Latvia, May Day celebrations were also forbidden by the authorities. In Sofia, Bulgaria, the Communist demonstration was dispersed by the police. The same action was taken in a number of other European countries, where in spite of the inhibition of the Government demonstrators obeyed the call of the Communists to hold May Day celebrations.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AGAINST "CHECK-OFF."

In the organized coal districts the common practice of collecting union dues from members of the United Mine Workers is to have the employing companies deduct them from their earnings, the company in turn paying the amount so collected to the proper officer of the district union. This system is commonly known as the "check-off," and where it is incorporated in agreements carries with it the unionization of the particular mining property concerned. So far as known, the only international organization to have adopted this method of dues collection is the United Mine Workers. By way of explanation as to why the organization adopted this method of collecting dues officials of the U. M. W. point out that large numbers of foreigners drift into the coal mining industry, and immediately on employment enjoy the benefits which have been secured through the efforts

of the U. M. W. For this and other reasons the miners in the organized districts refuse to work with these foreigners unless they join the union. Owing to their lack of acquaintance with the English language and the customs of the country, it was found necessary, in order to keep them in good standing, to have their union dues deducted from their earnings. In this way the "check-off" grew up with the union's activities, until now this method of dues collection is generally recognized by the coal companies with whom the U. M. W. has agreements. At the convention of District No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers held in Montreal in March, 1924, a resolution was adopted favouring the "check-off" system as practised by the United Mine Workers, the resolution being sent on to Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, a federated body comprising the bulk of the railway shop mechanics in Canada, with instructions to press for the adoption of the "check-off" at the next meeting with the Railway Association of Canada (a body which represents the leading railways of the Dominion in dealing with trade union officers of different classes of employees for the adjustment of wage schedules and other matters). The resolution of the boilermakers was subsequently introduced at the convention of Division No. 4, and although the committee to which it was referred recommended its adoption, the majority of the delegates voted against it. For the past forty years the miners of Cape Breton, both as members of the former Provincial Workmen's Association and latterly of the United Mine Workers of America, have had the "check-off". It may be of interest, however, to state that the *Maritime Labour Herald*, of which J. B. McLachlan, former secretary-treasurer of District 26 of the U.M.W., is editor, is not in favour of the system, the issue of the paper of June 28, 1924, containing an editorial condemnatory of the practice, which it termed the "check-off fraud".

MINERS LEAVE U. M. W.

Owing to being unable to reach an agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association the miners comprising what is known as District 18 of the United Mine Workers were on strike from April 1, 1924, to October 10, 1924, when a settlement was effected. During the negotiations which resulted in the settlement several of the representatives of the coal companies identified with the operators' association, among them being those of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, declared that the wages proposed, although providing for a reduction of \$1.17 per day for contract miners and of 12½ per cent in the case of those on day wages, were too high for them to successfully compete with their competitors. However, an agreement was finally reached, and some of the mines resumed operations. Among these were the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. It developed, however, almost immediately, according to a statement of the company, that they would not be able to sell the product of their Coal Creek mines at the price which they were forced to put on it under the agreement in question. A notice was therefore posted stating that the mines were being closed down indefinitely and advising their employees to seek work elsewhere. Subsequently about 150 of the men involved in the shut-down called a meeting for December 6, 1924, to which the president of the company was invited for the purpose of discussing with them the present industrial situation with a view to having the mines reopened. On conclusion of the address of the president, during which he explained the position of the company, a resolution was adopted by the men as follows:—

That we, the miners of Fernie and Coal Creek, sever our connection with the United Mine Workers of America and organize a Canadian union and appoint a committee from this meeting to negotiate an agreement with the management of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 294 to 15, with 12 spoiled ballots. A committee was thereupon appointed to confer with the company with a view to reaching an agreement as to wages whereby operations would be resumed. Subsequently the special committee submitted to a mass meeting of miners a lower wage scale than that contained in the agreement reached between the United Mine Workers and the Western Coal Operators' Association. The meeting by secret ballot approved of a four-year contract with the company at the scale proposed, the vote being 385 to 21, and work was resumed on December 22, 1924. The new organization, which was formed on December 10, to embrace the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, is known as the British Columbia Miners' Association. The president of District 18, who, it was reported, declared the agreement between the new organization and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to be a violation of the contract made in settlement of the six-months' strike, stated that the U.M.W. would endeavour to retain its organization in the Fernie region. In a report received at the close of the year the secretary-treasurer of District 18 reported the Fernie branch, No. 2314, as still in existence.

STEEL WORKERS ABOLISH OFFICE OF CANADIAN OFFICIAL

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at its convention held in Pittsburgh, Pa., in April, 1924, decided to abolish the office of Canadian vice-president until such time as the conditions in Canada will warrant its re-establishment. The association at the close of 1924 had four local lodges in Canada, the estimated membership of which was 110.

MACHINISTS REDUCE OFFICERS

With a view to economy, the International Association of Machinists has reduced its personnel of salaried officers by abolishing the general executive board, consisting of five members, and reducing the number of vice-presidents, two of which were for Canada, from ten to seven. The change provides for the establishment of an executive council composed of the president, secretary-treasurer and the seven vice-presidents, one of whom will represent the Canadian membership. The elimination of the eight elective officers will, it was stated, result in a saving of approximately \$60,000 per year in salaries and hotel expenses.

SUPREME COURT SUSTAINS B. OF L. E.

Reference was made in this report for 1923 to the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers vs. Samuel Starr, former secretary-treasurer of the General Adjustment Committee of the B. of L. E. on the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines). The action was brought by the brotherhood against Starr to compel him to give an accounting of the funds in his possession when he was removed from office. The case was first argued before the trial judge in the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba, who on March 10, 1923, declared the brotherhood to be "in distinct restraint of trade" and an illegal organization to the extent of precluding it from "enforcing rights in a court of law." The action was carried by the brotherhood to the Manitoba Court of Appeal. This tribunal reversed the decision of the trial judge, vindicated the legality of the organization and entered judgment against Starr for the sum of \$3,743.63 (the amount found due by the master) and the costs in both courts. The case was subsequently carried by Starr to the Supreme Court of Canada where the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal was fully sustained.

BARBERS ADMIT WOMEN

The large number of bobbed-hair females who now patronize barber shops is perhaps responsible for the action of the 1924 convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in opening its doors to female workers. Beginning January 1, 1925, women barbers, hair-dressers, curlers and other operators connected with beauty parlours will be admitted to membership and will enjoy the same privileges as the male members, including sick and death benefits.

HAT AND CAP MAKERS REINSTATED IN A. F. OF L.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union which was suspended from membership in the American Federation of Labour on April 1, 1918, over a jurisdictional dispute with the United Hatters of North America, was reinstated in the A. F. of L. on October 14, 1924, the controversy having been adjusted to the satisfaction of both organizations. Under the agreement reached the United Hatters is to have full jurisdiction over all factories making men's fur, felt, wool, straw or Panama hats as well as over all factories making entirely and exclusively women's and children's fur, felt, wool, hand-blocked, velvet, Panama and body hats. The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers is to have full jurisdiction over all factories making men's, women's and children's cloth hats and caps and ladies' headgear made of cloth fabrics, straw, combinations, varieties and novelties. The agreement also provides for a mutual system of transfers when work belonging to the jurisdiction of one organization is occasionally done in shops under the jurisdiction of the other organization.

Jurisdiction disputes which were brought before the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour included: (1) Coopers' International Union against members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners building tanks; (2) Upholsterers' International Union against Federal Labour Union, No. 14872 of the A. F. of L. (Sign and Bulletin Board Hangers) in regard to the claim of the last-mentioned union to jurisdiction over hanging awnings; (3) International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers protesting against the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen encroaching on its jurisdiction in regard to electrical work on railroads, which it was contended is covered in an agreement between the two organizations. In all of the above cases the convention decided that conferences of the disputants should be called with a view to having the controversies amicably

adjusted. The complaint against the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees infringing upon the jurisdiction of some of the metal trades unions was also referred to a conference of representatives of the unions to be called by the executive council of the A. F. of L. The claim of the Journeymen Tailors' Union to jurisdiction over cleaners, dyers and pressers was likewise referred for adjustment to a conference of representatives of the unions involved.

ANTI-WAR DAY

The management committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions decided in November, 1923, to initiate a demonstration against war on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War, the date set being September 21, 1924. The federation carried on an active propaganda in its press reports and appealed to its affiliates to inaugurate demonstrations in protest against war. The federation, in reporting on the anti-war demonstration, stated that it had "been a great, and in some cases, even a glorious success, in spite of opposition in some countries both from the communists of the left and the nationalists of the right." Among the European countries in which anti-war demonstrations were held were Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Holland, mass assemblies and processions being common features of all of them. Although the majority of the internationally organized workers in the Dominion are indirectly identified with the International Federation of Trade Unions through the affiliation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada with that body, no demonstrations were arranged for Anti-War Day, either by the congress, its affiliated trades and labour councils or local branch unions, the Canadian trade unionists allowing the day to pass unobserved.

CONSOLIDATION PLAN OF B. OF L. E.

The institution of a new plan of centralized control, governing all the activities of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and effecting fundamental changes in the powers and duties of its grand officers, was one of the features of the fourth triennial convention of that organization, which was held in Cleveland during June, 1924. The new system provides for the consolidation of all brotherhood activities under a president, with a first vice-president and treasurer in charge of all of the brotherhood's financial activities; a second vice-president as head of both the pension and insurance associations, who will also serve as a vice-president of the brotherhood's banks; a grand chief engineer responsible solely for the labour and protective features of the brotherhood, with nine assistant grand chiefs assigned for service to particular zones; and a general secretary of the pension and insurance associations and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who shall keep the records of all three departments. The chief officers, elected under the new plan, are as follows: President, Warren S. Stone; first vice-president, W. B. Prenter; second vice-president, H. P. Daugherty; grand chief engineer, L. C. Griffing; general secretary, C. E. Lindquist.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

Mr. Wm. Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers and third vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, was elected by the executive council to the office of president of the federation to fill the unexpired term of the late Samuel Gompers. Mr. Green is 51 years of age, having been born in Coshocton, Ohio, March 3, 1873, the son of Hugh Green, an English miner, and Jane (Oram) Green, a native of Wales. He gained his education in the public schools of Coshocton, and when 18 years old went to work in the mines with his father, who died a short time after his son's election to the presidency of the A. F. of L., at the age of 91. Mr. Wm. Green early took an active part in the United Mine Workers, and from 1900 to 1906 was a sub-district president, serving from the latter year until 1910 as president of the Ohio district. He is the father of six children, five daughters and one son, and is a member of the Baptist church, the Elks and the Oddfellows. He served two terms in the Ohio State Senate, of which he was Democratic floor leader and president for both terms. He introduced and secured the enactment of the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act, as well as the passage of the Ohio mine run law, an act which has become of great benefit to the mine workers of the state and all those employed in what is known as the central competitive field. In 1912 Mr. Green was elected as general secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, the office formerly held by Wm. B. Wilson, who became

the first Secretary of Labour and member of late President Wilson's cabinet. A year later he was elected a vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, succeeding the late John Mitchell in that office. Mr. Green was succeeded in the office of secretary-treasurer of the U.M.W. by Thos. Kennedy, of Hazelton, Pa.

FORMER K. OF L. HEAD PASSES

Terrence V. Powderly, who was grand master workman of the Order of the Knights of Labour from 1879 to 1893, died in Washington, D.C., on June 24, 1924, in his 76th year. In 1893 Mr. Powderly, owing to internal dissension, was defeated for the position of head of the order, and in the following year he was read out of the organization. From that time Mr. Powderly held various United States Government positions, and shortly before his demise was Commissioner General of Immigration. To the older members of the organized labour movement of the North American continent the passing of Mr. Powderly will no doubt recall the industrial struggles which took place in the later years of his incumbency as head of the Knights of Labour, a body which at one time had a tremendous numerical strength throughout the continent, but which is not now an important factor in the labour movement, although maintaining a head office in Washington, D.C.

CENTENARY OF REMOVAL OF BAN ON TRADE UNIONS

The year 1924 rounds out a century since the workers of Great Britain were permitted to organize. It was in the year 1824 that an act was passed by the British Parliament which repealed the laws forbidding combinations of workmen, and which revoked no fewer than 34 specific enactments directed against the organization of workmen, extending over a period of 531 years. While repealing these restrictions, the passage of the act in 1824 established the legal right of the working people of Great Britain to combine for mutual protection and for collective bargaining with the employers, making possible the building up by the British workers of one of the greatest labour movements in the world.

U. M. W. AND COAL RIVER COLLIERIES AGAIN AT VARIANCE.

In this report for 1923 reference was made to the settlement of a dispute involving the United Mine Workers and certain members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who own and control coal mines under the name of the Coal River Collieries Company, and of which Mr. Warren S. Stone, president of the brotherhood, is chairman of the directorate. The agreement made in 1923 expired on March 31, 1924. It being impossible to negotiate a new contract, the mines of the company in West Virginia were closed down. The failure to arrive at a new agreement was the subject of correspondence between President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and Mr. Stone for the directors of the company. In September, 1924, Mr. Lewis published a pamphlet containing copies of correspondence which had passed between officials of the union and the company from March, 1923, (prior to the mines commencing operation), for the unionization of the property, up to and including the communications in regard to a renewal of the agreement existing previous to March 31, 1924. Mr. Lewis opposed any reduction in the wages of the miners, while on the other hand, Mr. Stone said it was impossible for the company to successfully continue operations at the wages demanded under what is termed the Jacksonville agreement.

This controversy was brought before the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour in two resolutions in identical terms which stated (1) that the Coal River Collieries operates mines in southern West Virginia and northeastern Kentucky, (2) that the officers of the U.M.W. had done everything possible to bring about a renewal of contractual relations between the union and the company based on what is known as the Jacksonville agreement, (3) that the company had discharged a number of members of the U.M.W., and was reported to be pursuing the same policy as the non-union coal operators of southern West Virginia in evicting the miners from their homes, and therefore trying to establish a non-union or open shop mine, (4) that the company's mine in northeastern Kentucky is surrounded by armed guards and that representatives of the U.M.W. are therefore unable to solicit members for the union, and finally requested condemnation of the Coal River Collieries and the chairman of the directorate for their attitude towards the U.M.W. The convention on recommendation of the committee to which

the resolutions were referred, recommended that the executive council of the federation endeavour to secure a settlement of the controversy, and in the event of failure the membership of the federation to be advised. This recommendation was adopted.

In the president's page in the December issue of the *Locomotive Engineers' Journal* reference was made to the Coal River Collieries, it being stated that mines 3 and 4 were opened on a co-operative basis in the latter part of September, and recently the plan was extended to the Warren S. mine No. 2, which started operating November 10. This plan of operation, it was also stated, would soon be put into effect at mine No. 1; 350 cars of coal were shipped during the month of October. The statement further declared (1) that the employees are heartily in accord with the policy of the Coal River Collieries, and that they are taking stock in the company, (2) that there is no trouble of any kind existing between the company and the employees, (3) that the only trouble that had existed was due to the work of professional agitators who were sent into the field to create trouble, (4) that the report that the company is employing strike-breakers is untrue. "To show the inconsistency of the United Mine Workers," the statement points out, "they are finding fault with us because we do not put in the Jacksonville scale, but they allow their members to live in our houses and work at the adjoining mines at the scale we are paying without saying a word to them or attempting to discipline them for doing so." The report that gunmen were employed was denied, and it was stated that the mines are efficiently managed and complete harmony exists between the officials of the company and the employees. The statement also gave figures showing the earnings of machine operators and loaders.

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION INVITES JAPANESE DELEGATE

Although the organized labour bodies of the United States, particularly those on the Pacific coast, were perhaps the most insistent for the exclusion of Japanese from that country, it is interesting to note that the California State Federation of Labour, in 1924, invited the Federation of Labour of Japan to renew the exchange of fraternal delegates. In extending the invitation, the executive council of the federation stated that "it was made perfectly clear that the accomplished exclusion of persons ineligible to citizenship, while based upon stern necessity, did not imply inferiority, and certainly did not mean animosity or ill-will towards the Japanese." The Japanese Federation accepted the invitation, and sent Mr. Bunji Suzuki, its president, to the 25th annual convention of the California Federation, held in Santa Barbara, in September, 1924. Mr. Suzuki, who was a visitor to the 1915 and 1916 conventions of the American Federation of Labour, in his fraternal address to the California Federation referred to the progress made in organizing the Japanese workers, whose aim through their organizations is to pursue the American ideal. After mentioning his visits to the International Labour Conference and to the British Trades Union Congress, at which were exhibited the spirit of workers' internationalism, Mr. Suzuki spoke as follows regarding the immigration law of the United States, which became effective on July 1, 1924, and by which Japanese are excluded from entry:—

Fellow workers, this brings me now to a subject that, in my judgment, justifies plain speaking. I am forced to allude to a question which is causing consternation among my people. I refer to the recent enactment by your Congress at Washington of a law which excludes from entry to your country our citizens. The general feeling of the Japanese people on this matter is undisguisedly one of injury to the cause of our mutual friendship. So far as organized labour is concerned, there is no disposition to oppose the desires of American organized labour in wishing to exclude Orientals. If the admission of Orientals into this country was deemed to be an economic question, then would it not have been possible to have found some other way to have accomplished the desired end without having given offence to your co-workers in the labour movement? There is a keen desire to see manifested by organized labour in America more of a spirit of mutual co-operation. Such an attitude shared by organized labour on both sides will be productive of great good and will go far towards dispelling the oft recurring misgivings of Japanese workers as to the positions they occupy in the minds of organized workers in America.

While the councils of labour in various parts of Europe are seriously wrestling with the problems that confront them, there is heard on many sides expressions indicating discouragement over the continued aloofness of American labour. There is no mistaking their feelings of disappointment. I think there may be detected even a note of bitterness in their speech. Frankly, it is not alone in Europe where this reaction against America's state of isolation is observed. Even in Japan the voice of labour leaders may be heard crying out against what seems to them as being an unjustifiable resistance to an association with their co-workers in the councils of labour throughout the world. To them it seems that labour's fight is not an American, British, Russian or Japanese issue, but an issue in which the entire body of the workers of the world are jointly and severally interested. We Japanese are deeply concerned over the apparent nationalistic quality of most of your deliberations. In our opinion the true objectives of labour cannot be wholly realized except by and through an uninterrupted peace of the world. Therefore we, the workers of the world, should band ourselves together to stand as an indissoluble body to insure everlasting peace. Having once banded ourselves together, we must treat as our deadly enemies the agencies of war.

In conclusion, I wish to offer my best wishes to you, my fellow workers, and to express the hope that in the not distant future we will be meeting each other regularly in the exchange of fraternal delegates to our respective conventions. Perhaps we shall find within the ranks of our own organizations the machinery to use in the future in mitigating the causes of discord among us. Yes, we can go much farther than this. We can sympathetically study each other's problems and assist very materially our respective commonwealths in coming to a proper understanding of the aims, aspirations and ideals of the peoples facing each other from opposite sides of the great Pacific Ocean.

FINANCIAL AID TO TRADE UNIONS IN GERMANY

In the report of the executive council, presented to the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour, reference was made to the success of the appeal for the sustenance of the trade union movement in Germany. This appeal was issued by order of the executive council on December 12, 1923, and was responded to by contributions from international unions, national unions, state federations, city central bodies, local unions and friends of the trade union movement generally. The total contributions from the date the appeal was issued to August 31, 1924, amounted to \$27,007.54, and this sum was expended as follows: General Federation of German Trade Unions, \$23,283.45; Social Democratic Party of Germany, \$1,600; Fur Workers' Union of Germany, \$1,000; Leather Workers' Union of Germany, \$100; postage, printing and envelopes, \$1,024.09. In connection with this appeal it is noteworthy to record that the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour was the first occasion on which a fraternal delegate from the General Federation of German Trade Unions was present. Mr. Peter Grassman, the fraternal delegate from Germany, in his address to the delegates, thanked the American trade union movement for its financial support to German labour, and extended an invitation to the A. F. of L. to be officially represented at the next convention of the General Federation of German Trade Unions. The convention decided that the invitation be referred to the executive council with authority to consider and act as circumstances and conditions may warrant.

XX. STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN CANADA

International Organizations Show Another Small Loss in Membership—Non-International Bodies Have Heavy Decrease in Following—Independent Units Make a Gain—Grand Total of Trade Unionists in the Dominion—Reported Female Membership—Figures Showing Number of Local Branches and Membership in Canada of International and Non-International Organizations—Division of Branches by Provinces—Location by Cities—Affiliation of Local Units with Federations, District Councils and Trades and Labour Councils—Membership of All Classes of Organized Workers by Localities.

In this chapter is published statistics as to the standing of the international and non-international trade union organizations and their affiliations in Canada, the information from which they were prepared being supplied early in 1925 by officials of the central bodies, the figures furnished giving the numerical strength of the respective organizations at the close of the year 1924. Applications for particulars were forwarded by the department to all known international labour organizations, most of which sent in the desired information. All except one of the non-international bodies supplied full particulars. Where central organizations did not report, or only sent in partial information, the particulars have been secured from departmental records and other sources, and in such cases the figures are printed in italics.

In table 1, giving the number of local unions and membership of international organizations in Canada, the figures have been arranged to show, respectively, (1) the number of branches, and (2) the membership of each organization in Canada and elsewhere. Defining the term "elsewhere," it may be mentioned that several internationals have local branches in countries other than the United States and Canada. Among these are the following: (1) The American Federation of Labour and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with branches in the Philippine Islands and Panama; (2) the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and the United Association of Plumbers all have branches in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Leather Workers' International Union, with branches in the Philippine Islands; (4) the Order of Railway Conductors, with a division in Mexico; (5) the International Seamen's Union, the Operative Plasterers' International Association, and the American Federation of Musicians, with branches in the Hawaiian Islands; (6) the International Typographical Union, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (7) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama; (8) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with branches in Panama and Newfoundland; (9) the International Association of Machinists with branches in Mexico, Panama, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (10) the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with branches in Newfoundland.

From 1914 until 1922 the name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers), a British trade union body, was omitted from the table showing the standing in Canada of international organizations because the membership of the society, under a plan of solidification for trade purposes, had been included in the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In 1923 the name of the Amalgamated Society was re-inserted in order to show the standing of the six Toronto branches which had been expelled from the United Brotherhood for refusing to abide by a decision of the general executive board, as well as that of nine other branches of the Amalgamated Society not recognized by the United Brotherhood. Subsequently the last-named body abrogated the plan of solidification, and the branches of the Amalgamated Society were given until March, 1924, to become entirely units of the Brotherhood. (Further details of this incident are given in Chapter I.) The local branches of the Amalgamated Society which declined to agree to this proposal, together with their membership, are recorded in the tables included in this chapter.

The names of the international organizations whose names are omitted by reason of having lost their Canadian affiliations or having failed to report are the following: (1) International Union of Elevator Constructors, (2) International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, (3) United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, (4) Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and, (5) Stove Mounters' International Union. The two last-named organizations had respectively two and three Canadian branches, the remaining three one each, the total loss in branches occasioned by their withdrawal being eight and in members 222.

At the close of 1924 there were 88 of what are commonly termed international craft organizations operating in Canada. Including the Industrial Workers of the World, which has no connection with other labour bodies, but which has now six local branches in the Dominion, makes a total of 89, five less than the number of international organizations recorded in 1923.

The figures given in the accompanying table indicate that there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,028 local branches of international craft organizations, a decrease of 48; adding the six branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, which had a gain of three, the total branches for all international bodies is 2,034, a loss of 45 as compared with the number reported in 1923. The reported membership and that secured from other reliable sources gives the international craft organizations a total of 190,481, a decrease of 7,762; the Canadian membership of the Industrial Workers of the World was given at 11,500, an increase of 5,900, placing the aggregate of internationally organized workers in Canada at the close of 1924 at 201,981, a loss for the year of 1,862. In 1923 there was a decrease in branches of 29 and in members of 2,307. The decreases in 1922 were 115 in branches and 16,746 in members. The highest Canadian membership of international organizations was reached in 1920, when it stood at 267,247, comprised in 2,455 local branches.

The 88 international craft organizations whose names appear in the table represent a total of 33,667 branches under their respective jurisdictions, with a combined membership of 3,824,320; counting the Canadian branches of the Industrial Workers of the World (no report having been received of branches elsewhere) and the membership reported, which are respectively six and 58,000, the grand total of branches is 33,673 and the combined membership 3,882,320.

Only ten of the international organizations having branches in Canada are not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, and between them they have 3,922 subordinate branches with a combined membership of 649,222, of which 576 branches and 67,527 members are located in the Dominion, leaving 29,751 branches and 3,233,098 members belonging to the 79 international organizations, including the federal and trade unions of the American Federation, having branches in Canada, and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour; the organizations identified with the American Federation have 1,458 Canadian branches, their combined membership in the Dominion being 134,454. The total paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labour with its 108 affiliated international organizations and directly chartered local unions was reported to be 2,865,979, but the statement of the secretary at the 1924 convention showed that the actual number of members identified with the federation was 3,365,979.

The United Mine Workers, as in the past, stands first as to Canadian membership, the reports received in the department indicating 65 local branches in the Dominion with a combined membership of 20,500, a decrease of seven branches and of 2,300 members. The United Mine Workers has the largest following of any single labour body in North America, having 475,500 in the United States, comprised in 4,500 branches, which with the Canadian membership makes a total of half a million. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has the next largest membership in Canada, there being 14,409 members, comprised in 95 local lodges. The brotherhood is numerically the strongest of the railroad operating brotherhoods, having 869 lodges outside of Canada with a combined membership of 163,274, a total for the 964 lodges of 177,683. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees reported 155 local lodges, and occupies third place as to members, having 13,300 in the Dominion; there is only one lodge of the brotherhood in the United States, and which has a membership of 35. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is another railroad organization with a good membership in Canada, having 114 local branches with a combined membership of 12,070. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen reported 104 local divisions and a membership of 7,257, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers having only two divisions less, and the membership is 6,554. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, which is included in the railway employees' group, has six local

and seven system divisions, with a combined membership of 7,000. The United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers reported 186 local divisions, and although the head office failed to send in figures for the membership, it is understood there are approximately 6,639 members in Canada. Another organization which failed to send in a report of its membership is the International Association of Machinists, the numerical standing of which in Canada, as secured from other sources, is placed at 8,793. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is the strongest numerically of the building trades organizations, and the second largest on the North American continent, has 96 local branches in Canada with a combined membership of 7,650. The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, another strong organization in the building trades group, has 31 local branches in the Dominion with 4,325 members. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the strongest of the clothing workers' organizations on the continent, and has fifteen Canadian branches in affiliation with a membership of 8,000. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees shows the same standing in Canada as reported in 1923, viz., 28 local divisions and 7,500 members. In the personal service and amusement group, the American Federation of Musicians heads the list with 46 local branches, the membership of which is understood to be about 7,000, actual figures not having been supplied by the head office. In the printing and paper-making trades the International Typographical Union stands first with 50 local branches in Canada and a combined membership of 4,240, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers being second with nineteen branches and 4,000 members. The International Association of Fire Fighters, whose members are employees of public authorities, has 21 local branches in the Dominion, the reported membership of which is 2,450.

In table No. 1 A, in which is recorded the number of local branches and membership of organizations classed as non-international, the directly chartered membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is included, the greater part of the affiliated membership of the congress, however, being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in the Dominion. At the close of the year 1924 the congress had 32 local unions under charter, a decrease of five. The remaining organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Labour, which has sixteen directly chartered unions, have between them a total of 236 branches, making in all 268 local branches which are not connected with international organizations. The combined reported membership of the non-international bodies is 21,761. These figures indicate a loss of ten branches and a decrease in membership of 12,554, the bulk of the loss in members being accounted for by the heavy decrease in the reported membership of the Canadian Federation of Labour, which in 1923 had 14,774 members, and for 1924 reported 3,990 for its sixteen directly chartered branches, a loss of 10,784.

In addition to the local branches identified with either international or non-international organizations there are 33 independent trade units in the Dominion, a gain of nine, the membership of 29 of which, as received direct or secured from other sources, is 11,901, an increase of 1,967 as compared with the membership reported by 22 units in 1923.

The membership of the national and Catholic unions, as reported by the general secretary of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, is 25,000, comprised in 94 bodies, twelve less than the number recorded in 1923, and the membership has decreased by 5,000.

The information furnished the department by the officers of labour organizations and that secured from other sources indicates that there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,429 local branch unions of all classes, divided as follows: International, 2,034; non-international, 268; independent, 33; national and Catholic, 94; with a combined membership of 260,643, apportioned between the various groups as follows: International, 201,981, a loss of 1,862; non-international, 21,761, a decrease of 12,554; independent, 11,901, an increase of 1,967; national and Catholic, 25,000, a decrease of 5,000. The computation of these figures show a loss in local branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion of 58 and a decrease in members of 17,449. In 1923 the loss in branches was 25, but the membership as compiled from the figures furnished by trade union officers and as secured from other sources indicated a gain of 1,471.

The department has endeavoured to secure information as to what proportion of trade union membership is made up of female workers. These particulars, as explained in earlier issues of this report, are difficult to obtain, many of the organizations not keeping separate records of male and female members. Of the 89 international organizations whose names appear in the appended table only nine were able to give the desired information, the total female members reported in the Canadian membership being 3,966 of the aggregate inter-

national membership of 201,981; none of the non-international bodies made any return of female membership; the national and Catholic unions reported 2,000 female members out of 25,000, making a total reported female membership in the Dominion of 5,966—1,336 less than the membership reported in 1923. Sixteen international organizations furnished figures showing a female membership of 56,309 in all parts of their respective jurisdictions outside of Canada. It is known that the actual female membership of trade unions is much in excess of that reported, there being 73 other organizations besides those which sent in returns, membership in a large number of which is open to females, but, as above stated, they do not keep separate records of male and female members. An organization which is endeavouring to assist in the organization of women workers, and which has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is the National Women's Trade Union League, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. The league does not issue charters to trade unions of women, its efforts being directed towards encouraging the female workers to enter the existing labour organizations.

Th platform of the league embraces (1) organization of workers into trade unions, (2) equal pay for equal work, (3) eight-hour day, and 44-hour week, (4) an American standard of living, (5) full citizenship for women, (6) the outlawry of war, and (7) closer affiliation of women workers of all countries. Mrs. Maud Swartz is the president and Miss Elisabeth Christman is secretary, their office being at 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following table shows: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere:—

TABLE No. 1

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere.
**American Federation of Labour.....	(b) 9	(b) 4 13	(b) 1,049	(b) 32,521
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	2	70	100	5,000
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	209	300	22,000
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	33	867	1,218	45,267
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	2	77	34	2,000
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	20	286	1,500	10,000
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	35	418	2,270	15,578
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	168	300	13,700
*Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	15	142	1,734	40,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	(c) 11	(c) 242	500	16,000
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	48	938	3,068	96,410
*Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	8	137	618	22,125
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	2	36	24	875
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	20	.....	1,700	.....
*Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	96	2,063	7,650	342,741
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	20	1,350
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	10	332	646	25,500
*Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, International Union.....	4	38	340	11,430
*Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	124	8,000	126,000
*Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	8	30	2,000	4,200
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	38	13	2,222
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	55	22	1,447
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	31	638	4,325	116,560
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	301	170	40,000
*Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	3	.....	111	11,260
*Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	21	143	2,450	18,000
*Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	31	481	11,125
*Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	180	700	47,492
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	7	86	1,400	113,750
*Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	95	164	4,685
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	125	122	6,797
*Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	.....	10	12	265
*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	99	112	8,600
*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	3	490	254	63,746
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	11	263	7	.....

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	4	185	110	13,870
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	4	70	200	1,500
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	5	241	70	9,000
*Laundry Workers' International Union.....	2	72	80	6,000
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	2	48	30	3,550
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	38	365	4,955
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	12	234	2,200	40,000
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	102	799	6,554	81,671
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	104	919	7,257	100,344
*Machinists, International Association of.....	80	1,186	8,795	88,632
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	186	1,500	6,632	47,875
*Metal Polishers' International Union.....	5	104	67	9,720
*Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	16	430	600	30,000
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	65	4,500	20,500	479,500
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	3	90	825	16,275
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	37	379	1,973	30,000
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	732	7,000	96,375
*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	30	1,166	1,179	114,341
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	19	84	4,000	6,000
*Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	13	65	278	7,000
*Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	69	110	2,400
*Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	65	306	6,643
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	14	20	625
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	16	426	773	29,227
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	37	718	1,875	53,125
*Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	81	17	8,283
*Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....	1	9	44	1,128
*Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	17	350	750	47,625
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	14	8	2,015	8,000
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	60	300	4,700
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	155	1	13,330	35
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	7	149	218	8,500
*Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	118	7,000	60,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	869	14,409	163,274
*Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	114	726	12,070	169,805
*Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	51	1,251	3,000	100,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	611	4,266	54,750
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	28	293	7,500	101,000
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	3	334	208	12,500
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	58	220	22,500
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	12	70
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	36	598	600	20,000
*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	27	374	916	32,374
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	6	23	495	9,121
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	134	277	6,210
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	16	130	426	4,600
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	9	260	135	9,023
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	13	176	388	8,686
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	7	432	647	80,913
*Textile Workers of America, United.....	3	450	688	37,500
**Typographical Union, International.....	50	779	4,240	68,944
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	6	64	330	9,045
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1	.....	46	.....
Totals.....	2,028	31,639	190,481	3,633,839
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	.....	11,500	46,500
Grand totals.....	2,034	31,639	201,981	3,680,339

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour has 108 national and international unions affiliated, representing 32,157 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 855 city central and 422 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,437 charters, representing a fully paid-up membership of 2,865,979. Including the members who were on strike and those out of employment, and for whom no tax was received, the total membership was reported at 3,365,979.

(c) Includes one sub-branch of a local union in Canada and 60 sub-branches in the United States.

(d) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

(*) Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

(**) Indicates that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

OTHER TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

For the purpose of computing the trade union membership in Canada not directly connected with international organizations the appended table has been prepared. Included therein is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the most representative labour organization in the Dominion, the bulk of whose membership, as previously stated, is derived from the international unions, the membership of which has been already taken into account. The congress, in addition to the affiliated membership of international and Canadian bodies, has 32 directly chartered unions whose membership is recorded in the appended table, and not counted elsewhere. The number of unions in direct affiliation with the congress is five less than in 1923, and the membership shows a decline of 1,143.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which is in direct opposition to the Trades and Labour Congress, reported a total membership of 6,896, comprised in two affiliated central organizing bodies, viz., the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, and the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, which between them have fourteen local branches and a combined membership of 2,906, and sixteen directly chartered local unions with a combined membership of 3,990. These figures indicate a gain of one directly chartered branch, but a loss of 10,784 members as compared with the reported standing in 1923.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees reported 25 local branches, the same as in 1923, but the membership of 1,570 indicates a loss of 72.

Although having losses in both branches and membership, the strongest numerically of the organizations whose memberships are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government is the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, which reported 36 branches, a loss of one, and 2,602 members, a decrease of 598. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers occupies second place, with 41 branches and 1,934 members, a loss of two branches, but a gain in membership of 15. The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation stands third with 14 branches and 1,215 members, the same number of branches as reported in 1923, but an increase in members of 70. The Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association had losses of five branches and 18 members, the reported standing being seven and 400 respectively. The Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, an association of Dominion Government Employees which includes in its membership some employees who are eligible for membership in the organizations above mentioned, reported an increase in branches of two, now having thirteen, with a membership of 1,144, a gain of 80.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen reported a loss of one branch and decrease of 199 in membership, the respective figures being 19 and 206.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, whose objects as previously stated, are mainly of an educational character, reported thirteen lodges, a gain of one, but the membership has decreased by 37, now being 313.

The Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, which has retained its four branches, reported a membership of 174, a loss of 51.

The Canadian Electrical Trades Union with eight branches shows an increase of three, but the membership of 1,583 is 167 less than reported in 1923.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades still retains its six branches and shows 1,323 members, an increase of 400.

The Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association does not appear to be making any progress, and although it failed to send in a report, it is understood that there is still the one branch, which is also the main body, with a membership of 40.

The National Association of Marine Engineers had a loss of three lodges, the number affiliated now being fourteen, with a combined membership of 975, a decrease of thirteen.

The National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada, which is a newly formed organization working under charter from the International Seamen's Union, has only established one branch with a membership of 250.

The directly chartered branches of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters number fifteen, a gain of two, with a membership of 367, an increase of 38. Besides these there are in affiliation four other branches of fire fighters chartered by other organizations whose memberships have been counted elsewhere, and therefore are not included here.

The affiliations of the Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers remain at three, but the membership continues to decline, now being 45, a loss of ten.

TABLE No. 1 A

Non-International Organizations	Branches or Affiliations	Member- ship Reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 32	(a) 3,630
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 16	(b) 3,990
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	13	1,144
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	1,570
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	19	206
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	13	313
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	174
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	8	1,583
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....	6	1,323
**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	40
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	36	2,602
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	7	400
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	14	1,215
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	41	1,934
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	14	975
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.....	1	250
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	(c) 15	(c) 367
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	45
Totals.....	268	21,761

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under direct charter at the close of 1924. Besides these there are in affiliation the four national organizing bodies marked (**), with 91 branches, and also two provincial federations of labour and 45 trades and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 58 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of the Canadian membership, numbering 109,884, comprising 1,458 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated membership of the Congress is 117,110.

(b) Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has under charter the two central organizing bodies indicated thus (†), with 14 branches, and a combined membership of 2,906, as well as two trades and labour councils, the whole reported membership being 6,896.

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has three local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters and one union chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress in affiliation, making a total of 19 affiliates and a membership of 1,195.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The accompanying tables indicate the number of subordinate branches of the international and non-international organizations located in the various provinces of the Dominion. For the purpose of comparison the names of the different bodies are arranged in the same order as they appear in tables Nos. 1 and 1 A.

There was a decrease in Canada of 45 local branches of international organizations, the number in existence at the close of 1924 being 2,034, divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 875; Quebec, 300; British Columbia, 197; Alberta, 193; Saskatchewan, 138; Manitoba, 116; Nova Scotia, 115; New Brunswick, 94, and Prince Edward Island, 6. The gains were: 10 in Alberta, 3 in Saskatchewan, and 1 in Prince Edward Island. The losses were: Ontario, 25; British Columbia, 9; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, 8 each, and Manitoba, 1.

In table No. 1 A, giving the standing of the non-international organizations, the names of the Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Federation of Labour are included, the figures printed being only for their directly chartered branches, and which are not elsewhere taken into account. The local branches recorded for the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters include only those which are chartered direct and which are not connected with any other organization. There was a loss of ten in the local branches of non-international organizations, the number at the close of 1924 being 268, divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 128; Quebec, 31; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 24 each; British Columbia, 22; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 11 each, and Prince Edward Island, 4. Manitoba and British Columbia gained one each. The losses were: Quebec, 8; Saskatchewan, 2; Ontario and Alberta, 1 each, the three other provinces remaining unchanged.

TABLE No. 2

International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
**American Federation of Labour.....	1	1		2	4	1				9
**Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....				1	1					2
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....				2	3			1		6
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....				3	19		2	4	5	33
**Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....				1	1					2
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....				5	7	2		2	2	20
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	2		5	17	2	4	2	2	35
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....				2	3	1	2	2	2	12
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....				3	11				1	15
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....					4			3	4	11
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	2	3		3	29	2	3	4	2	48
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....				1	4	1		1	1	8
**Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....				1	2					2
**Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....				1	13		2	2	2	20
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	3	1		26	50	3	3	3	7	96
**Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....				1	5					1
**Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....		1		2	5			1	1	10
**Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....				2	2					4
**Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....				7	8					15
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....				1	3		1		3	8
**Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....				1	1					1
**Coopers' International Union of North America.....				1	1					1
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	1		7	12	2	1	3	4	31
**Federal Employees, National Federation of.....				1	3					1
**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....				2	6		3	4	5	21
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....		1		2	3					6
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....				2	3	1				10
**Garment Workers of America, United.....				3	8	1		1		7
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....				3	3	1				1
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....				1	2			1		4
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....				1	1			1		3
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....				1	1				2	4
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....					2			1		3
**Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....				3	2	1		2	3	11
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....				2	2	1		1		4
**Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....				3	3				1	4
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....				1	2			1	1	5
**Laundry Workers' International Union.....				1	1			1		2
**Leather Workers' International Union, United.....				1	1					2
**Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....				1	4	1			1	7
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	1	6		3					2	12
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	7	5		14	39	7	10	9	11	102
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	8	6	1	13	37	8	11	11	9	104
**Machinists, International Association of.....	3	3		11	42	4	4	4	9	80
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	7	11	2	29	66	15	19	17	20	186
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....		1		4						5
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....		1		2	5		2	3	3	16
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	31							31	3	65
**Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....									2	3
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	4	2		2	25	1		1	2	37
**Musicians, American Federation of.....	1	1		3	28	2	5	3	3	46
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	2	1		7	14	1	1	2	2	30
**Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....				9	10					19
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....				1	9	1		1	1	13
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....		1		3	1					5
**Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....				1	2	1			1	5
**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....				1	1					1
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	1			2	7	2	2	1	1	16
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	1	3		5	17	2	3	3	3	37
**Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....				1	1					1
**Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....					1					1
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....		1		2	6	2	2	2	2	17
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....		1		2	11					14
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1									1
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	18	13	3	28	62	10	9	8	4	155
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....		1			5	1				7
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2			4	6	1				13
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	7	7		14	35	8	8	8	8	95
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	5	5		16	45	8	11	12	12	114

TABLE No. 2—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	1	6	8	15	5	5	5	6	51	
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	3	2	8	31	6	8	7	7	72	
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	1	1	2	15	1	3	2	3	28	
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....				1					3	
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....									2	
*Siderographers, International Association of.....									1	
*Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....		1	4	18	2	4	4	3	36	
*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....			1	17	2		3	4	27	
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....				2					6	
*Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....			1	4	1	1			10	
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....			2	8	1	2	1	2	16	
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....				5	1	2			9	
*Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....			1	8			2	2	13	
*Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....				1		1		2	7	
**Textile Workers of America, United.....		1	2						3	
**Typographical Union, International.....	2	2	6	21	2	5	4	8	50	
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....			1	3					6	
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1								1	
Totals.....	115	94	6	300	873	116	138	192	194	2,028
Industrial Workers of the World.....					2			1	3	6
Grand totals.....	115	94	6	300	875	116	138	193	197	2,034

TABLE No. 2 A

Non-International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	1	1		3	10	2	2	3	5	32
Canadian Federation of Labour.....				2	7	1		5	(a)	16
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....					2	2	4		3	13
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	1	1		3	10	2	3	2	3	25
Canadian Association of Railway Engineers.....				2	6	2	6	2	1	19
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....					13					13
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....					4					4
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....				1	4		1	2		8
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....				6						6
**Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....					1					1
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	4	3	1	3	20	1		1	3	36
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	1	1			3	1	1			7
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	14
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	2	3	1	5	24	1	2	1	2	41
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	1	1	1	4	5				2	14
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.....									1	1
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....					15				(a)	15
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....							3			3
Totals.....	11	11	4	31	128	13	24	24	22	268

(a) Includes only the local branches directly chartered and not elsewhere taken into account.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

The following statement shows the location by cities and towns of all branches of international and non-international bodies, as well as of the national and Catholic and independent unions. The method adopted to indicate localities is to record the particulars for each province, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. International organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and those marked thus (**) have also affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TABLE No. 3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
**American Federation of Labour. —In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Guelph, Hamilton, London. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. (These 9 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, have been given direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labour.)		9
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto.		2
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers. —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Peterborough, St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Edmonton.		6
**Barbers. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.		33
*Bill Posters and Billers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: London.		2
**Blacksmiths. —In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Revelstoke, Vancouver.		20
**Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders. —In Nova Scotia: Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Carleton Place, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Midland, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (2), Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina (2), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		35
**Bookbinders. —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		12
**Boot and Shoe Workers. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Galt, Hamilton (4), Kitchener, London, Preston, St. Thomas, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		15
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Fernie, Kamloops, Victoria.		11
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		48
**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		8
*Broom and Whisk Makers. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Norwich.		2
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Burlington, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Oakville, Preston, St. Catharines, Toronto (4). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2).		20
**Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Drummondville, Grand'Mère, Hull, Jonquière, Lachine, L'Ange Gardien, Montreal (8), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, St. Agathe, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, St. Joseph d'Alma, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Timiskaming, Three Rivers, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Cobalt, Cobourg, Cornwall, Dundas (2), Espanola, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton, Hanover, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, London (2), Merriton, Mimico, Niagara Falls, Niagara-on-the-Lake, North Bay, Orillia, Owen Sound, Ottawa (3), Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Colborne, Renfrew, Sarnia, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Toronto (5), Walkerton, Welland, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (3), Victoria (2).		96

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued		No. of Branches
*Carvers' Association (Wood). —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
*Cigar Makers' International Union of America. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Stettler. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		10
*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United. —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (2).		4
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated. —In Quebec: Montreal (7). In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (7).		15
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. —C.P.R. System, Division No. 1, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian National Telegraphs System, Division No. 43, Secretary resides in Ottawa; Government Telegraphs of British Columbia and Yukon System, Division No. 53, Secretary resides in Smithers, B.C.; Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division No. 21, Secretary resides in Montreal; Canadian Press System, Division No. 52, Secretary resides in Vancouver; Canadian Marconi Wireless System, Division No. 59, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian Government Telegraphs System, Division No. 67, Secretary resides in Gravelbourg, Sask.; Canadian Radio System, Division No. 65, Secretary resides in Vancouver, B.C.		8
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car. —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
*Coopers' International Union. —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Kenogami, Montreal (3), Quebec (2), Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, London, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw. In Alberta: Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria.		31
*Federal Employees, National Federation of. —In Quebec: Montreal.		1
**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Thorold.		3
**Fire Fighters, International Association of. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Walkerville, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Point Grey, South Vancouver, Vancouver, Victoria.		21
**Fur Workers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Winnipeg.		6
**Garment Workers of America, United. —In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, London, Toronto (2), Waterloo, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton.		10
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'. —In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Winnipeg.		7
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff.		4
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Redcliff.		3
*Glove Workers' Unions, International. —No local unions in Canada, but there are 12 Canadian members.		
**Granite Cutters' International Association. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		4
**Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers, International. —In Ontario: Toronto (2). In Alberta: Edmonton.		3
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League. —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria.		11
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. —In Ontario: Hamilton (2). In Manitoba: Selkirk. In Alberta: Redcliff.		4
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International. —In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver.		4
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		5
**Laundry Workers' International Union. —In Ontario: Ottawa. In Alberta: Lethbridge.		2

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued		No. of Branches
**Leather Workers, International Union, United. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto.		2
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		7
Locomotive Engineers. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Havelock, Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Mimico, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, St. Thomas (3), Schrieber, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, McLennan, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops (2), Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver (2).		102
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton, West St. John, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (3), Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (3), Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (4), Windsor, In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Mirror. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria.		104
**Longshoremen's Association, International. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Chatham, St. John (5). In Ontario: Amherstburg, Fort William, Midland. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Victoria.		12
**Machinists, International Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Kentville. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, McAdam, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Jonquière, Lévis, Montreal (3), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Dundas, Espanola, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto (4), Trenton, Welland, Windsor (2). In Manitoba: Brandon, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Trail, Vancouver (2), Victoria.		80
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, United Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Halifax, Inverness, Sydney, Truro, Westville. In New Brunswick: Baker Brook, Campbellton, Chipman, Durham, Bridge, Fredericton, McAdam Junction, Moncton, Perth Centre, St. John (2), Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Alberton, Vernon River. In Quebec: Allen's Mills, Amqui, Bristol, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Huberdeau, Joliette (2), Labelle, LaTuque, Limoulu, Montreal (3), Mount Johnson, Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Anselme (2), St. Charles de Bellechasse, St. Blaise, St. Helene de Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Thurso. In Ontario: Allandale, Antenn Mills, Belleville, Bluevale, Brantford, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Chatham, Cochrane, Coldwater, Depot Harbour, Desbarats, Essex, Fort William (2), Hagersville, Haileybury, Hamilton (2), Jarvis, Kingsville, Lindsay (2), London (2), Mattawa, Milverton, Mine Centre, Newbury, Nipigon, North Bay, Oil City, Ottawa (3), Owen Sound, Oxdrift, Pagwa, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough (2), Port Arthur (2), Port Hope, Powassan, Ridgetown, St. Thomas (2), Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Tilbury, Tillsonburg, Toronto (3), Trenton, Tweed, Waterford, Welland (2), West Lorne. In Manitoba: Boissevain, Brandon, Dauphin, Elm Grove, Foxwarren, Kenville, Miami, Molson, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie (2), Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Calder, Estevan, Gravelbourg, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Phippen, Prince Albert, Regina, Rocanville, Saskatoon (2), Sinaluta, Unity, Vonda, Watrous (2), Weyburn. In Alberta: Airdrie, Alberta Beach, Big Valley, Calgary (2), Camrose, Eckville, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Ohaton, Smoky Lake, Vermilion, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Boulder Duncan, Golden, Kitchener, Lucerne, Lytton, Matsqui, Mission City, Nelson, New Denver, Notch Hill, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Salvas, Smithers Vancouver (2), Victoria, Willow River.		186
**Metal Polishers' International Union. —In New Brunswick: Saskville. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Stratford, Toronto.		5

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued		No. of Branches
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria..		16
**Mine Workers of America, United. —In Nova Scotia: Birch Grove, Caledonia Mines, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 4 (2), Dominion No. 6, Florence, Glace Bay, Inverness (2), Joggins Mines, Little Bras d'Or, Louisburg, New Aberdeen (3), New Victoria, New Waterford (4), Port Morien, Reserve Mines, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney Mines (3), Sydney, Thorburn. In Alberta: Aerial, Alexo, Bellevue, Blackstone, Blairmore, Brule, Cadomin, Canmore, Coalhurst, Coleman, Drumheller, Edmonton, Foothills, Hillcrest, Lethbridge (3), Luscar, Mercoal, Midlandvale, Mountain Park, Nacmine, Nordegg, Rosedale, Saunders West, Saunders, Taber, Wayne (4). In British Columbia: Corbin, Fernie, Michel..		65
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of. —In Ontario: Timmins. In British Columbia: Copper Mountain, New Denver..		3
**Moulders' Union, International. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, Sackville. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Carleton Place, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Orillia, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Wingham, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		37
*Musicians, American Federation of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria..		46
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Jonquiere, Montreal (5), Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		30
**Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, Chute Panet, East Angus, Hull (2), Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Windsor. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Merriton, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold (2)..		19
**Pattern Makers' League. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Victoria..		13
**Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. —In New Brunswick: Hampstead. In Quebec: Brownsburg, Graniteville, Gouette. In Ontario: Gananoque..		5
**Photo Engravers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		5
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union. —In Ontario: Guelph..		1
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		16
**Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, United Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton (2). In Quebec: Jonquiere, Montreal (2), Quebec, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, Stratford, Toronto (3), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria..		37
**Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. —In Quebec: St. Johns..		1
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		17
**Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate. —In Ontario: Ottawa..		1

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued		No. of Branches
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of. —In New Brunswick: St. George. In Quebec: Cap Madeleine, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort Frances, Port William, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Merriton, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold.		14
**Quarry Workers' International Union. —In Nova Scotia: Sweet's Corner.		1
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax (7), Joggins Mines, Mulgrave, North Sydney, Point Tupper, Pictou, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro (2). In New Brunswick: Bathurst, Campbellton, Cape Tormentine, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), Napodogan, Newcastle, St. John (3), Sackville. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Port Borden (2). In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Joliette, Lévis, Mont Joli, Montreal (14), Quebec (3); Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rosalie Junction, Sherbrooke, Victoriaville. In Ontario: Allandale, Armstrong, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chatham, Cochrane (2), Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph (2), Haileybury, Hamilton (5), Hearst, Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay (2), London (2), Niagara Falls (2), North Bay (2), Orillia, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Redditt, Sarnia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sioux Lookout, Stratford (3), Sudbury, Toronto (6), Trenton, Welland, Windsor (2), Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Rivers, Winnipeg (6). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon (2), Watrous, Yorkton. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Mirror, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Vancouver.		155
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of. —In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg.		7
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. —Local Divisions—In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Tupperville. In Quebec: Montmorency Village, Tring Junction. In Ontario: Hamilton, Latchford. System Divisions.—Canadian National Railway (formerly G.T.R. system), Secretary resides in Amprior, Ont.; C.P.R., Secretary resides in Kenora, Ont.; Canadian National Railway (lines Fort William to Halifax), Secretary resides in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.; Canadian National Railway (lines west of Fort William), Secretary resides in Dauphin, Man.; M.C.R., Secretary resides in Welland, Ont.; Pere Marquette, Secretary resides in Highgate, Ont.; Central Vermont Railway, Secretary resides at St. Alexandre Station, Que.		13
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Aroostook Junction, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John (2). In Quebec: Chaudiere Junction, Farnham, Mont Joli, Montreal (4), New Carlisle, Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (2), Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria.		95
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Lachine, Montreal (6), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg (2), Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William (2), Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Ignace, Kenora, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls (3), North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Redditt, St. Thomas, Sandwich, Sarnia, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Rivers, Transcona, Winnipeg (3). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland, Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Rocky Mountain House, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Field, Kamloops, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Victoria.		114
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, McAdam, St. John, West St. John (3). In Quebec: Farnham, Montreal (3), Quebec, Sherbrooke (2), Three Rivers. In Ontario: Fort William, Kenora, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (4). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, Vancouver (3), Victoria.		51
Railway Conductors, Order of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (2), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup,		

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Concluded		No. of Branches
Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Schrieber, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria.		72
**Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobalt, Cornwall, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Preston, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.		28
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. —In Ontario: Ottawa. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Victoria.		3
*Seamen's Union of America, International. —In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver.		2
*Siderographers, International Association of. —In Ontario: Ottawa.		1
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Fort William, Hamilton (2), Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria.		36
**Steam and Operating Engineers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Espanola, Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto (2), Wallaceburg, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria.		27
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. —In Ontario: Toronto (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Sterco. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		6
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		10
**Stonecutters' Association of North America. —In Quebec: Montreal, St. Marc des Carrières. In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Point Edward, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		16
*Switchmen's Union of North America. —In Ontario: Fort William, London, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In British Columbia: Vancouver.		9
**Tailors' Union, Journeymen. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		13
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria.		7
**Textile Workers of America, United. —In New Brunswick: Milltown. In Quebec: Montreal, Valleyfield.		3
**Typographical Union, International. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (2), Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Vernon, Victoria.		50
*Upholsterers' International Union of North America. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Kitchener, Stratford, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.		6
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Canso.		1
Industrial Workers of the World. —In Ontario: Port Arthur, Sudbury. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Vancouver (2).		6

TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
<i>Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Deseronto, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (2), Ottawa (2), Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Selkirk. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (4), Edmonton (3), Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Burnaby, Vancouver (2), Victoria (2).....		32
(These 32 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, charters have been issued by the T. and L. Congress.)		
<i>Canadian Federation of Labour.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, St. Thomas, Toronto (5). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary (2), Carbon, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster.....		16
(These 16 branches are unions which have affiliated direct, and are not connected with any other organizing body.)		
<i>Amalgamated Civil Servants.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, Port Arthur. In Manitoba: Brandon, Portage la Prairie. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver.....		13
<i>Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria.....		25
<i>Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.</i> —In Quebec: Limoilou, Montreal. In Ontario: Capreol, Hornepayne, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto, Trenton. In Manitoba: Dauphin, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Humboldt, Kamsack, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Radville, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Hanna. In British Columbia: Kamloops.....		19
<i>Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.</i> —In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, Leamington, London, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Stratford, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock.....		13
† <i>Canadian Electrical Trades Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton.....		8
† <i>Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (4), Quebec (2).....		6
<i>Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph (2), Peterborough, Toronto.....		4
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Vancouver, Victoria.....		36
<i>Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw.....		7
<i>Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver.....		14
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Lachine, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Victoria.....		41
**National Association of Marine Engineers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Champlain, Lévis, Montreal, Sorel. In Ontario: Collingwood, Fort William, Kingston, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.....		14
<i>National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.</i> —In British Columbia: Vancouver.....		1
<i>Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.</i> —Directly chartered branches are located as follows: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, Pembroke, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock.....		15
<i>Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.</i> —In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn.....		3

The non-international organizations marked with double asterisks are under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress and those marked thus (†) are in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

TABLE No. 3—*Concluded*NON-INTERNATIOAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Concluded*

	No. of Branches
<i>National and Catholic Unions.</i> —In Quebec: Asbestos, Chicoutimi, Desbrien Mill, Granby (3), Hull (13), Lachine (5), Lévis (2), Magog, Montreal (23), Port Alfred (2), Quebec (23), Sherbrooke (4), Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers (9), Val JAlbert. In Ontario: Hawkesbury (2)	94
<i>Unaffiliated or Independent Bodies.</i> —The location of the unaffiliated or independent bodies in Canada and the class of labour represented are as follows: In New Brunswick: St. John, Caulkers' Association. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Labourers' Protective Association. In Quebec: Joliette, Labour Association of the City of Joliette; Montreal, Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigar Makers); Quebec, Knights of Labour, Papineau and Sillery Assemblies, Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. In Ontario: St. Catharines, Barbers' Union; Timmins, Porcupine Mine Workers' Union. In Manitoba: Winnipeg, Civic Employees' Federation, Gas Workers' Union, Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Water Works Operators. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Electrical Workers' Union; Saskatoon, Electrical Workers' Union. In British Columbia: Fernie, British Columbia Miners' Association; New Westminster, British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, Civic Employees' Association; Port Essington, No. 2 District Fishermen's Association (Japanese); South Vancouver, Civic Employees' Union; Steveston, Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese); Vancouver, Japanese Workers' Union, Lumber Handlers' Association, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, Marine Checkers and Weighers' Association, Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, Shinglers' Union, Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, Water Front Freight Handlers' Association, Waterfront Workers' Association; Victoria, Riggers and Stevedores' Association, British Columbia Union of Sawmill Workers	33

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

The affiliates and membership of every known federation of trade unions operating in the Dominion, so far as reported, are recorded in the appended table. The trade union membership given elsewhere in this report is not affected by this tabulation, the standing of the unions which comprise the affiliates of all delegate bodies having been taken into account in tables No. 1 and No. 1A. Two bodies whose names appear for the first time are the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees and the Allied Printing Trades Council of Saskatoon. Four federations have either dissolved or become inactive, including the Brantford Building Trades Council, the Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation, the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees and the Western Federation of Civic Employees (Alberta). Two organizations have changed their names, what was formerly the Canadian National Railway System Federation No. 11 now being the Federated Shop Trades, Atlantic Region, C.N.R.; and the Building Trades Committee of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council is now the Building Trades Council of Vancouver.

Of the two provincial federations, the Alberta Federation reported the same number of affiliates and members as last year—170 unions and 16,000 members. The New Brunswick Federation increased its affiliates by four, while its membership decreased by 165, its reported standing at the close of the year being 35 affiliated unions and 4,000 members.

The group comprising the building trades' councils include nine delegate bodies, the one reflecting the greatest numerical strength being the council in Montreal with fourteen affiliated unions and 12,000 members, the same number of affiliates as in 1923, but a decrease in members of 2,500. The Toronto council stands second with nineteen affiliates, a gain of two, the membership remaining at 4,500. The building trades council in Vancouver showed a gain of two affiliates and 770 members, the respective figures being fourteen and 3,000. This is the only council in this group to report increases in affiliations and membership.

In the group of printing trades' councils the Toronto body maintained its lead, retaining its seven affiliates and increasing the membership from 3,000 to 4,000. The next in numerical order is the Montreal council with seven affiliated unions, and 1,279 members, a slight increase in the latter. The Ottawa council stands third, having four affiliates and 500 members, a decrease in members of 25.

Among the federations of railway employees, the most important is Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, which embraces in its affiliations the local branch unions of nine international organizations and the several railway system federations comprising the organized shop mechanics and car department employees on all Canadian lines, the combined membership of which is 35,343, an increase of 343 over 1923. The body which shows the greatest numerical strength of members who

are in the employ of one railway company is the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation, which is also composed of the shop mechanics in affiliation with nine international organizations comprising such workers, the total membership being 15,000, the same as for 1923. Next in numerical standing is the Federated Shop Trades of the Central Region, Canadian National Railways, with its 85 affiliated branch unions and 6,000 members. Last year the report from this federation showed only the number of international organizations which had branches in affiliation. The report for 1924 indicates the number of local branches of the several central organizations in affiliation, the membership figures indicating a decrease of 1,900. The report from the Federated Shop Trades, Atlantic Region, C.N.R., shows that while its affiliates embrace the local branches of one more international organization, its membership has materially decreased, being now 1,500, as compared with 5,000 in 1923. A substantial increase is shown by the C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal), which reported ten affiliated unions with a membership of 4,400, increases of two affiliations and 650 members.

Musicians, stage employees and moving picture machine operators constitute the classes of employees comprised in the theatrical federations, of which there are four in Canada. Of these, the Vancouver federation with its three affiliates has the greatest number of members, its enrolment for 1924 being 630. The Winnipeg federation, which in 1923 reported a membership of 640 for its three affiliated bodies, lost its largest affiliate in 1924, thus reducing its membership to 66. The Ottawa federation, with its three affiliates, reported an increase of 50 members, the total for 1924 being given at 400.

In the group of federations designated as employees of public authorities, the Montreal Civic Employees' Federation takes the lead with four affiliates, the same as in 1923, and 2,254 members, being an increase of 54. The British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees also shows an improved standing, reporting seven affiliates and 1,500 members, increases of one and 400 respectively.

Of the two organizations in the miscellaneous group the Metal Trades Council of Toronto made a definite report of its standing, which shows nine affiliates, an increase of three, but the membership has declined by 1,800, now being 1,200. The Labour Educational Association of Ontario permits representation to those bodies which contribute a prescribed fee, irrespective of their memberships, and consequently no account of numerical standing is obtainable. The figures for affiliates is the same as reported in 1923.

The appended table indicates that there are in Canada 51 federations, two less than the number reported in 1923. By groups they are as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building trades councils, 9; printing trades councils, 11; railway employees' federations, 18; federations of theatrical employees, 4; federations of employees of public authorities, 5; miscellaneous federations, 2. In the statement following the federations are arranged in trade groups, and for the purposes of comparison figures for both 1923 and 1924 are given.

TABLE No. 4

	1923		1924	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS				
Alberta Provincial Federation of Labour.....	170	16,000	170	16,000
New Brunswick Federation of Labour.....	31	4,165	35	4,000
BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS				
Building Trades Section, Calgary T. and L. Council.....	10	850	8	700
" " " Council, Hamilton.....	11	2,000	8	500
" " " " Montreal.....	14	14,500	14	12,000
" " " " Niagara Falls.....	8	315	7	364
" " " " Ottawa.....	10	800	6	700
" " " " St. Catharines.....	5	400	5	300
" " " " Toronto.....	17	4,500	19	4,500
" " " " Winnipeg.....	13	1,800		
" " " " Vancouver.....	12	2,230	14	3,000
PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS				
Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.....	4	291	4	216
" " " " Edmonton.....	4	150	3	160
" " " " Hamilton.....	4	214	4	217
" " " " Montreal.....	7	1,275	7	1,279
" " " " Ottawa.....	4	525	4	500
" " " " Saskatoon.....			3	78
" " " " St. John.....	2	115	2	117
" " " " Toronto.....	7	3,000	7	4,000
" " " " Vancouver.....	5	360	3	400
" " " " Victoria.....	3	175	3	160
" " " " Winnipeg.....	6	500	5	450
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES				
C.P.R. Employees' Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg.....	8	1,000	8	850
Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.....	(a) 9	35,000	(a) 9	35,343
Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.....		40	5	30
C.P.R. System Federation.....	(a) 9	15,000	(a) 9	15,000
C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal).....	8	3,750	10	4,400
Federated Shop Trades, Atlantic Region, C.N.R.....	(a) 6	5,000	(a) 7	1,500
C.N.R. Local System Federation (Quebec).....		600	7	466
Federated Shop Trades, Central Region, C.N.R.....	(a) 7	7,900	85	6,000
C.N.R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).....	5	550	5	529
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia, Alberta & Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways System Federation, No. 84..	4	42	4	
Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.....	3	11		26
Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.....	4	36	5	40
Pere Marquette System Federation No. 9.....	4	170	4	170
Quebec Central Railway System Federation.....	4	100	5	208
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.....	5	250	5	242
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	4	125	3	135
London Federated Council (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).....	4	690	4	620
C.P.R. Federation of Railway Unions (Calgary).....	7	800	7	600
THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES				
Theatrical Federation of Calgary.....	3	400	3	300
" " " Ottawa and District.....	3	350	3	400
" " " Vancouver.....	3		3	630
" " " Winnipeg.....	3	640	2	66
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES				
Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.....			10	660
Edmonton Civic Employees' Federation.....				
Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.....	3	700	3	750
Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.....	4	2,200	4	2,254
B.C. Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.....	6	1,100	7	1,500
MISCELLANEOUS				
Labour Educational Association of Ontario.....	500		500	
Metal Trades Council, Toronto.....	6	3,000	9	1,200

(a) This figure represents only the number of central organizations whose local branches are affiliated.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

The appended statement has been prepared with a view to indicating the extent to which Canadian local branch unions of particular crafts federate for conference and co-operation in trade and other matters. Although some of the local councils show only a few affiliates, they comprise all the branches and members in the district over which they have jurisdiction. The Ontario Conference Board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union has in affiliation all of the 29 branches located in the province, with a membership of 1,900, a loss of one affiliate and 500 members as compared with 1923.

The Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners embraces the 20 local branches of the society in Canada, with 1,700 members, which are not now in any way identified with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the plan of solidification made in 1913 between these two main organizations of carpenters having been abrogated in 1923. (Additional reference to the consolidation and its subsequent abrogation is contained in Chapter I—"International Labour Organizations.") The foregoing figures show that the Amalgamated has lost ten branches, four of which were merged with other branches and six went over to the United Brotherhood, the loss in membership being 810. The Toronto Management Committee of the Amalgamated Society has four branches in affiliation, a decrease of two, and the membership is 835, a loss of 365.

There are two provincial and nine district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The Quebec provincial council reported the largest following, having 28 affiliated branches with a combined membership of 4,880, which although indicating a loss of 7 affiliates, shows an increase in members of 1,080. The Ontario council reported 53 affiliations, a loss of 15, and 3,800 members, a decrease of 1,430. The jurisdiction of the nine district councils is in the main confined to a particular city, but in some instances extends to a number of adjacent localities. The district body with the largest following is the Montreal council, which has nine affiliates with a combined membership of 2,860, a loss in affiliations of one, but an increase in members of 249. The Toronto council reported the same number of affiliations as in 1923, viz., six, but the membership has decreased by 280, now being 970. The Quebec and district council reported three affiliates and 900 members. The Ontario District Council of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, with five affiliates, the same as in 1923, has 250 members, a loss of 150. The district council of painters and decorators in Montreal, with five affiliates, reported a membership of 750, an increase of 127.

District Council No. 30 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, with jurisdiction over the lodges of the craft whose members are employed on railroads which have their greatest mileage in Canada, has 33 affiliates, a decrease of seven, with 2,148 members, a loss of 152. The International Association of Machinists has a provincial council for Ontario and five district lodges in other Canadian localities. The Ontario council has 43 lodges in affiliation with a reported combined membership of 5,500, a gain of three affiliates and 500 members. Of the district lodges, No. 2, which covers all members of the association who are employed in Canadian railroad shops, has 62 local lodges in affiliation, six less than in 1923, but the membership was reported the same, viz., 5,500. District Lodge No. 82 of Montreal has the three city lodges in affiliation with 2,300 members, the same as for 1923. District Lodge No. 46, with jurisdiction over Toronto and vicinity, reported four affiliates, the same as in 1923, but the membership shows a loss of 250, now being 850. District Lodge No. 78, which has jurisdiction over Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, has three local lodges in affiliation with 268 members, losses of one and 132 respectively, District Lodge No. 24 of Hamilton reported eight affiliates, but the membership was not stated. The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union reported 24 affiliated branches, the same as in 1923, but no report of membership was furnished.

The Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the largest of the delegate bodies of clothing workers, and although reporting an increase of one in affiliates, shows a loss in membership of 500, the number now being 4,000. The Toronto joint board of the same organization also increased its affiliates by one, but the reported membership of 1,825 is 25 less than in 1923. The Montreal Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with three affiliated locals, shows a gain in members of 305, now having 850, while the Toronto board with the same number of affiliates and 550 members shows a loss in the latter of 150. The Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada, a delegate body of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, retained its four affiliates, and with 350 members shows a slight increase of 24. Of the two joint boards of the International Fur Workers the only one to send in a complete report was the Toronto body, which has three affiliations and 325 members, a gain in the latter of 25.

There are two joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but the only one to send in a report of its standing was that located in Montreal, which, with two affiliated branches, claims to have a membership of 1,000, an increase of 150.

The Ontario and Quebec Conference of the International Typographical Union, which is the largest of the two printers' delegate bodies composed entirely of Canadian branches, has 19 affiliates, the same as in 1923, the membership of which was reported at 3,000, a decrease of 93. The Western Canada Conference of the same organization lost two affiliates, now having eleven, and the membership was given at 700, a decrease of 200. No report was received from the Northwestern Conference, which has jurisdiction over the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon and the province of British Columbia, and which in 1923 reported 25 affiliates and 1,500 members.

Of the three district councils of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, all of which appear in this report for the first time, that comprising the 14 lodges in Montreal is the largest, having a membership of 2,137. The Toronto and Winnipeg councils have six affiliates each, with respective memberships of 1,200 and 750.

The only purely Canadian district council of the International Longshoremen's Association is that of St. John, N.B., which has four affiliates, a loss of one, and a membership of 1,800, a decrease of 1,200. The Atlantic Coast District Council of the same organization, which has jurisdiction over the entire North Atlantic Coast, including Canadian ports in the territory named, and which includes in its affiliations local branches in both Canada and the United States, reported the same standing as in 1923, viz., 108 affiliates and 40,000 members, the bulk of which are located in the last-named country. The Pacific Coast District of the longshoremen, with which the British Columbia branches are connected, has 66 affiliations and 4,000 members.

District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia, reported 34 affiliations, the same as in 1923, but the membership is 800 less, being given at 8,500. District No. 26, covering the coal fields of Nova Scotia, has retained its 37 affiliates, with a membership of 12,000, a decrease of 1,500.

The largest reporting delegate body in the personal service and amusement group is District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and which has 21 affiliates, a loss of one, with a membership of 1,000, a gain of 200. The Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario and the Western Canada Musicians' Association reported 12 and 11 affiliates respectively, but neither supplied figures as to membership.

The Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen has two districts, Nos. 6 and 7, the former with jurisdiction west of Fort William and the latter the territory eastward. No. 6 has four branches in affiliation and No. 7 only two, the combined membership of the latter being 234, a slight increase over 1923. The Ontario Pipe Trades Council (plumbers and steamfitters) reported eight affiliates, the same as in 1923, but the membership has decreased by 216, now being 609.

The district councils which are named in this group, and which are composed entirely of local branch unions of international organizations, number 51, two more than in 1923, and are divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 13; machinists, 6; clothing workers (including ladies' garment workers, fur workers and hat and cap makers), 7; printers, railroad employees and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, mine workers and steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, boilermakers, painters, plumbers, sheet metal workers, moulders, steam and operating engineers, musicians, theatre employees and barbers, 1 each.

The table following gives, for comparative purposes, the affiliations and membership of the respective councils for both 1923 and 1924:—

TABLE No. 5

	1923		1924	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
BUILDING TRADES				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.....	30	2,400	29	1,900
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Canadian Executive Board.....	30	2,510	20	1,700
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Toronto District Management Committee.....	6	1,200	4	835
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec Provincial Council.....	35	3,800	28	4,880
" " " Montreal District Council.....	10	2,611	9	2,860
" " " Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien District Council.....			3	900
" " " Ontario Provincial Council.....	68	5,230	53	3,800
" " " Ottawa District Council.....	4	450	4	400
" " " Hamilton District Council.....	5	500	3	300
" " " Toronto District Council.....	6	1,250	6	970
" " " Frontier District Council.....	10	450	8	489
" " " London District Council.....	3	95	2	125
" " " Winnipeg District Council.....	3	800	2	
" " " Edmonton District Council.....	2	150	2	150
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—Ontario District Council.....	5	400	5	250
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—District Council No. 5.....	5	623	5	750
METAL TRADES				
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—District Council No. 30.....	40	2,300	33	2,148
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.....	8		8	
" " " District Lodge No. 78.....	4	400	3	268
" " " District Lodge No. 2.....	68	5,500	62	5,500
" " " District Lodge No. 46.....	4	1,100	4	850
" " " District Lodge No. 82.....	3	2,300	3	2,300
" " " Ontario Provincial Council.....	40	5,000	43	5,500
International Moulders' Union—Conference Board of Ontario.....	24		24	
CLOTHING				
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	6	4,500	7	4,000
" " " Toronto Joint Board.....	6	1,850	7	1,825
International Ladies' Garment Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	3	545	3	850
" " " Toronto Joint Board.....	3	700	3	550
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers—Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada.....	4	326	4	350
International Fur Workers' Union—Joint Board of Toronto.....	3	300	3	325
" " " Joint Board of Montreal.....			2	
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Montreal Joint Council, No. 17.....	2	850	2	1,000
Ontario Provincial Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.....	11	860		
PRINTING				
Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.....	19	3,093	19	3,000
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.....	13	900	11	700
Northwestern Typographical Conference.....	25	1,500		
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES				
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Montreal District Council.....			14	2,137
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Toronto District Council.....			6	1,200
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Winnipeg District Council.....			6	750
LONGSHOREMEN				
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and Vicinity.....	5	3,000	4	1,800
International Longshoremen's Association—Atlantic Coast District.....	108	40,000	108	40,000
" " " Pacific Coast District.....	30	4,000	66	4,000
MINING				
United Mine Workers, District No. 18, Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia.....	34	9,300	34	8,500
United Mine Workers, District No. 26, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	37	13,500	37	12,000

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded*

	1923		1924	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT				
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 11.....	22	800	21	1,000
Journeyman Barbers' Federation of Ontario.....	17	1,175	12	.....
Western Canada Musicians' Association.....	12	1,500	11	.....
MISCELLANEOUS				
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 6.....	.....	.....	4	.....
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 7.....	2	200	2	234
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—Ontario Executive Board.....	.....	.....	14	600
Ontario Pipe Trades Council (Plumbers and Steamfitters).....	8	825	8	609

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

The composition and functions of trades and labour councils have been discussed in a preceding chapter. The figures presented in this statement are prepared for the purpose of indicating the extent to which these bodies represent the organized workers in the localities where they have been established. The jurisdiction of trades and labour councils is in the main confined to a particular city or town, but in some instances the territory covered includes a number of adjacent localities. With the exception of the Fredericton council, an independent body, and the two councils operating under charters from the Canadian Federation of Labour, the two latter being indicated by the affix "C. F. of L.," all of those included in the statement are made up of delegates from local branches of international organizations. The remaining 45 councils are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and of these 23 are also chartered by the American Federation of Labour, a proceeding to which the Canadian body does not object.

The Halifax council, the only one in the province of Nova Scotia, has eleven of the 29 unions in the locality in affiliation, with a combined membership of 900, these figures showing a loss of one affiliate, but an increase in members of 400.

St. John council has the largest following of those operating in New Brunswick, having in affiliation fourteen of the 34 local unions in the district, the membership represented being 4,000, a loss in affiliates of six and in members of 1,000. Moncton council had losses of nine affiliates and 1,400 members, the report for 1924 showing that only seven of the 21 local unions in the city are affiliated, the combined membership of which was given at 1,600.

Of the 146 eligible unions in Montreal the council representing the internationally organized workers has 90 in affiliation, with a membership of 38,000, showing a loss of eleven affiliates, and a drop in members of 7,000. Quebec and Levis council reported having in affiliation 23 of the 36 unions in the district, a gain of one affiliate, and the membership was given at 4,107.

The largest council in Ontario is that with jurisdiction over Toronto and district, which with 48 unions out of 137 in the locality as affiliates represents 20,000 organized workers, 5,000 more than the combined membership reported in 1923. Hamilton council represents 40 unions out of 64, the membership of the affiliated bodies being 5,000, a loss of one affiliate, but a gain in members of 500. Ottawa council lost three affiliates, now having 37 out of 63 in the city, the affiliated membership being 5,000, a decrease of 1,000. The report from the London council shows an increase of seven in affiliations, now having 35 of the 52 unions in the locality identified with it, and the membership represented is 3,700, an increase of 2,100. St. Thomas council has fourteen affiliated unions out of 30, and although showing a loss of seven affiliates, reported 3,200 members, a gain of 700. Windsor council shows a gain in affiliates of seven, now having sixteen out of 32, and the membership represented has increased by 2,141, being reported at 2,900.

Winnipeg council, the only one in Manitoba, shows a considerable falling off, having lost nine affiliations, now representing 24 unions out of 72, the membership being 5,540, a loss of 4,460.

Saskatoon council, although reporting less affiliations than the other two councils in the province, has the largest membership; the council has fourteen affiliates, out of 33 unions, and a membership of 923, showing losses of one and 77 respectively.

Edmonton council represents 55 unions in the locality, of which there are 57, with a membership of 3,600, the same figures as reported in 1923. Calgary council lost four affiliations, reporting 31 with a membership of 2,190, and the number of unions in its jurisdiction is 53.

Vancouver council increased its affiliates by five, now having 42 out of 80 in the district, the reported membership represented being 4,200, a decrease of 1,000. Victoria council lost four affiliates, reporting 22 affiliated unions, of which there are 43 in the council's jurisdiction, but the membership increased by twelve, being now 1,212.

The names of the councils operating under dual charters are preceded by an asterisk, the reports published being for both 1923 and 1924, and show (1) the number of branch unions in affiliation, (2) members represented, and (3) total branch unions operating in the locality.

TABLE No. 6

Trades and Labour Councils	Reports for 1923			Reports for 1924		
	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.....	12	500	30	11	900	29
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Fredericton Labour Council.....	2	(a) 200	11	2	100	10
Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.....	16	3,000	20	7	1,600	21
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.....	20	5,000	37	14	4,000	34
<i>Quebec</i>						
*Jonquiere Trades and Labour Council.....				5	1,200	5
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.....	101	45,000	152	90	38,000	146
Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal (C. F. of L.).....	6	1,500		5	1,400	7
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.....	22		43	23	4,107	40
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.....	5	230	12	8	370	12
<i>Ontario</i>						
*Belleville Trades and Labour Council.....	10	425	17	20	860	16
Brantford Trades and Labour Council.....	13		23	12	568	24
Brockville Trades and Labour Council.....	14	350	16	4	100	17
*Cornwall Central Labour Council.....			5			3
Espanola Trades and Labour Council.....			6	6	30	6
Fort William Trades and Labour Council.....	12		27	8		27
Guelph Trades and Labour Council.....	11	700	19	12	450	20
*Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.....	41	4,500	67	40	5,000	64
*Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.....			7	6	750	7
*Kingston Trades and Labour Council.....	10	1,000	22	12	1,500	21
*Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.....	11	350	20	14	452	20
*London Trades and Labour Council.....	28	1,600	55	35	3,700	52
Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	5	400	19	6	487	20
North Bay Trades and Labour Council.....				8	635	21
*Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.....	40	6,000	68	37	5,000	63
Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.....	3	50	6	3	40	5
*Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.....	10		20	12		20
Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.....	5	269	18	9	460	20
*St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.....	17		23	16	1,000	21
*St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.....	21	2,500	28	14	3,200	30
*Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.....	8	325	20	19	720	19
Sault Ste. Marie Trades and Labour Council.....	8	250	21	8	500	20
*South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.....	12		16	14		15
*Thorold Trades and Labour Council.....	7	600		7	500	9
*Toronto District Labour Council.....	48	15,000	144	48	20,000	137
Trenton District Trades and Labour Council.....			9			8
*Windsor Trades and Labour Council.....	9	759	33	16	2,900	32
<i>Manitoba</i>						
Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.....	33	10,000	73	24	5,540	72
<i>Saskatchewan</i>						
Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.....	17	480	29	16	492	28
Regina Trades and Labour Council.....	14	600	35	17	480	35
Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.....	13	1,000	33	14	923	33
<i>Alberta</i>						
Calgary Trades and Labour Council.....	35		56	31	2,190	53
Western Executive Council (C. F. of L.).....	5			4	2,070	
*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.....	55	3,600	58	55	3,600	58
Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.....	11	850	22	12	850	22
Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.....	4		13	2	70	14
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.....	9	205	13	10	300	11
*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.....	37	5,200	75	42	4,200	80
Victoria Trades and Labour Council.....	26	1,200	42	22	1,212	43

(a) The Fredericton Labour Council accepts individual members, 72 of whom are included in these figures.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES

In this section is given the name of every locality in the Dominion in which exist one or more branches of the various classes of trade unions operating in Canada. Two tables are presented showing (1) the localities which have local branches of international, non-international and independent units, and (2) the localities which have national and Catholic unions. Names of cities, towns, etc., are arranged alphabetically, and in order of provinces, proceeding from east to west. The statements also show the number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported.

As previously mentioned, there are 2,429 union branches of all classes in Canada, of which 2,034 are identified with international organizations, 268 are connected with non-international bodies, 33 are independent units and 94 are designated as national and Catholic unions. Information as to the membership of their own units was supplied by 1,787 of the local branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units and by 64 of the national and Catholic unions.

The membership reported from headquarters of all organizations having affiliations in Canada, or which has been secured from other sources, totals 260,643, an approximate average of 107 for each branch. The membership reported by 1,851 local branches of all classes is 212,326, or an average of 115 for each reporting branch. The remaining membership of 48,317 divided among the 578 non-reporting branches gives an approximate average of 84. The membership of the system divisions of telegraphers and a few others whose members are widely scattered cannot be recorded in any particular locality, and is therefore given under localities not specified. Separating the national and Catholic unions from the 1,787 reporting branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units the reported membership is 202,608, an average of 113; the total membership of the 548 non-reporting branches is 33,035, an average of 60. The 64 reporting national and Catholic unions out of a total of 94 give a combined membership of 9,718, an average of 152; the remaining membership of 15,282 divided between the 30 non-reporting unions gives an average of 509, an average considerably higher than that of the reporting Catholic unions, and also very much higher than the averages of the reporting and non-reporting unions mentioned in the first group. There was an increase of 65 in the number of reporting unions as compared with the year 1923. The reason that some unions do not report their membership is that in certain instances officers are not permitted to supply any information concerning the organization without the sanction of the members, and this permission it is known has at times been refused because it is considered that the publication of such particulars might be prejudicial to their interests. The apathy of the local officers, however, is some times responsible for the failure to furnish information.

There are nineteen local branch unions in Canada which reported a membership of 1,000 or over, three less than recorded in this class in 1923. Sixteen of these branches are affiliates of international organizations, one is identified with a non-international body and two are independent units, the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, one of the latter, with 3,796 members, being the largest union in Canada whose members are confined to a particular locality. Three branches of the Industrial Workers of the World claim large memberships, but their members are widely scattered, the one with the most members having its headquarters in Calgary, and which claims 5,000 enrolled. The lumber workers' branch of the I.W.W. at Vancouver reported 3,500 members, and the branch composed of the same class of workers, with district office in Sudbury, reported 3,000. The largest branch in Canada of an international craft union is Toronto division No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which has a membership of 2,725; other large Canadian branches of the same organization are Montreal division No. 790, which reported 2,500 members; and Vancouver division No. 101 with 1,058 members. Four system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, whose members are scattered over a wide territory, reported large memberships, system division No. 7 covering the C.P.R., being the largest with a membership of 2,707; system division No. 1, with jurisdiction over the Canadian National Railways (formerly Grand Trunk System) being next with 1,600 members; system division No. 43, covering the western lines of the Canadian National, has a membership of 1,500, and division No. 11 covering the eastern lines reported 1,126 members. Montreal branch No. 234 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has a membership of 1,990, and Montreal lodge No. 111 of the International Association of Machinists reported 1,500. Two of the local branches of the

United Mine Workers also have large memberships, No. 4,523 at New Aberdeen reporting 1,600, and No. 4,514 at Springhill 1,195. The largest Canadian branch of the International Longshoremen's Association is No. 273, of St. John, N.B., which has 1,200 members. The Toronto branch of the Dominion Postal Clerk's Association reported 1,700 members, making it the largest of the reporting non-international branches. Another strong Toronto union is No. 91 of the International Typographical Union, which has 1,024 members. The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, whose members are, like those affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, not confined to a particular locality, claims a membership of 1,500.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The appended table shows the names of 34 cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, and gives (1) number of unions in each locality, (2) number of unions reporting membership, and (3) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	146	98	35,892	Moosejaw.....	28	25	1,587
Toronto.....	137	91	21,619	Fort William.....	27	20	917
Vancouver.....	80	59	10,119	Brandon.....	24	20	892
Winnipeg.....	72	61	7,790	Brantford.....	24	18	837
Hamilton.....	64	52	4,031	Stratford.....	23	22	1,626
Ottawa.....	63	53	5,118	Lethbridge.....	22	19	1,604
Edmonton.....	58	50	4,929	Moncton.....	21	18	2,265
Calgary.....	53	46	4,022	North Bay.....	21	18	1,619
London.....	52	44	3,547	St. Catharines.....	21	16	735
Victoria.....	43	37	1,857	Sherbrooke.....	21	13	592
Quebec.....	36	27	2,715	Kingston.....	21	13	502
Regina.....	35	30	1,277	Kitchener.....	20	19	530
St. John.....	34	26	2,513	Peterborough.....	20	17	527
Saskatoon.....	33	28	1,275	Guelph.....	20	17	521
Windsor.....	32	23	1,586	Port Arthur.....	20	14	960
St. Thomas.....	30	22	2,094	Niagara Falls.....	20	12	778
Halifax.....	29	23	1,222	Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	10	369
				Totals.....	1,370	1,061	128,467

The 34 cities enumerated in the above list with 1,370 branches represent approximately 58 per cent of the local branches included in the international, non-international and independent groups, and represent 59 per cent of the reporting branches of these groups. They also constitute 56 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada, and contain nearly 49 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. In 1923 there were 31 cities with not less than 20 branches each, and between them they represented 53 per cent of the branches of all classes and contained 47 per cent of all trade union members in Canada.

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES

The following table shows the number of local trade union branches of international, non-international and independent units in each province, together with the number that reported their membership and the number of members reported:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	126	94	14,258
New Brunswick.....	106	76	6,731
Prince Edward Island.....	11	8	412
Quebec.....	337	241	45,202
Ontario.....	1,005	765	62,405
Manitoba.....	133	111	11,160
Saskatchewan.....	164	138	6,328
Alberta.....	217	173	17,670
British Columbia.....	236	181	16,649
Localities not specified.....			21,792
Totals.....	2,335	1,787	202,608

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1924; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

TABLE No. 7

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Nova Scotia</i>				<i>Quebec</i>			
Amherst.....	5	4	67	Allen's Mills.....	1	1	109
Birch Grove.....	1	1	130	Amqui.....	1	1	97
Bridgeport.....	1	1	27	Bristol.....	1	1	53
Bridgetown.....	1	1	252	Brownsburg.....	2	1	75
Bridgewater.....	8	6	46	Cap Magdeleine.....	1	1	25
Caledonia Mines.....	1	1	920	Charny.....	4	4	286
Canso.....	1	1	825	Chaudiere Junction.....	1	1	204
Dominion No. 1.....	1	1	400	Chute Panet.....	1	1	147
Dominion No. 4.....	2	2	633	Coteau Junction.....	3	3	45
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	1,222	Drummondville.....	1	1	646
Florence.....	1	1	3,661	East Angus.....	1	1	13
Glace Bay.....	5	4	251	Farnham.....	6	5	17
Halifax.....	29	23	260	Grand Mere.....	1	1	23
Inverness.....	3	3	143	Graniteville.....	1	1	318
Joggins Mines.....	2	2	75	Guenette.....	1	1	375
Kentville.....	6	6	18	Huberdeau.....	1	1	95
Little Bras d'Or Bridge.....	1	1	32	Hull.....	5	5	15
Louisburg.....	1	1	1,400	Joliette.....	11	8	12
Mulgrave.....	1	1	17	Jonquiere.....	4	2	86
New Aberdeen.....	3	2	9	Kenogami.....	1	1	67
New Glasgow.....	3	1	15	L'Ange Gardien.....	1	1	86
New Victoria.....	1	1	234	Labelle.....	1	1	334
New Waterford.....	4	3	200	Lachine.....	3	3	73
North Sydney.....	1	1	1,195	LaTuque.....	1	1	143
Pictou.....	1	1	1,145	Levis.....	4	4	250
Point Tupper.....	1	1	325	Limoilou.....	2	2	2,715
Port Morien.....	1	1	1,019	Mont Joli.....	2	2	336
Reserve Mines.....	1	1	375	Montmorency Village.....	1	1	621
River Hebert.....	1	1	388	Montreal.....	146	98	17
Springhill.....	1	1	68	Mount Johnson.....	1	1	45
Stellarton.....	6	6	14	New Carlisle.....	1	1	53
Sydney.....	14	5	3	Parent.....	4	4	61
Sydney Mines.....	4	3	1	Quebec.....	36	27	70
Sweet's Corners.....	1	1	86	Richmond.....	9	8	326
Thorburn.....	1	1	310	Riviere du Loup.....	10	8	18
Turro.....	9	7	2,513	St. Agathe des Monts.....	1	1	14
Tupperville.....	1	1	566	St. Alexandre Station.....	1	1	10
Westville.....	1	1	156	St. Anselme.....	2	1	53
Totals.....	126	94	14,258	St. Anne de Bellevue.....	1	1	61
<i>New Brunswick</i>				St. Blaise.....	1	1	53
Aroostock Junction.....	1	1	87	St. Charles de Bellechasse.....	1	1	70
Baker Brook.....	1	1	9	St. Helene de Bagot.....	6	6	326
Bathurst.....	1	1	296	St. Hyacinthe.....	2	2	18
Campbellton.....	6	4	35	St. Joseph d'Alma.....	1	1	57
Cape Tormentine.....	1	1	65	St. Marc des Carrieres.....	1	1	28
Chatham.....	1	1	101	St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	1	1	592
Chipman.....	1	1	135	St. Rosalie Junction.....	1	1	68
Durham Bridge.....	1	1	310	St. Therese de Blainville.....	1	1	387
Edmundston.....	5	3	110	Shawinigan Falls.....	21	13	10
Fredericton.....	10	5	2,265	Sherbrooke.....	3	3	14
Hampstead.....	1	1	116	Sorel.....	12	7	94
McAdam Junction.....	6	4	2,110	Three Rivers.....	1	1	33
Milltown.....	1	1	156	Thurso.....	1	1	15
Moncton.....	21	18	427	Timiskaming.....	1	1	106
Napodogan.....	1	1	73	Tourville.....	1	1	73
Newcastle.....	1	1	14	Tring Junction.....	1	1	870
Perth Centre.....	1	1	64	Valleyfield.....	2	1	60
Sackville.....	3	2	2,513	Victoriaville.....	1	1	837
St. George.....	1	1	566	Windsor.....	1	1	442
St. John.....	34	26	156	Totals.....	337	241	514
West St. John.....	5	4	427	<i>Ontario</i>			
Woodstock.....	3	3	106	Allandale.....	8	6	427
Totals.....	106	76	6,731	Amherstburg.....	1	1	106
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>				Anten Mills.....	1	1	73
Alberton.....	1	1	24	Armstrong.....	1	1	870
Charlottetown.....	7	5	234	Arnprior.....	1	1	60
Port Borden.....	2	1	51	Bellevue.....	16	14	837
Vernon River.....	1	1	103	Bluevale.....	1	1	442
Totals.....	11	8	412	Brantford.....	24	18	514
				Bridgeburg.....	10	9	
				Brockville.....	17	14	

TABLE No. 7—Continued

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Ontario</i>				<i>Ontario</i>			
Burlington.....	1	1	9	St. Thomas.....	30	22	2,094
Capreol.....	9	7	506	Sandwich.....	1	1	58
Carleton Place.....	4	4	91	Sarnia.....	19	18	848
Chapleau.....	7	5	405	Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	10	369
Chatham.....	9	6	70	Schreiber.....	7	5	181
Cobalt.....	2	1	27	Sioux Lookout.....	7	4	221
Cobourg.....	1	1	29	Smith's Falls.....	15	13	1,134
Cochrane.....	8	5	184	Southampton.....	1	1	11
Coldwater.....	1	1	100	Stratford.....	23	22	1,626
Collingwood.....	3	2	13	Sturgeon Falls.....	5	5	329
Cornwall.....	3	2	142	Sudbury.....	7	6	121
Depot Harbour.....	3	3	162	Thorold.....	6	5	479
Desbarats.....	1	1	65	Tilbury.....	1	.....	.....
Deseronto.....	1	1	25	Tillsonburg.....	1	1	33
Dundas.....	4	3	46	Timmins.....	2	1	752
Englehart.....	2	2	200	Toronto.....	137	91	21,619
Espanola.....	6	6	464	Trenton.....	8	7	233
Essex.....	1	1	21	Tweed.....	1	1	115
Fort Frances.....	2	1	115	Walkerton.....	1	1	16
Fort William.....	27	20	917	Walkerville.....	1	1	16
Galt.....	11	8	239	Wallaceburg.....	2	2	86
Gananoque.....	1	1	32	Waterford.....	1	.....	.....
Grimsby.....	1	1	10	Waterloo.....	2	2	54
Guelph.....	20	17	521	Welland.....	11	7	115
Hagersville.....	1	1	28	West Lorne.....	1	1	14
Haileybury.....	2	2	150	Whitby.....	1	1	24
Hamilton.....	64	52	4,031	Windsor.....	32	23	1,586
Hanover.....	3	1	47	Wingham.....	1	1	26
Havelock.....	2	1	72	Woodstock.....	8	6	92
Hearst.....	1	1	5				
Highgate.....	1	.....	.....	Tals.....	1,005	765	62,405
Hornpayne.....	6	3	91				
Huntsville.....	1	.....	.....	<i>Manitoba</i>			
Ignace.....	1	1	15	Boissevain.....	1	1	40
Ingersoll.....	1	1	25	Brandon.....	24	20	892
Iroquois Falls.....	7	5	712	Dauphin.....	9	8	441
Jarvis.....	1	.....	.....	Elm Grove.....	1	1	150
Kenora.....	10	7	413	Foxwarren.....	1	1	61
Kingston.....	21	13	502	Kenville.....	1	1	125
Kingsville.....	1	.....	.....	Miami.....	1	1	105
Kitchener.....	20	19	530	Minnedosa.....	2	2	90
Latchford.....	1	.....	.....	Molson.....	1	1	85
Leamington.....	1	.....	.....	Neepawa.....	1	1	50
Lindsay.....	14	13	519	Portage la Prairie.....	4	3	481
London.....	52	44	3,547	Rivers.....	2	2	16
Mattawa.....	1	1	120	Selkirk.....	2	.....	.....
Merrittton.....	3	3	191	Souris.....	5	5	193
Midland.....	5	5	144	Transcona.....	6	5	636
Milverton.....	1	1	36	Winnipeg.....	72	61	7,790
Mimico.....	2	1	75				
Mine Centre.....	1	1	100	Totals.....	133	111	11,160
Newbury.....	1	1	80				
Niagara Falls.....	20	12	778	<i>Saskatchewan</i>			
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1	1	11	Biggar.....	6	5	164
Nipigon.....	1	1	129	Calder.....	1	1	50
North Bay.....	21	18	1,619	Estevan.....	1	.....	.....
Norwich.....	1	1	11	Gravelbourg.....	2	1	20
Oakville.....	1	1	18	Humboldt.....	4	2	26
Oil City.....	1	.....	.....	Kamsack.....	3	3	43
Orillia.....	4	2	21	Melfort.....	1	1	65
Oshawa.....	5	3	85	Melville.....	7	6	488
Ottawa.....	63	53	5,118	Moose Jaw.....	28	25	1,587
Owen Sound.....	5	3	92	North Battleford.....	7	6	171
Oxdrift.....	1	.....	.....	Phippen.....	1	1	125
Pagwa.....	1	.....	.....	Prince Albert.....	13	11	315
Palmerston.....	7	5	252	Radville.....	1	1	6
Parry Sound.....	3	2	63	Regina.....	35	30	1,277
Pembroke.....	3	2	32	Rocanville.....	1	1	50
Peterborough.....	20	17	527	Saskatoon.....	33	28	1,275
Point Edward.....	1	1	3	Sintaluta.....	1	1	135
Port Arthur.....	20	14	960	Sutherland.....	6	5	252
Port Colborne.....	1	1	43	Swift Current.....	3	3	57
Port Hope.....	2	2	63	Unity.....	1	1	53
Port Stanley.....	1	.....	.....	Vonda.....	1	1	72
Powassan.....	1	1	69	Watrous.....	4	3	58
Preston.....	4	2	86	Weyburn.....	3	2	29
Rainy River.....	6	5	212	Yorkton.....	1	1	10
Redditt.....	2	2	24				
Renfrew.....	1	.....	.....	Totals.....	164	138	6,328
Ridgetown.....	1	1	47				
St. Catharines.....	21	16	735				
St. Mary's.....	1	.....	.....		

TABLE No. 7—*Concluded*

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Alberta</i>				<i>British Columbia</i>			
Aerial.....	1	1	89	Boulder.....	1	1	110
Airdrie.....	1	1	50	Burnaby.....	1	1	31
Alberta Beach.....	1	1	50	Copper Mountain.....	1		
Alexo.....	1			Corbin.....	1		
Bellevue.....	1	1	380	Cranbrook.....	10	8	293
Big Valley.....	6	6	251	Duncan.....	1		
Blackstone.....	1	1	41	Fernie.....	3	2	612
Blairmore.....	1			Field.....	1	1	13
Brule.....	1	1	135	Golden.....	1	1	45
Cadomin.....	1	1	248	Kamloops.....	10	7	318
Calgary.....	53	46	4,022	Kitchener.....	1		
Camrose.....	1	1	47	Lucerne.....	2		
Canmore.....	1	1	260	Lytton.....	1	1	70
Carbon.....	1			Matsqui.....	1	1	201
Coalhurst.....	1	1	370	Michel.....	1		
Coleman.....	1	1	766	Mission City.....	1	1	75
Drumheller.....	3	3	1,009	Nanaimo.....	3	2	23
Eckville.....	1	1	105	Nelson.....	11	8	210
Edmonton.....	58	50	4,929	New Denver.....	2	1	59
Edson.....	5	3	252	New Westminster.....	13	12	1,134
Foothills.....	1			Notch Hill.....	1	1	65
Hanna.....	7	5	271	Penticton.....	5	4	128
Hillcrest.....	1	1	350	Point Grey.....	1	1	32
Jasper.....	3	2	52	Port Essington.....	1		
Lethbridge.....	22	19	1,604	Prince George.....	5	4	105
Luscar.....	1	1	170	Prince Rupert.....	11	11	404
McLennan.....	1			Revelstoke.....	8	8	489
Medicine Hat.....	14	9	457	Salvas.....	1		
Mercoal.....	1	1	88	Smithers.....	6	5	122
Midlandvale.....	1			South Vancouver.....	2	2	69
Mirror.....	2	1	24	Squamish.....	1		
Mountain Park.....	1	1	24	Steveston.....	1		
Nacmine.....	1			Trail.....	1	1	5
Nordegg.....	1			Vancouver.....	80	59	10,119
Ochaton.....	1	1	48	Vernon.....	1		
Redcliff.....	3	1	3	Victoria.....	43	37	1,857
Rocky Mountain House.....	1			Willow River.....	1	1	60
Rosedale.....	1	1	270				
Saunders.....	1	1	108	Totals.....	*236	181	16,649
Saunders West.....	1	1	10				
Smoky Lake.....	1	1	44	Localities not specified.....			21,792
Sterco.....	1						
Stettler.....	1	1	3				
Taber.....	1						
Vermilion.....	1	1	56				
Wainwright.....	3	2	77				
Wayne.....	4	4	811				
Totals.....	217	173	17,670				

*Includes charter of National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada issued by the International Seamen's Union.

NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The following table gives the localities in which one or more national and Catholic unions were in existence at the close of the year 1924, and gives similar information as the preceding statement:—

TABLE No. 7A

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
<i>Quebec</i>				<i>Ontario</i>			
Asbestos.....	1	1	100	Sherbrooke.....	4	4	500
Chicoutimi.....	1	1	65	St. Genevieve de Batiscan.....	1	1	30
Desbien Mill.....	1			St. Hyacinthe.....	1		
Granby.....	3			Thetford Mines.....	1	1	350
Hull.....	13	10	1,190	Three Rivers.....	9	9	1,006
Lachine.....	5			Val Jalbort.....	1	1	180
Levis.....	2	1	738				
Magog.....	1			Hawkesbury.....	2	2	250
Montreal.....	23	23	3,248	Totals.....	94	64	9,718
Port Alfred.....	2	1	42	Grand Totals.....	2,429	1,851	212,326
Quebec.....	23	9	2,019				

XXI. TRADE UNION BENEFICIARY FEATURES

International Organizations with Branches in Canada Which Reported Benefit Payments.—

New Benefit Schemes Established—Four Non-International Bodies Pay Benefits—

Death Benefits Involve Largest Expenditures by Internationals—Disbursements of International Organizations in Detail—Amount Paid by Canadian Local Branch Unions to Their Own Members.

In addition to the trade protection which the international labour organizations endeavour to render to their members most of those operating in Canada have established certain financial benefits. From year to year this feature of trade union undertakings is becoming more extended, particularly in regard to death benefits and pension schemes. The revenue for the maintenance of these beneficial features is derived from a portion of the per capita contributed by the members being placed to the credit of the beneficiary funds, and from which each good-standing members, irrespective of his location, is entitled to draw the prescribed amount of benefit. Some organizations provide for the payment of special benefits which are maintained by separate assessments, the accounts of which are entirely distinct from the regular beneficiary funds, but all disbursements made are given in the appended table. The aggregate of the payments made on account of benefits reach many millions annually, the largest disbursements invariably being for death benefits. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada, 59 furnished reports from headquarters as to the expenditure for benefits to members, the figures for the remaining organization whose name is included in the table having been secured from other sources, and are printed in italics. The disbursements cover a one-year period, and while in some instances are for the fiscal year of the respective organizations, are in the main for the calendar year 1924. Of the 60 organizations whose names appear in the accompanying table, death benefits were paid by 49, unemployed and travelling by 10, strike by 39, sick and accident by 23 and old age pensions by 4, viz.: Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Switchmen's Union of North America, and the International Typographical Union, the other amounts recorded in the column being for other purposes. Many of the remaining 29 organizations having Canadian affiliations have benefit features, the administration of which in some instances is under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions existed independently prior to their affiliation with the international "central," and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick and other benefits, for which a fund had been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identified with the local branches, and their jurisdiction has been recognized. In some instances there is a division of control, sick benefits being administered by local branches, while the death, strike and pension funds are governed by the international body. The returns as to benefit payments furnished by the international organizations are for the whole membership, except in the case of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the figures for both of which are for the Canadian members only. It is in rare instances that reports are received as to disbursements made by international organizations to their Canadian members only, it entailing considerable time to prepare such a statement, as separate records are not maintained. However, in May, 1924, when the executive council of the American Federation of Labour met in Montreal, a statement was given out to the effect that records of nearly all international unions as gathered by the federation indicated that the annual contributions of Canadian branches of international organizations averaged approximately \$600,000, and that the Canadian internationally organized workers receive in return annually about \$800,000, of which \$550,000 is in the form of benefits and \$250,000 for salaries to officers and organizers in Canada.

The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers at its ninth biennial convention, held in Detroit in September, 1924, decided to create a death benefit fund, to be maintained by an increased per capita tax of 25 cents per month. The benefit is to become operative six months after the increase in the per capita tax goes into effect, provided the scheme is approved by a referendum vote. Like many of the death benefits of other labour organizations, the proposed payments are on a varying scale, being \$100 to beneficiaries of members in good standing for a period of six months to two years; \$250 for two to five years; and \$500 for more than five years.

The International Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union at its convention held in Boston in July, 1924, adopted a death benefit which became effective on October 1, 1924. The provisions of the plan provide that in the event of the death of a member of the union an assessment of 50 cents per member shall be made, payable within 30 days from date of notification. The benefit applies to those who have been members not less than three months prior to death and not more than 60 days in arrears for dues.

In accordance with the decision of the 1924 convention, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is to establish a home for aged members and an old age pension. A tract of land consisting of 1,684 acres in Lakeland, Florida, has been purchased for the site of the home at a cost of \$632,393. The two schemes are to be supported by an assessment of 10 cents per member per month. The age of eligibility for pension or admittance to the home, as the member may elect, is 65, with 30 years' continuous membership. A wife may accompany her husband to the home, providing that she has reached the age of 55 years, and has been married to the member at least ten years. Should a member prefer a pension, he will be paid the same amount as it would cost for his maintenance at the home. The proposals are to be submitted to a referendum vote.

As intimated in this report for 1923, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has extended the scope of its widows' pension plan to the wives of all members of the organization who avail themselves of its provisions. According to the decision of the fourth triennial convention of the brotherhood, held in Cleveland in June, 1924, the former plan is to continue, but no new certificates to be issued after August 1, 1924, this being the date when the new widows' pension scheme went into effect. However, a woman holding membership in the previous plan may join the new plan, provided her husband qualifies as to physical fitness. No age limit was to be enforced against applicants prior to January 1, 1925, provided they passed a satisfactory physical examination. The dues for members under 50 years of age are \$2.10 per month; for members over 50 and under 60, \$2.40 per month, and over 60 years, \$2.70 per month, the admittance of the two last named classes ceasing after January 1, 1925. The amount of pension payable to the widow of a member of the brotherhood is \$30 per month during her lifetime, provided she does not re-marry. Monthly dues do not increase with advancing age, and pensioned widows are not required to pay dues. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers also has a pension association for its members, under the provisions of which any member who has been declared a pensioner, and who has paid dues for not less than one year, receives a pension for the remainder of his life of \$25 per month. The pension increases with length of membership, rising to \$65 per month to those who have contributed for 40 years or over. The pension dues range from \$1 to \$4 per month, according to age.

As for earlier reports, the department has endeavoured to ascertain what benefits, in addition to those distributed by the central organizations, were paid to their own members from the funds under the immediate control of the various Canadian branches of international unions. Application for this information was forwarded to every known local union, and of these 673 reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total of such disbursements being given in a supplementary table.

Of the eighteen organizations classified as non-international only four made reports regarding disbursements for benefits, viz., (1) Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, \$22,090 for death benefits; (2) Federated Association of Letter Carriers, \$8,000 for death benefits; (3) Canadian Electrical Trades Union, \$1,650 for death and \$937 for other benefits; (4) Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, \$100 for death and \$250 for other benefits, making a total of \$33,027 expended by the non-international bodies, a decrease of \$9,208 as compared with the year 1923.

Forty-three local branches of twelve non-international organizations, five independent units and thirty-seven National and Catholic unions reported having made payments for benefits to their own members.

The following statement shows the total reported disbursements made on account of benefits by the various international organizations operating in Canada, as given in a subsequent table:

Death benefits.. . . .	\$11,211,924
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	1,044,546
Strike benefits.. . . .	2,781,280
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	4,160,072
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	1,102,542

Total.. . . .	\$20,300,364
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These figures indicate that for 1924 the reported expenditures for benefits as paid by the central organizations with branches in Canada were \$3,876,577 less than the amount disbursed for the same classes of benefits in 1923. The expenditure for death benefits, which accounts for more than one-half of the aggregate disbursements, shows a decrease for the year of \$671,288. The decrease in strike benefits is most pronounced, being \$5,760,720 less than in 1923. The payments made on account of unemployed and travelling benefits were \$960,255 higher than in the previous year, and those for sick and accident show an increase of \$2,831,439. For old age pensions the sum expended, as near as could be computed, was \$907,786, an increase of \$61,390, the remaining sums recorded in the column with old age pensions being expended for various purposes.

The largest expenditure for death benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the sum disbursed being \$2,819,547; the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had the next highest outlay for death benefits, expending \$2,087,700. The Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen also had heavy expenditures for death benefits, the first named making payments totalling \$1,438,948, and the Firemen and Enginemen \$1,312,581, the latter sum, however, including some payments made on account of disability. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers reported the heaviest expenditure for unemployed benefits, the total disbursed being \$900,000. The largest disbursement for strike benefits was \$1,545,903, and this was made by the International Typographical Union. The next highest expenditure for strike benefits was made by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the sum spent being \$218,959. The largest sum recorded in the sick and accident benefit column was reported by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which for disability benefits disbursed \$1,573,475. The next highest figures in the sick and accident benefit column, viz., \$783,303, were reported by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, but they include payments made on account of old age benefits, separate amounts not being furnished. The largest expenditure reported solely for sick and accident benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which body spent \$300,085. The International Typographical Union, with an expenditure of \$848,624, made the largest disbursement for old age pensions. The next highest expenditure recorded in the old age pensions and other benefits column is for relief distributed by the Order of Railway Conductors, which organization spent \$193,733 for this purpose.

The organization which reported the largest combined expenditure for benefits was the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the total disbursed being \$3,661,175; the next was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which disbursed \$3,226,204; the Order of Railway Conductors being third with \$2,964,579, and the International Typographical Union fourth with disbursements of \$2,756,686. The expenditures of these four organizations account for \$12,608,644 of the amount disbursed for benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada, approximately 62 per cent of the aggregate of \$20,300,364.

The table following gives the expenditure made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations which have established local branches in Canada:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour.....			17,241		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	18,000		12,500	110,000	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen....	71,900		4,601	129,701	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	15,232				765
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 47,825				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	950		390	3,064	
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....			1,605		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	268,405			(b) 783,303	
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	605	10,875	2,779	1,681	5,597
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	595,635		124,750		
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood....	1,800		24		258
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	257,136	20,123	9,764	174,986	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....			1,885	4,731	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....		900,000			
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	1,175		933		
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	23,000				
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	3,675		500		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	7,575		51,367		
Garment Workers of America, United.....	16,000				
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.....	43,500				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....			22,500		
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	41,868		37,297	40,450	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	28,450				
Lathers, International Union Wood, Wire and Metal....	12,150				
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1,800			2,600	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	25,010	5,090	1,399	2,217	
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	2,819,547		106,572	300,085	
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of....	(a) 1,312,581			296,932	18,390
Machinists, International Association of.....	(a) 164,050		47,170		
Maintenance-of-way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	62,154			(c) 34,800	
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	9,150	4,000	5,437		
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....		9,000			
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	(a) 89,525	82,386	129,520	208,114	
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	4,300		4,000		
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	14,075	10,000	1,623	5,583	
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada....	3,425	1,317	1,576	7,627	
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	9,000		31,842	25,812	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	800			250	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	55,700				
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	17,698		176,074		
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate....	536				
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....			5,851		
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	1,500		1,850		
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....				465	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	274,196		5,000		
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	2,087,700			1,573,475	
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	61,800				
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	144,800		79,345		
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	1,438,948		9,962	(d) 430,936	193,733
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	602,888		218,959		
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	6,600		350	7,445	
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of....			9,742		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	7,050	1,755			
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International....	12,900		66,119		
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	13,350		628		
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	144,075				35,175
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	9,726		4,679	15,810	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....			39,470		
Typographical Union, International.....	362,159		1,545,903		848,624
Upholsterers' International Union.....			73		
Totals.....	11,211,924	1,044,546	2,781,280	4,160,072	1,102,542

(a) Includes disability benefits.

(b) Includes old age benefits.

(c) Disability benefits.

(d) Includes \$278,000 for benevolence.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES

Reports received from 673 local branch unions in Canada show that these bodies disbursed a total of \$358,902 to their own members for the various benefits provided for by their respective constitutions. This expenditure is \$25,693 more than that disbursed in 1923 by 662 local branches which reported. As in the past, the highest expenditure was for sick and accident benefits, which amounted to \$124,617, an increase of \$730 over the sum disbursed for this purpose in 1923. Strike benefits were responsible for the next highest expenditure, and totalled \$101,346, a sum of \$57,333 more than that spent for the same purpose the previous year. Death benefits amounted to \$68,019, a smaller sum by \$41,621 than that paid out in 1923. For unemployed benefits \$19,600 was expended, a decrease of \$3,376. The expenditure for "other benefits," which represents disbursements for various purposes, including donations to other unions, which amounted to \$45,320, also shows a decrease, the disbursements being \$12,627 less than in 1923. Of the total expenditure for benefits made by Canadian branch unions to their own members the 588 having international affiliation disbursed \$318,716, an increase of \$27,451, the disbursements for each class of benefits being: Death, \$52,771; unemployed, \$18,529; strike, \$99,378; sick and accident, \$106,983; other benefits, \$41,045. The 43 branches of non-international organizations distributed \$11,366, an increase of \$5,940, as compared with payments made in 1923, divided as follows: Death, \$5,418; unemployed, \$425; strike, \$1,368; sick, \$875; other benefits, \$3,280. Only five of what are classed as independent bodies, the same number as reported in 1923, made expenditures for benefits, the total being \$14,326, a decrease of \$6,273, apportioned as follows: Death, \$3,600; sick, \$10,711; other benefits, \$15. Of the aggregate expenditure for benefits 37 of the national and Catholic unions, six more than in 1923, reported disbursements, the total being \$14,494, a decrease of \$1,425, the expenditure being: Death, \$6,230; unemployed, \$636; strike, \$600; sick, \$6,048; other benefits, \$980.

The following summary shows the total sum disbursed by the local branch unions in Canada for the classes of benefits mentioned:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 68,019
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	19,600
Strike benefits.. . . .	101,346
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	124,617
Other benefits.. . . .	45,320
Total.. . . .	\$358,902

As previously explained, the expenditure of the above amounts by the local branch unions among their own members is in addition to the expenditures made for benefits by the central organizations.

The arrangement of the accompanying table is similar to the preceding one giving the disbursements by the central international bodies, with the exception that the "other benefits" does not include old age pension payments, but does embrace all gratuities, etc., which are not classed in other columns.

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
American Federation of Labour.....	6	\$ 233	\$ 50	\$ 10	\$ 150	\$ 245
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.....	2	.....	.....	58	.....	.....
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	2	.....	150	.....	520	20
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	18	675	235	.....	1,918	455
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	9	2,925	.....	.....	365	1,710
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10	150
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of.....	14	50	764	.....	468	223
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	3	900	.....	.....	.....	11
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	8	1,050	10	420	2,127	125
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	4	100	.....	10	125	45
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	28	3,160	127	1,275	1,795	1,050
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	7	2,150	265	.....	2,485	15
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United.....	2	.....	85	1,247	166	.....
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	1	.....	.....	265	675	.....
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	2	250	200	.....	100	156
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	6	242	.....	.....	30	521
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	6	2,100	10	.....	376	861
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	.....	150	.....	50	266
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Garment Workers, United.....	3	.....	.....	10	322	9

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	2	\$ 50	\$ 25	\$	\$ 60	
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	1	150				
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	1	250				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	5	150			925	359
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	2	275				45
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	1					25
Laundry Workers, International Union.....	1				25	30
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	3		4,061	630	742	180
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	4	1,210			950	325
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	30	241	395	2,004	6,029	1,127
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	35	400	288		3,829	2,612
Machinists, International Association of.....	15	3,775	114		1,039	649
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	43	1,994	816	87	1,637	1,243
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	2		26			16
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	2	28			25	
Mine Workers of America, United.....	33	4,475	2,612	90,094	9,287	2,325
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	18	2,210	2,656	9	6,052	530
Musicians, American Federation of.....	9	2,528	259	550	452	767
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	6	350	300		212	150
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.....	6	87	161	703	195	485
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	2	200	152		46	
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	4	200	708		664	586
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.....	1	300			24	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	5	600	50		204	
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America, United Association.....	12	448	174	160	1,967	161
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	1		205			
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	3	175			120	174
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	120	160	296	392	76
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	32	298	267		1,918	529
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	40	3,780	837		3,894	1,242
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	11	522			792	235
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	18	1,275	170		1,220	303
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	14	9,250	142		29,425	532
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	1				50	
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2				90	
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	42	1,070	988		15,172	11,865
Seamen's Union, International.....	1	250			50	450
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	6	245		382	5	105
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	60			75	240
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	2				150	
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	3	200				185
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen Switchmen's Union of North America.....	1	500		960		
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	3				425	28
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	5	45		163	310	75
Textile Workers of America, United.....	4	225	50	45	489	75
Typographical Union, International.....	1	100	142		188	74
	18	900	735		6,172	7,180
<i>Local Branches of Non-International Organizations</i>						
Bricklayers and Masons, Canadian Federation of.....	1	1,000			25	
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	1				83	50
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	5	200			187	125
Dominion Express Employees, Brotherhood of.....	5	32	365		174	130
Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association.....	2	50		90		
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	5	900	60	975		1,590
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	4	507		55	21	20
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	10			248		405
Railway Enginemen, Canadian Association of.....	1					75
Fire Fighters, Provincial Federation of Ontario.....	1	50			25	50
Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada, National.....	1				24	50
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	7	2,679			336	785
National and Catholic Unions.....	37	6,230	636	600	6,048	980
<i>Independent Local Bodies</i>						
Japanese Workers' Union of Canada, Vancouver.....	1				50	15
Waterworks Operators, Winnipeg.....	1	50				
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.....	1	3,550			10,337	
Torcedores de Havano, Union de (Cuban Cigarmakers) Montreal.....	1				52	
Telephone Workers, Independent Brotherhood of, Winnipeg.....	1				272	
Totals.....	673	68,019	19,600	101,346	124,617	45,320

XXII. NEW AND DISSOLVED LABOUR BODIES

The Net Loss in Trade Union Branches for the Year Was 58—Names and Location of All Classes of Labour Bodies Formed and Dissolved

During the year 1924 there were 114 new local branch unions of all classes formed and 178 dissolved or amalgamated with other branches. Included in the latter were a number of carpenters' unions which were under dual charters, and whose names appear in both the lists of dissolved branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The loss in local branch unions of international organizations was 45, in non-international ten and in national and Catholic twelve, making in all 67; the independent units increased by nine, making a net loss of 58. The Associated Federal Employees of Canada, which was a body composed of Dominion Government Employees, and which was operating under charter derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, has ceased to exist. The National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada was established on September 25, 1924, as a subordinate district of the International Seamen's Union, and took over the Vancouver branch of the last-named body which has been known as a branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific.

The delegate bodies organized during 1924, or which appear in this report for the first time, number eleven—three federations, six district councils and two trades and labour councils. There were also eleven delegate bodies dissolved, four being federations, three district councils and four trades and labour councils. As explained in a previous chapter, the formation or dissolution of these delegate bodies does not affect the trade union membership of the Dominion, their establishment being made possible only by the existence of local branch unions, which are the foundation of the whole plan of labour organization.

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1924

The following statement contains the name of every federation, district council, trades and labour council and local branch union known to have been formed in Canada during the year 1924, as well as the names of some organizations of which particulars had not been received for the earlier reports. Where the locality is given for bodies covering a wide territory it designates the address of the secretary. The list of local branches is arranged in trade groups, the name of the organization from which charter was secured, the location of the branch and the total charters issued by the respective organizations being given:

<i>Name and Class of Organization</i>	<i>Locality.</i>	
Federations—		
Catholic Federation of Building Trades' Employees.. . . .	Quebec, Que.	
Allied Printing Trades Council.. . . .	Saskatoon, Sask.	
Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.. . . .	Calgary, Alta.	
District Councils—		
Superior Council of Store Clerks' Union (Catholic).. . . .	Quebec, Que.	
International Fur Workers' Union, Joint Board of Montreal.. . . .	Montreal, Que.	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Montreal District Council.. . . .	Montreal, Que.	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Ontario Executive Board.. . . .	Hamilton, Ont.	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Toronto District Council.. . . .	Toronto, Ont.	
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Winnipeg District Council.. . . .	Winnipeg, Man.	
Trades and Labour Councils—		
Jonquiere Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	Jonquiere, Que.	
North Bay Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	North Bay, Ont.	
Mining and Quarrying—		
United Mine Workers of America—No. 21, Wayne, Alta.; No. 5696, Wayne, Alta.. . . .		2
British Columbia Miners' Association (Independent)—Fernie, B.C.. . . .		1
Edmonton and District Miners' Federation, Local No. 2 (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Big Valley, Alta.. . . .		1
Edmonton and District Miners' Federation, Local No. 3 (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Carbon, Alta.. . . .		1

Building Trades—

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America—No. 509, Regina, Sask.; No. 1119, Victoria, B.C.	2
Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America—Kingston, Ont.	1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—No. 1864, St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.; No. 2173, Guelph, Ont.; No. 2162, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 2175, Whitby, Ont.; No. 1875, Vancouver, B.C.	5
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada—No. 191, Jonquiere, Que.; No. 379, Toronto, Ont.	2
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—No. 880, Quebec, Que.; No. 1004, Sarnia, Ont. No. 222, Medicine Hat, Alta.	3
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of North America—No. 92, Edmonton, Alta.	1
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers—No. 4, Montreal, Que.	1
Canadian Electrical Trades Union—Montreal, Que., No. 2, Toronto, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.	3
National and Catholic Union of Bricklayers and Masons—Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Concrete Reinforcers—Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Plumbers—Three Rivers, Que.	1
Electrical Workers' Union (Independent)—Regina, Sask.	1

Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—

International Association of Machinists—No. 799, Windsor, Ont.	1
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Printing and Papermaking Trades—

International Typographical Union—No. 459, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 70, Vancouver, B.C.	2
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders—No. 85, Saskatoon, Sask.	1
Printing Press Assistants (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Toronto.	1
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers—No. 240, Joliette, Que.; No. 238, Kenora, Ont.; No. 239, Port Arthur, Ont.	3

Clothing Trades—

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—No. 235, Toronto, Ont.	1
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America—No. 69, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 233, Edmonton, Alta.	2
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—No. 136, Brantford, Ont.	1
International Fur Workers' Union—No. 91, Winnipeg, Man.	1
National and Catholic Union of Boot and Shoe Workers (Polishers and Varnishers)—Montreal, Que.	1

Steam Engineers and Firemen—

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—No. 896, London, Ont.; No. 893, Wallaceburg, Ont.; No. 895, Winnipeg, Man.	3
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers—Leamington, Ont.; St. Thomas, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.	3

Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America—No. 296, Kamloops, B.C.	1
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Railway Service—

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—No. 904, Hornpayne, Ont.; No. 907, Vancouver, B.C.	2
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—No. 919, Bridgewater, N.S.; No. 918, Mirror, Alta.	2
United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers—No. 389, Inverness, N.S.; No. 438, St. Therese de Blainville, Que.; No. 209, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 322, Elm Grove, Man.; No. 349, Calder, Sask.; No. 596, Gravelbourg, Sask.; No. 486, Alberta Beach, Alta.	7
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees—No. 932, St. John, N.B.; No. 73, Montreal, Que.; No. 1093, Sudbury, Ont.; No. 1437, Winnipeg, Man.	4
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—No. 33, Ignace, Ont.; No. 1305, Niagara Falls, Ont.	2
Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America—No. 122, Toronto, Ont.; No. 124, Toronto, Ont.	2
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—No. 127, Port Borden, P.E.I.; No. 109, Truro, N.S.; No. 157, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 107, Victoriaville, Que.; No. 129, Lindsay, Ont.; No. 124, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 105, Rivers, Man.; No. 205, Yorkton, Sask.; No. 148, Mirror, Alta.; No. 74, Wainwright, Alta.	10

General Transport Trades—

Jitney Drivers' Association (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Hamilton, Ont.	1
Canadian Longshoremen's Association (Canadian Federation of Labour)—New Westminster, B.C.	1
National Union of Coal Carters (National and Catholic)—Quebec, Que.	1
Marine Checkers and Weighers' Association (Independent)—Vancouver, B.C.	1
Lumber Handlers' Association (Independent)—Vancouver, B.C.	1
Waterfront Workers' Association (Independent)—Vancouver, B.C.	1
Riggers and Stevedores' Association (Independent)—Victoria, B.C.	1

Personal Service and Amusement—

American Federation of Musicians—No. 384, Brockville, Ont.	1
National and Catholic Union of Journeymen Barbers—Sherbrooke, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Butcher Clerks—Three Rivers, Que.	1
Hebrew Actors' Union of Canada (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Winnipeg, Man.	1

No. of
Charters
Issued.

Employees of Public Authorities—

Dominion Postal Clerks' Association—North Bay, Ont..	1
Federated Association of Letter Carriers—No. 26, Moncton, N.B.; No. 40, Brockville, Ont.. . . .	2
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada—Medicine Hat, Alta.; Kamloops, B.C..	2
International Association of Fire Fighters—No. 264, Walkerville, Ont.; No. 181, Regina, Sask.; No. 263, Medicine Hat, Alta..	3
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters—No. 9, Guelph, Ont.; No. 25, St. Catharines, Ont.	2
National and Catholic Union of Police and Firemen—Three Rivers, Que..	1

Miscellaneous—

American Federation of Labour—No. 17778, Hamilton, Ont..	1
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—No. 67, Ottawa, Ont..	1
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—No. 104, Stereo, Alta..	1
Industrial Workers of the World—Lumber Workers, Port Arthur, Ont.; Lumber Workers, Sudbury, Ont.; Agricultural Workers, Calgary, Alta..	3
Laundry Workers' International Union—No. 292, Lethbridge, Alta..	1
National and Catholic Union of Match Makers—Hull, Que..	1
Knights of Labour, Papineau Assembly (Independent)—Quebec, Que..	1
Knights of Labour, Sillery Assembly (Independent)—Quebec, Que..	1
No. 2 District Fishermen's Association. Japanese (Independent)—Port Essington, B.C.. . . .	1
Shinglers' Union (Independent)—Vancouver, B.C..	1
B.C. Union of Saw Mill Workers (Independent)—Victoria, B.C..	1

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1924

Below is printed the list of all federations, district councils, trades and labour councils and local trade union branches, which, it is understood, have been dissolved or amalgamated with other unions during the year 1924, the arrangement of the statement being similar to that giving particulars of the branches organized:—

Name and Class of Organization

Locality.

Federations—

Dominion Atlantic Railway System Federation..	Kentville, N.S.
Brantford Building Trades Council..	Brantford, Ont.
Canadian Federation of Postal Employees..	Hamilton, Ont.
Western Federation of Civic Employees..	Edmonton, Alta.

District Councils—

International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, District No. 12..	Winnipeg, Man.
Calgary Joint Carpenters' District Council..	Calgary, Alta.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Victoria District Council.. . . .	Victoria, B.C.

Trades and Labour Councils—

Carleton Place Trades and Labour Council..	Carleton Place, Ont.
Orillia Trades and Labour Council..	Orillia, Ont.
Welland Trades and Labour Council..	Welland, Ont.
New Westminster Trades and Labour Council..	New Westminster, B.C.

No. of
Charters
Surren-
dered.

Mining and Quarrying—

United Mine Workers of America—No. 4553, Florence, N.S.; No. 4482, McCreadyville, N.S.; No. 4930, North Sydney, N.S.; No. 4516, Port Hood, N.S.; No. 4710, Sydney Mines, N.S.; No. 4515, Westville, N.S.; No. 29, Bankhead, Alta.; No. 1126, Commerce, Alta..	8
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Building Trades—

Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America—No. 13, Brockville, Ont.. . . .	1
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—No. 1339, Cobourg, Ont.; No. 1022, North Bay, Ont.; No. 772, Stratford, Ont..	3
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—No. 31, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 322, Regina, Sask.. . .	2
Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of North America—Owen Sound, Ont.; Medicine Hat, Alta.. .	2
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—No. 2033, Ville Lauzon, Que.; No. 2617, Montreal, Que.; No. 2602, Brantford, Ont.; No. 2603, Burlington, Ont.; No. 2610, Fort William, Ont.; No. 2611, Guelph, Ont.; No. 2659, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 2615, London, Ont.; No. 2624, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 2209, Oshawa, Ont.; No. 2628, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 629, Parry Sound, Ont.; No. 1510, Perth, Ont.; No. 1283, Preston, Ont.; No. 2632, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 1622, Trenton, Ont.; No. 2655, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 2604, Calgary, Alta.; No. 2607, Edmonton, Alta.; No. 2605, Central Park, B.C.; No. 2651, Victoria, B.C..	21
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association—No. 43, Toronto, Ont..	1
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada— No. 368, Calgary, Alta..	1
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union—No. 439, Windsor, Ont..	1

	No. of Charters Surren- dered.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—No. 1133, Toronto, Ont..	1
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America—No. 621, Montreal, Que.; No. 174, Saskatoon, Sask.; No. 792, Vancouver, B.C..	3
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada—No. 450, Victoria, B.C..	1
Granite Cutters' International Association—Beebe, Que.; St. Johns, Que..	2
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—No. 1238, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 2615, London, Ont.; No. 2624, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 2628, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 1 and No. 5, Toronto, Ont.; No. 1291, Whitby, Ont.; No. 2655, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 2605, Central Park, B.C.; No. 1598, Victoria, B.C..	10
International Union of Elevator Constructors—No. 50, Toronto, Ont..	1
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers—No. 1, Drummondville, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Metal Lathers—Montreal, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Building Labourers—Quebec, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Electricians—No. 1, Quebec, Que..	1
Building Labourers (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Quebec, Que..	1
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—	
International Association of Machinists—No. 1071, Halifax, N.S.; No. 1425, Bienville, Que.; No. 1078, Cochrane, Ont.; No. 627, Collingwood, Ont.; No. 412, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 1320, Palmerston, Ont.; No. 772, Toronto, Ont..	7
Pattern Makers' League of North America—Sydney, N.S..	1
Stove Mounters' International Union—No. 100, Sackville, N.B.; No. 78, Carleton Place, Ont.; No. 33, London, Ont..	3
International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees—No. 92, Winnipeg, Man..	1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America—No. 466, Revelstoke, B.C..	1
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America—No. 1 and No. 6, Sydney, N.S.; No. 6, Belleville, Ont.; No. 4, Gananoque, Ont.; No. 7, Hamilton, Ont..	5
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers—No. 354, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 312, New Westminster, B.C..	2
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—No. 186, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 199, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..	2
Syndicate of Steel, Copper and Cast Iron Moulders (National and Catholic)—Hull, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Clockmakers and Jewellers—Quebec, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Machinists—St. Hyacinthe, Que..	1
Foundry Employees' Syndicate (National and Catholic)—Three Rivers, Que..	1
Automotive Employees' Industrial Union (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Calgary, Alta..	1
National and Catholic Union of Shop Labourers—Lachine, Que..	1
Printing and Papermaking Trades—	
International Typographical Union—No. 738, St. Hyacinthe, Que..	1
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America—No. 308, Sherbrooke, Que..	1
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders—No. 206, London, Ont..	1
Syndicate of Newspaper and Office Workers (National and Catholic)—Hull, Que..	1
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 151 (Canadian Federation of Labour)—London, Ont..	1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada—No. 29, Edmundston, N.B.; No. 32, Fairville, N.B.; No. 50, Hull, Que..	3
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers—No. 212, Cornwall, Ont.; No. 223, Dryden, Ont.; No. 218, Mille Roches, Ont.; No. 228, St. Catharines, Ont..	4
Syndicate of Chemical Pulp Workers (National and Catholic)—Hull, Que..	1
Clothing Trades—	
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—No. 234, Toronto, Ont..	1
International Glove Workers' Union—2 locals in Toronto, Ont..	2
International Fur Workers' Union—No. 85, Ottawa, Ont..	1
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—No. 536, Brampton, Ont..	1
National and Catholic Union of Glove Makers—Quebec, Que..	1
Textile Trades—	
Textile Workers' Syndicate (National and Catholic)—Three Rivers, Que..	1
Steam Engineers and Firemen—	
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—No. 862, Cap Magdeleine, Que.; No. 767, Kingston, Ont.; No. 695, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 869, Winnipeg, Man..	4
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers—No. 1, Montreal, Que.; No. 2, Hamilton, Ont..	2
National and Catholic Union of Stationary Engineers—Montreal, Que..	1
Brotherhood of Engineers, No. 2 (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Calgary, Alta..	1
Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—	
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—No. 298, St. John, N.B..	1
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America—No. 109, Toronto, Ont.; No. 485, Victoria, B.C..	2
Cigar Makers' International Union of America—No. 486, New Westminster, B.C..	1
National and Catholic Union of Bakers—St. Hyacinthe, Que..	1
Bread and Cake Bakers' National Union, No. 2 (Canadian Federation of Labour)—Hamilton, Ont..	1

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Railway Service—

United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers—No. 213, Nelson, N.B.; No. 328, O'Brien, Que.; No. 2629, Quebec, Que.; No. 2656, St. Rose de Degele, Que.; No. 2636, Meadowvale, Ont.	5
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America—No. 117, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 476, North Portal, Sask.	2
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America—No. 160, Montreal, Que.	1
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—No. 182, St. John, N.B.; No. 181, South Devon, N.B.; No. 198, Garneau Junction, Que.; No. 143, Montreal, Que.; No. 152, Montreal, Que.; No. 71, Quebec, Que.; No. 111, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 144, Toronto, Ont.; No. 192, Yarker, Ont.	9
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen—No. 21, Regina, Sask.	1
National and Catholic Union of Railway Employees—Montreal, Que.	1

General Transport Trades—

International Longshoremen's Association—No. 1146, McKinleyville, N.B.; No. 272, St. John, N.B.; No. 38-22, Port Alberni, B.C.; No. 35-52, Vancouver, B.C.	4
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers—No. 488, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 655, Vancouver, B.C.	2
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada—No. 18, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 19, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 1, Toronto, Ont.	3
Chauffeurs' Protective Association (Independent)—Montreal, Que.	1

Personal Service and Amusement—

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America—No. 530, Brandon, Man.	1
American Federation of Musicians—No. 685, Trail, B.C.	1

Employees of Public Authorities—

Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association—Montreal (No. 4), Que.; Quebec, Que.; Kingston, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.	5
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association—St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Three Rivers, Que.	2
Federated Association of Letter Carriers—No. 56, Westmount, Que.; No. 48, Woodstock, Ont.; No. 14, Calgary, Alta.; No. 33, Lethbridge, Alta.	4
International Association of Fire Fighters—No. 123, Guelph, Ont.	1
Associated Federal Employees of Canada—No. 68, Montreal, Que.; No. 66 and 67, Ottawa, Ont.	3

Miscellaneous—

American Federation of Labour—No. 15964, St. Johns, Que.; No. 16871, Cornwall, Ont.	2
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Associated Federal Employees of Canada; No. 51, Moncton N.B.; No. 49, Quebec, Que.; No. 32, Moose Jaw, Sask.; No. 46, Medicine Hat, Alta.; No. 35, Essondale, B.C.; No. 20, Prince Rupert, B.C.	7
United Leather Workers' International Union—No. 10, Calgary, Alta.	1
Upholsterers' International Union—No. 49, Winnipeg, Man.	1
National and Catholic Union of Bank Employees—Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Saw Mill Workers—Montreal, Que.	1
Mutual Labour Federation of the North (National and Catholic)—Chicoutimi, Que.	1
Workers' National and Catholic Union of Grand Baie—Grand Baie, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Office Workers—Quebec, Que.	1
St. Andrew Labour Union (National and Catholic)—Rivière Trois Pistoles, Que.	1
Commercial Artists' Association of Canada (Independent)—Toronto, Ont.	1

XXIII. THE LABOUR PRESS

Official Journals of Trade Union Organizations—Editor of Canadian Paper Vice-President of International Labour Press—List of Canadian Trade Union Journals and Labour Papers—Names of International Bodies Publishing Official Journals—Communist Publications.

Trade union development on the North American continent has brought into existence a labour press of some significance, all of the more important labour organizations having journals through which official business and the activities of organized labour are brought to the attention of the rank and file. The office of editor is in some cases an elective position, but usually the secretary has charge of the editing and management. All official trade union journals, which are chiefly issued monthly, but sometimes semi-monthly, have a regular subscription rate, most of the organizations arranging to include the fee in the per capita tax so as to ensure the publication reaching each member, whether residing in Canada, the United States or elsewhere. The headquarters of all except one of the international labour bodies being to the south of the border, it is only natural that the offices of publication, should be similarly located. The exception is the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Ottawa, Canada, where its official journal is published from its own printery.

Seven of the distinctly Canadian labour organizations have their own journals, in addition to which there is a similar number of publications issued by local branch unions, all of which, with the exception of some of the affiliates of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, are identified with international organizations. The latest publication in the latter class to appear is *The Federated Railwayman*, published by Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L. There are also in Canada eleven of what are termed labour papers, eight of which appear weekly, one semi-monthly and two monthly. The most recent of these is the *Labour Statesman*, owned and published by the Trades and Labour Council of Vancouver and District. Most of the labour papers, however, are privately owned, but in some cases have the endorsement of local organized labour, and in addition to dealing with labour activities, are designed to express the views of the organized workers on public questions. One of the Canadian labour papers—*The Labour World*, of Montreal—is published in both English and French, and is the only bi-lingual labour paper on the continent.

There are approximately 150 weekly papers published in the United States under the auspices or in the interests of the organized workers and recognized as a part of the labour press by the organized labour movement. With a view to stimulating the labour press of the continent the International Labour Press was established ten years ago, through which agency the editors of the various labour publications are brought into conference annually at the same time and in the same city as the American Federation of Labour is holding its convention, when matters relative to their work may be discussed and suggestions invited as to how the labour news service of the continent may be improved. The president of the International Labour Press is Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and the secretary R. E. Woodmansee, Box 15, Springfield, Ill.; Gustave Franceq, editor of the *Labour World*, 11 St. Paul street, Montreal, is the fifth vice-president.

There is another labour news service known as the Federated Press League, in which a number of the labour organizations of the continent are financially interested, and which issues from its office in Chicago an official organ under the title of the Federated Press Labour Letter. The president is Geo. E. Hooker, and the editor Carl Haessler, their address being 156 W. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

The following list gives the names of the different trade union journals and labour papers published in Canada in the interests of a special craft or of the wage-earners generally, the titles indicating, as a rule, to which of the two classes the journal belongs, the issues being weekly unless otherwise stated:—

- Canadian Congress Journal*.—Published at Ottawa by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (Monthly.)
- Canadian Trade Unionist*.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Federation of Labour. (Monthly.)
- Official Journal*.—Published by National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Booster*.—Published at Toronto by Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. (Monthly.)
- The Postal Journal of Canada*.—Published at Toronto by the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, Toronto Branch. (Monthly.)
- The Organizer*.—Published at Vancouver by the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Power House*.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers of the Dominion of Canada. (Monthly.)
- The Canadian Barber*.—Published at Toronto by the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario. (Monthly.)
- The Federated Railwayman*.—Published at Montreal by Division No. 4, Railway Employees, Department of the A. F. of L. (Monthly.)
- The Ontario Fire Fighter*.—Published at Toronto by the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters. (Monthly.)
- Carpenters' Monthly Bulletin*.—Published at Toronto by the Ontario Provincial Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
- Monthly Report*.—Published by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Canadian District.
- Machinists' Bulletin*.—Published at Winnipeg by District Lodge No. 2, International Association of Machinists. (Monthly.)
- British Columbia Musician*.—Published at Vancouver by local No. 145, American Federation of Musicians. (Monthly.)
- The Citizen*.—Published at Halifax, N.S.
- The Workers' Weekly*.—Published at Stellarton, N.S. (Semi-monthly.)
- Maritime Labour Herald*.—Published at Glace Bay, N.S.
- The Labour World*.—Published at Montreal, Que. (Bi-lingual).
- The Canadian Labour Press*.—Published at Ottawa, Ont. (Semi-monthly.)
- The Canadian Labour World*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)
- The Labour News*.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)
- The Labour Leader*.—Published at Toronto, Ont.
- Alberta Labour News*.—Published at Edmonton, Alta.
- British Columbia Federationist*.—Published at Vancouver, B.C.
- The Labour Statesman*.—Published at Vancouver, B.C.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS

The names of the international organizations operating on the North American continent which are known to have official journals, together with the names of the publications (those having other than monthly issues being indicated), are as follows:—

- American Federation of Labour.—*American Federationist*. (Monthly.) Also *Weekly News Letter*, and *Labour Information (Periodically)*. Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.—*Metal Trades Department Bulletin*.
- Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—*Official Journal*. (Quarterly.)
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—*The Bakers' Journal*. (Weekly.)
- Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—*The Journeyman Barber*.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.
- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, Brotherhood of.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.
- Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—*International Bookbinder*.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal*.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' International Union of the United.—*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.
- Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.—*Union Clay Worker*.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.—*The Broom Maker*.
- Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—*Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—*The Carpenter*.
- Carpenters and Joiners (Woodworkers) Amalgamated Society of.—*Monthly Journal*.
- Carvers, International Wood.—*The International Wood Carver*.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal*.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.—*The Headgear Worker*.
- Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—*Advance* (in English). (Semi-monthly.) *Fortschritt* (in Yiddish), *Il Lavoro* (in Italian.)
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—*Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*.
- Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.—*The Sleeping Car Conductor*.
- Coopers' International Union of North America.—*The Coopers' International Journal*.

- Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Electrical Worker*. The Telephone Operators' Department.—*The Union Telephone Operator*.
- Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—*Elevator Constructor*.
- Federal Employees, National Federation of.—*The Federal Employee*.
- The Fire Fighters, International Association of.—*The International Fire Fighter*.
- Fur Workers' Union, International.—*The Fur Worker*.
- Garment Workers of America, United.—*The Garment Worker*. (Weekly.)
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—*Justice*. (Weekly.)
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.—*The Bottle Maker*.
- Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—*The American Flint*.
- Glass Workers, National Window.—*The National*.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*The Granite Cutters' Journal*.
- Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—*International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine*.
- Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned.—*Hosiery Worker*.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—*The Mixer and Server*.
- Industrial Workers of the World.—*Industrial Solidarity*. (Weekly), *Industrial Pioneer* (Monthly.)
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—*Amalgamated Journal*. (Weekly.)
- Jewellery Workers' Union, International.—*Jewellery Workers' Monthly Bulletin*.
- Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.—*Lace Worker*.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*The Lather*.
- Leather Workers' International Union, United.—*Leather Workers' Journal*. (Bi-monthly.)
- Letter Carriers, National Association of.—*The Postal Record*.
- Lithographers, Amalgamated.—*Lithographers' Journal*.
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*.
- Machinists, International Association of.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Journal*.
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.—*The American Marine Engineer*.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.—*The Butcher Workman*.
- Metal Polishers' International Union.—*Our Journal*.
- Mine Workers of America, United.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.—*Miners' Magazine*.
- Moulders' Union of North America, International.—*International Moulders' Journal*.
- Musicians, American Federation of.—*International Musician*.
- Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.—*The Oil Worker*.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Painter and Decorator*.
- Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.—*Papermakers' Journal*.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.
- Paving Cutters' Union, International.—*Paving Cutters' Journal*.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.—*The American Photo Engraver*.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.—*The Plasterer*.
- Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.—*The Plate Printer*. (Semi-monthly.)
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal*.
- Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.—*Union Postal Clerk*.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.—*Potters' Herald*.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—*The American Pressman*.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Journal*.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.—*The Quarry Workers' Journal*.
- Railway Mail Association.—*The Railway Post Office*.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Signalman's Journal*.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—*The Railroad Telegrapher*.
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Railroad Trainman*.
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—*The Railroad Worker*.
- Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Clerk*.
- Railway Conductors, Order of.—*The Railway Conductor*.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—*The Motorman and Conductor*, and *The Union Leader*.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—*Retail Clerks' International Advocate*.
- Seamen's Union, International.—*The Seamen's Journal*.
- Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.—*Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*.

Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.—*Official Bulletin*.
 Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—*International Steam Engineer*.
 Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Union of.—*Steam Shovel and Dredge*.
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.—*The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union Journal*.
 Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*The Stonecutters' Journal*.
 Stove Mounters' International Union.—*Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal*.
 Switchmen's Union of North America.—*Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America*.
 Tailors' Union, Journeymen.—*The Tailor*. (Semi-monthly.)
 Teachers, American Federation of.—*The American Federation of Teachers' Monthly Bulletin*.
 Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Magazine*.
 Textile Workers of America, United.—*The Textile Worker*.
 Tobacco Workers' International Union.—*The Tobacco Worker*.
 Typographical Union, International.—*The Typographical Journal*; *The Bulletin* (for members of the union only.)
 Upholsterers' International Union.—*Upholsterers' Journal*.
 Women's Trade Union League of America, National.—*Life and Labour Bulletin*.

Besides the official journals of the respective international organizations there is *Labour*, a weekly paper published in Washington, D.C., owned and controlled by the sixteen standard railroad employees' unions.

The Railroad Amalgamation Advocate is published in St. Paul, Minn., under the auspices of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry.

The official paper of the One Big Union is the *O.B.U. Bulletin*, published in Winnipeg.

COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS

Apart from the recognized trade union periodicals there are publications issued under the auspices of the communists, three of which are published in Canada: (1) *The Worker*, published weekly in Toronto by the Communist Party of Canada, (2) *Kams (Struggle)*, published in Yiddish by the Montreal Branch of the Communist Party, (3) *The Left Wing*, published monthly in Toronto as the official organ of the Canadian trade union minority (adherents of the Trade Union Educational League.)

The Workers' Party of America publishes in Chicago, Ill., an official paper under the title of the *Daily Worker*, which is understood to be the only daily published in the English language in the interests of communism. The *Labour Herald*, which was the official journal of the Trade Union Educational League, has been consolidated with the *Liberator* and Soviet Russia Pictorial under the name of *The Workers' Monthly*, which is also published in Chicago.

XXIV. CONVENTIONS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Forty-First Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress to be Held in Ottawa—Fifty International Unions to Meet, Five of which Convene in Montreal—List of Trade Union Bodies which will Hold Conventions during 1925.

From information received in the department, six Canadian labour organizations will hold conventions during the year 1925. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will hold its forty-first annual meeting in Ottawa in September. The Canadian Federation of Labour will meet the same month in Quebec, and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada will convene in Granby in July. Fifty international organizations will also hold conventions during 1925, five of the more important being billed to meet in Montreal. The American Federation of Labour, the chief labour body of North America, and with which the majority of the international organizations operating in Canada are identified, will hold its 45th annual convention in Atlantic City, N.J., commencing on October 5. A number of other labour bodies are to meet during the year, but the dates and places of meeting had not been decided upon when this report went to press. The list following gives the date and place of meeting of such organizations as were in a position to supply all or partial particulars:

CONVENTIONS OF CANADIAN BODIES

June —, Toronto, Ont., Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.
 June 22-25, ———, Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.
 July —, Granby, Que., Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.
 September 14-16, Quebec, Que., Canadian Federation of Labour.
 September 21, Toronto, Ont., Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.
 September —, Ottawa, Ont., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

January 12, Buffalo, N.Y., International Seamen's Union of America.
 January 19, Washington, D.C., National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.
 March 9, Kansas City, Mo., Order of Sleeping Car Conductors.
 March 10-16, ———, International Brotherhood of Papermakers.
 April 7-19, Pittsburgh, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.
 May 1-10, New York, N.Y., United Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
 May 4-14, Kansas City, Mo., Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.
 May —, New York, N.Y., Associated Actors and Artists.
 May 4, Minneapolis, Minn., Order of Railway Conductors.
 May 11-16, Niagara Falls, N.Y., American Federation of Musicians.
 May 11, Denver, Col., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.
 May 12, Manchester, N.H., Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees.
 May 12, Cleveland, Ohio, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
 May 15-16, New York, N.Y., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association (Executive Board Meeting).
 May 18, Montreal, Que., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
 June 1, Detroit, Mich., Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
 June 26, Lawrence, Mass., National Association of Woolsorters.
 June —, Cleveland, Ohio, Pattern Makers' League of North America.
 July 6-13, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.
 July —, Atlantic City, N.J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
 July 6-13, ———, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
 July 20-25, Milwaukee, Wis., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
 July 20, ———, Upholsterers' International Union of North America.
 July 20-27, Washington, D.C., International Plate Printers and Die Stampers.
 July 20, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.
 August 10, ———, United Slate, Tile, and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.
 August 10, Montreal, Que., International Longshoremen's Association.
 August 10-15, Kalamazoo, Mich., International Typographical Union.

- August 10, Montreal, Que., Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.
- August —, Boston, Mass., Cigar Makers' International Union.
- August 17-22, Cleveland, Ohio, International Photo-Engravers' Union.
- September 1, Denver, Col., Railway Mail Association.
- September 5-9, New York, N.Y., International Association of Siderographers.
- September —, Richmond, Va., Association of Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen.
- September 7-12, Detroit, Mich., National Association of Letter Carriers.
- September 7-12, Boston, Mass., National Federation of Federal Employees.
- September 7-12, Kansas City, Mo., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.
- September —, Montreal, Que., Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
- September 12, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers' International Union.
- September 14, —————, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
- September —, Seattle, Wash., International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.
- September 14, Montreal, Que., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
- September 14, Detroit, Mich., United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.
- September 14, Kansas City, Mo., Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers.
- September 14, Chicago, Ill., Coopers' International Union of North America.
- September —, Kansas City, Mo., Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.
- September 21, New York, N.Y., Amalgamated Lithographers of America.
- September 21, Seattle, Wash., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- October 5, Atlantic City, N.J., American Federation of Labour.
- November 9, Chicago, Ill. Industrial Workers of the World.

XXV. NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Important Associations of Wage-Earners in Canada Not Connected with Organized Labour—Chief Organizations of School Teachers—Associations of Government Employees and Commercial Travellers—Names and Objects of the Bodies in this Group, with Chief Officers, Affiliations and Memberships.

Apart from the trade unions operating in the Dominion there are a number of associations of wage-earners, information concerning which is frequently sought, and which, though not identified with organized labour, are deemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant their inclusion in the present report. Among these non-trade union bodies are the associations of school teachers, which comprise a strong group, embracing a Dominion-wide organization known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation and a number of provincial bodies. In addition to these main associations the teachers are organized locally, each county or riding having its own association, but only the more important organizations are given a place in this report. Among the aims of the teachers' organizations is the securing of adequate salaries by the adherence to salary schedules as set by their respective associations, below which their members are not supposed to offer their services. This principle is so far maintained that in some instances members are not permitted to seek a position rendered vacant by reason of the school board's refusal to pay the scheduled salary.

Organized Government employees also form a large percentage of wage-earners classified among non-trade union organizations. In a previous chapter were recorded the associations of Government employees which are more or less directly identified with the trade union movement. Those discussed herein, embracing both Federal and provincial civil servants, are operating independently of organized labour, the object of all of which is mainly to speak collectively for their respective memberships on matters which they desire to bring to the attention of the proper authorities. There is also an association for war veterans employed in the Government service, the activities of which are chiefly confined to Montreal, where it was established in 1922.

Associations of commercial travellers constitute an important group not identified with organized labour. Some of these associations have had a long existence, the oldest being the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which is now well past its fifty-second year. All of the associations, which have secured many privileges for their members, provide for the payment of certain benefits through which large sums have been disbursed. Included in this group is an alliance of French-Canadian Roman Catholic societies of commercial travellers operating under the name of the Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which body accepts as its principle "submission to the authority of the Church and adherence to directions from the Holy See," and is designed to direct its members towards the religious and social apostolate.

Completely dissociating itself from organized labour is a body known as the Toronto Writers' Club, which was formed in 1923, and which aims at facilitating the interests of novelists and other writers. An interesting statement from the information received from the organization said: "This club is not in any sense of the word a labour organization. Few of its members earn enough money to consider themselves in the same class financially with trade union members."

Another organization, which among other things seeks to maintain a fair basic wage for its members is the Victoria and Island Public Stenographers' Association, which is an affiliate of an international body embracing stenographers, and which publishes an official organ.

The Toronto Chauffeurs' Protective Association, in addition to affording benefits to members, endeavours to eliminate the danger of injuries from motor vehicles by developing a higher standard of efficiency of licensed drivers.

Although there are in Canada a number of ex-soldier associations, each organized chiefly to foster the comradeship of the trenches and to serve the interests of the veterans, there is only one such organization which it is considered fitting to include in this report,

viz., the Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors. This body was formed with a view to protecting ex-soldiers whom it was supposed were being discriminated against by members of labour unions.

In previous issues of this report reference has been made to women's labour leagues, a number of which have been formed from time to time. In order to co-ordinate their activities there was established in London, Ont., in September, 1924, the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues, the object of which among other things is to work towards the organization of working women into the union of their industry. The federation is not connected with any labour body. An effort was made to have the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada admit the federation to membership, but the request was refused on the ground that the organization was not an economic body.

The International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, which has one Canadian branch, located in Montreal, is composed of waiters, captains and head-waiters, a class of wage-earners over whom the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League claims jurisdiction so far as the North American continent is concerned. The Geneva Association, which has an employment policy, renders voluntary aid to its sick members and members in distress.

The Canadian Association of Fire Marshals seeks the uniformity of legislation pertaining to fire prevention, and the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, in addition to seeking methods for fire prevention, meets annually to discuss the best means for fire protection. There are also two organizations composed of fire fighters, paid and voluntary, which have objects somewhat along similar lines.

Given a place in this group is the Chinese Nationalist League, the objects of which are published in full. The chapter also contains references to the following associations, whose chief officers, with their addresses, are also given: (1) Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries, (2) St. John Hardware Clerks' Association, (3) Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, (4) Chief Constables' Association of Canada and other police associations.

ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

In each of the provinces of the Dominion there are associations of school teachers, the local bodies being connected with their provincial organizations, eight of which, including the associations of the four western provinces, three Ontario bodies and the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation, being identified with a Dominion association known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The objects of this body, which was organized in Calgary in July, 1920, are as follows:—

(a) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest;

(b) To provide machinery by which the various provincial organizations could be kept in touch with one another and through which mutual assistance could be quickly and readily given;

(c) The Dominion organization shall in no way interfere with the full liberties of the provincial organizations in dealing with matters concerning their own provinces.

The chief officers of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, affiliation with which is open to other provincial associations of teachers are: Pres., Col. W. Michell, Riverdale Collegiate Institute, Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. T. Elliott, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Similar information for the affiliates of the Federation is as follows:—

B. C. Teachers' Federation.—Pres., E. S. Martin, Box 596, Fernie, B.C. Sec., Harry Charlesworth, 410 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc.—Pres., W. W. Scott, B.A., 1323 14th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., J. S. Mills, M.A., King Edward School, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. Henderson, Mayfair School, Saskatoon, Sask.

Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—Pres., A. C. Campbell, B.A., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. K. Marshall, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—Pres., Dr. E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. H. Henry, M.A., 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).—Pres., Miss H. G. Roberts, 102 Sanford Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss Emma Carr, 54 Proctor Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—Pres., A. E. Bryson, Silverthorn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. J. Colling, 98 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Pres., Louis Lowther, Kensington, P.E.I. Sec., Miss Jessie Fullerton, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

OTHER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Besides the organizations enumerated above there are four other associations of teachers of which the department has secured information. Their names, with chief officers, are as follows:—

- Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Pres., Austen Cunningham, Bedford, N.S. Sec., S. S. Robinson, 52 Chestnut St., Halifax, N.S.
- New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Pres., Dr. G. J. Oulton, Moncton, N.B. Sec.-Treas., C. T. Wetmore, Rothesay, N.B.
- Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Pres., E. M. Campbell, 1641 St. Urban St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. W. Brunt, High School, Lachute, Que.
- Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal.—Pres., J. P. Labarre, St. Denis and Beaubien Sts., Montreal, Que. Sec., Louis Baron, 1058 Delorimier Ave., Montreal, Que.

ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

In a previous chapter, reference is made to those organizations of Government employees which are identified with the labour movement through their affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. These include the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Saskatchewan Civil Service Employees. However, the majority of Government employees' associations are not connected with organized Labour, but function as separate central organizations and as such are recorded in this group. The associations of Dominion Government employees in some instances cover definite branches of the civil service, while it is understood the provincial bodies embrace all classes in one general organization. The objects of the civil service associations are in the main to speak collectively for their respective members on matters affecting conditions of employment. For the employees of the Dominion Government there is a Civil Service Federation, with which several group associations are affiliated, and which is designed to represent all branches of the service, and although itself not connected with organized labour, does not exclude membership to those bodies which are so affiliated. Among the names of associations of Dominion Government employees is included that of the Halcyon Club. This was originally intended as a social organization, but since the passing out of existence of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Halcyon Club has also become the medium of expression of the women in the Government service at Ottawa in regard to conditions of employment or other matters. The list of associations of Government employees, together with the names and addresses of the chief officers, so far as furnished, are as follows:—

- Civil Service Federation of Canada.—Pres., D. L. McKeand, 157 Buena Vista Road, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ryan, 74 McDonald St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch).—Pres., Thos. Howell, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Henry Wey, Kamloops, B.C.
- Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.—Pres., Robert Colvin, Collector of Customs, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. H. Burns, Box 253, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Postmasters' Association, Inc.—Pres., J. F. Lamblyn, Oshawa, Ont. Sec., H. E. Proctor, Aurora, Ont.
- Civil Service Association of Ottawa.—Pres., J. H. Ryan, 74 McDonald St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., V. L. Lawson, 210 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).—Pres., Miss Florence M. Burt, 353 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Jennie Otter, 507 King Edward Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Professional Institute of Civil Service of Canada.—Pres., R. M. Motherwell, Box 882, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., T. L. McEvoy, Box 882, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.).—Pres., W. E. Ditchburn, 353 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. Calderwood, 668 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C.
- Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.—Pres., Mrs. A. Mercier, 325 St. Patrick St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Mrs. Julia Daley, 254 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Government Weighmen's Association.—Pres., P. C. Dykes, 15-25 Rankin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Jas. Hasell, 1311 Victoria Ave., Fort William, Ont.
- Dominion Public Works Federation.—Pres., F. Jacques, 118 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Simon McGarry, 3647 Park Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto.—Pres., W. D. Wallace, 265 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. F. Powell, 18 Woodycrest Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Western Ontario Public Works Association (Branch of Toronto Association).—Pres.-Sec., H. Clements, 145 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.
- Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association.—Pres., E. E. Back, 214 South Franklin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., T. E. Irons, 258 Frederica St. W., Fort William, Ont.
- Dominion Arsenal Employees' Association (Headquarters, Quebec).—(Names of officers not reported).

Civil Service Association, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec.—Pres., J. E. Power, 279 Champlain St., Quebec, Que. Sec., E. Lemelin, St. David de Lévis, Que.

Eastern Canada Immigration Association (Headquarters, Montreal).—(Names of officers not reported).

Western Canada Immigration Association (Headquarters, Winnipeg).—(Names of officers not reported.)

Lachine Canal Employees' Association.—Pres., J. Brennan, 51 McCord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Henson, 1898 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.

Welland Canal Employees' Association.—Pres.-Sec., Daniel Elliott, 69 Albert St., St. Catharines, Ont.

Marine and Fisheries, Dockmasters' Association.—Pres.-Sec., J. E. Alf. Samson, Box 78, Lauzon, Que.

Department of Marine Employees' Association (Headquarters, Halifax).—(Names of officers not reported).

Meteorological Civil Service Association.—Pres., W. T. Irwin, 167 Langford Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. F. Allen, 280 Robina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Western Canada Interior Association.—Sec., D. H. Boles, Dominion Lands Office, Edmonton, Alta.

ASSOCIATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Civil Service Association of Alberta.—Pres., J. W. Dodds, Land Titles Office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. T. Sullivan, Court House, Edmonton, Alta.

Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.—Pres., A. P. Grant, Court House, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn, Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Provincial Civil Service Association of New Brunswick.—Pres., Geo. G. Melvin, M.D., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. E. McMullen, Dept. of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

Civil Service Association of Ontario.—Pres., Geo. F. Lewis, 65 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., N. H. Crow, Treasury Dept., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.

Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec.—Pres., J. B. Dionne, Court House, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. E. Beauchamp, Box 8, Faubourg, St. Johns, Que.

VETERANS' CIVIL SERVICE GUILD

An association in which active membership is confined to war veterans in the employ of the Federal or Provincial Governments was established in Montreal on March 29, 1922, under the name of Veterans' Civil Service Guild. Associate membership is permitted to returned men in the employ of municipalities, who have the right to attend meetings of the guild or any council thereof (provision being made for the formation of local councils where seven or more apply for membership), but are not eligible for office, nor have they the right to vote. Upon an associate member becoming an employee of the Federal or Provincial Governments he is permitted to apply for active membership. The application fee is not less than \$1 and the dues not less than \$4 per annum for active and \$2 for associate members. The objects of the Veterans' Guild are in the main similar to other organized bodies of civil servants. The officers are: Pres., W. J. Gerrard, 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. Murphy, 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Canada five associations of commercial travellers, with beneficial features, all of which have large memberships. The oldest organization is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was established in Toronto in 1871 and incorporated by Act of Parliament on May 26, 1874, and by an amendment thereto granted further privileges in March, 1876. The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was formed in 1875 and incorporated in 1880; the Ontario Association was formed on December 23, 1876, and incorporated in Ontario on September 13, 1880; the Northwest Association was incorporated in Manitoba on May 23, 1887, incorporation being confirmed by the Dominion Government on June 21, 1906. The names of the associations and their chief officers are as follows:—

Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—Pres., F. J. Zammers, 1268 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John A. Rutherford, 48 Armadale Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.—Pres., John Perry, 257 Oxford Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., D. Campbell, 211 McGill St., Montreal, Que.

Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.—Pres., Frank E. Harley, 43 Gerrard St., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. T. Hair, 41 Gerrard St., London, Ont.

Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association.—Pres., Geo. A. Faulkner, Shubenacadie, N.S. Sec., G. E. Faulkner, 102 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.

Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—Pres., John Stevens, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Fred. J. C. Cox, Winnipeg, Man.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

In addition to the above organizations of commercial travellers, there is the Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was formed in Montreal in 1917 as a result of the amalgamation of the Montreal Catholic Commercial Travellers' Club (organized September 20, 1914) with several clubs of a similar nature in the province of Quebec. The association, membership in which is limited to Roman Catholics who speak the French language, has as its principle "submission to the authority of the Church and adherence to directions from the Holy See." Its aim is to organize the scattered forces of the commercial travellers and to direct them towards the religious and social apostolate. Pres., J. Adeodat Trepanier, 5899 Du Parc Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Eugene Thounin, 1192 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que.

TORONTO WRITERS' CLUB

The Toronto Writers' Club was organized on April 9, 1923. The object of the organization is "to provide a club in which members of the writing fraternity may meet together and compare notes. Its aim is mutual helpfulness to the novelists, short story and feature article writers of Toronto. It is not a press club as the average run of newspaper reporters are not admitted. Membership is limited to 50 (men only) and members must have published copyrighted material of a worth while character." Pres., Owen E. McGillicuddy, 4 Algonquin Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Alan Maurice Irwin, 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

VICTORIA AND ISLAND PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Victoria and Island Public Stenographers' Association, with jurisdiction covering Vancouver Island, was organized on April 12, 1920, in Victoria, B.C., and affiliated with the International Association of Public Stenographers on its formation on July 13, 1923. Among the objects of the association are (a) To promote mutual interest and helpfulness in all matters vital and interesting to the profession among public stenographers; (b) to work in intelligent co-operation for the maintenance of a fair basic price for service and in general to elevate the standards of the profession. The international association publishes an official organ entitled *The Public Stenographer*, and meets annually. The chief officers of the Victoria branch, which meets monthly, are: Pres., Miss M. Unwin, 34 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Duncan B. McLaren, Room 3, Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

TORONTO CHAUFFEURS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The Toronto Chauffeurs' Protective Association was organized in 1910, secured a provincial charter in 1913, and operated until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when, owing to so many of its members enlisting, the association was compelled to cease operations. With the close of the war the organization was revived. The association in addition to affording mutual protection to its members, seeks to eliminate the danger of injuries from motor vehicles by developing as far as possible a higher standard of efficiency of licensed drivers and to co-operate with those in authority in the suppression of reckless driving of automobiles by owners and careless and inexperienced chauffeurs. The benefits to members include the maintenance of an employment bureau, free medical service, examination and advice by a fully qualified optometrist, with corrective glasses at cost if necessary. Pres., A. Edwards, 80 McPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Wilkinson, 109 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN WORKERS' FEDERATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors was formed in Montreal in 1919, during a strike in a local shipyard. The returned men, believing they were being discriminated against by the labour unions, organized the federation to protect their interests. The objects of the federation are as follows:—

- (a) To assist those who are members to obtain employment.
- (b) To obtain for those who are members such wages and working conditions as are essential to human well-being in accordance with present day standards.
- (c) To secure promotion and advancement for members, who, by their ability, diligence and strict attention to duty, are entitled to favourable consideration.
- (d) To aid members who are returned soldiers or sailors to acquire a knowledge of trades and occupations for which members and returned soldiers are adapted, and provide and create opportunities for members who engage in industry.

(e) To prevent and repudiate any discrimination open or covert against members of the Federation or any returned soldiers or sailors who may apply for a position as an apprentice, helper or assistant in any trade, occupation or calling.

(f) To suggest, recommend, promote and demand, such legislation as is likely to be an advantage to members of the Federation and returned soldiers or sailors, in so far as it may tend to promote the welfare of members and returned soldiers and sailors generally.

(g) To give members any pecuniary assistance as the circumstances of the member in person requiring same may demand.

(h) To do any and all things that will in any way contribute to the betterment and improvement of the social and economic position of the members and of persons and institutions that are deserving of such aid and support as the Federation can give.

Proviso. Each and every one of the hereinbefore mentioned objects shall be broadly interpreted.

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors may affiliate with any organization having similar or kindred objects, but only in so far as such affiliation will better permit the Federation to carry out its objects.

Pres., J. C. McHaffie, 51 Sicard Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. Sec., W. H. Cottrell, 320 Viau Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUES

For some years past there has existed a number of organizations known as women's labour leagues, reference to which has been made in these annual reports. With a view to bringing together these isolated units and establishing centralized direction of their activities a conference of representatives of women's labour leagues was held in London, Ont., in September, 1924. The conference decided to establish the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues and adopted a constitution. A resolution submitted to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, meeting in London at the same time as the federation, sought to have the newly-formed body admitted to affiliation with the congress, but the request was denied on the ground that the federation was not an economic body. (At the 1923 convention of the Trades Congress a resolution requesting endorsement of women's labour leagues was defeated on a vote of 66 to 76.)

The aims of the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues are:—

- (1) To work towards the organization of women working in industry into the union of their industry.
- (2) To work towards the organization of the wives of trade unionists into auxiliary unions.
- (3) To work for the protection of the unprotected wage-earners, and to aim at bringing the house and farm workers within the scope of the protection of the minimum wage law.
- (4) To expose and fight the violations of the laws which protect women wage-earners.

The demands of the federation for the protection of working women include the following:

Women in Industry.—To demand the same rights as demanded by the men, such as, raising of wages, the eight-hour day and the 44-hour week. In addition, equal pay for equal work, compensation for injury.

Special Demands for the Unprotected Women Workers.—Shorter hours for agricultural women workers, house workers, nurses and other women's trades or occupations which do not come within the scope of the laws relating to women in industry.

The application of the minimum wage law to all women wage-earners.

Absolute prohibition of night work for women.

Prohibition of women labour in harmful trades.

Two months' leave of absence from work before and after childbirth with full pay, and a guarantee against dismissal.

To demand the appointment of women as factory inspectors for the protection of women workers. These to be appointed among women workers, nurses or women doctors.

For Urban and Rural Mothers.—Extensive government relief to mothers and children through the building and maintaining of maternity homes and clinics and nurseries free for the children.

Mothers' Pensions to be given to widows, women with disabled husbands, husbands in penitentiaries. Those entitled shall include mothers with one child.

Unemployment.—(1) To demand equal relief for both men and women workers; (2) To demand that this relief shall come from the Government in the form of social insurance.

The chief officers of the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues are: Pres., Mrs. Hodgson, Dundas, Ont. Sec., Mrs. Florence Custance, 211 Milverton Blvd., Toronto, Ont.

The affiliates of the federation, of which information has been received, together with the respective officers, are located as follows:

Hamilton.—Organized April 2, 1924. Pres., Mrs. E. Wood, 65 Province St. Sec., Mrs. J. Inman, 16 Gibson Ave.

Toronto.—Organized March 5, 1917. Pres., Mrs. McCarragh, 330 Western Ave. Sec., Mrs. Custance, 211 Milverton Blvd.

Calgary.—Organized June, 1919. Pres., Mrs. G. H. Garrad, 206 27th Ave., Parkdale. Sec., Mrs. M. L. Parkyn, 0936 Boulevard N.W.

Drumheller.—Organized December, 1923. Pres., Mrs. J. Lesire. Sec., Mrs. M. McDonald.

Edmonton.—Organized May 14, 1923. Pres., Mrs. A. Dunn, 10766 92nd St. Sec., Mrs. H. J. Pallot, 12005 96th St.

It is understood that there are also women's labour leagues or labour clubs in the following localities: Dominion No. 6, N.S.; Dominion No. 4, N.S.; New Aberdeen, N.S.; Sydney, N.S.; Fort William, Ont.; Regina, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

UNITED WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was formed in May, 1920, and includes in its objects the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests. Membership is open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the principles of the federation (published in this report for 1920) and pay a per capita tax of \$1 per annum. The officers of the federation are: Pres., Mrs. W. F. Singer, 137 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Mrs. H. G. Fester, 41 Park Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL GENEVA ASSOCIATION OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES

The International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees is a mutual benefit society, and its members are waiters, captains and head waiters. In addition to its social and trade features (including an employment policy), the society gives voluntary aid to its sick members and members in distress. The parent body was established at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 21, 1877. There are branches of the association throughout the world, and these maintain affiliated relations with each other and the parent body "for the benefit of members who may be compelled to travel or who choose to live in one of the countries where the various branches of the institution are situated, carrying on a policy of reciprocity with the Geneva Federation in the various branches thereof." It was reported that the association had a total membership of 35,000 comprised in 360 branches in various countries. Prior to the war there were branches in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal, but these lapsed, and the Montreal unit is the only one to be re-organized since the close of the war, and has a membership of 82. The president and secretary respectively of the general administrative board are F. G. Walther and K. Engelhardt, and these officers may be reached at 143 West 44th street, New York, N.Y. The regional representative for Canada is E. T. Chmelar, and may also be located at the above New York address. The officers of the Montreal branch are: Pres., Alfred Trubenback, 31 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., John Los, 31 Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN FIRE MARSHALS

The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals was formed in Vancouver on August 9, 1922, and has for its object the development of uniformity of action and legislation and generally to promote fire prevention work. Membership is open to all fire marshals, fire commissioners, insurance superintendents, fire prevention officers and any person who holds an executive office in any organized fire prevention league. Pres., Major J. A. Rudland, Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. F. Lewis, 65 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

The Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs was established in 1908, the main object of which is educational, meeting annually for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on the best means for fire protection, and the methods to be employed for fire prevention. Pres., Chief R. McLeod, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Chief James Armstrong, Box 56, Kingston, Ont.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

The Firemen's Association of Ontario was organized in Toronto on August 29, 1899, and was incorporated on July 23, 1910. The aims of the association are to improve not only the methods of fire fighting, but also, in more recent years, to direct efforts towards fire prevention. Pres., A. T. Smith, Merriton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Armstrong, 282 Western Ave., Toronto, Ont.

EASTERN ONTARIO FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Eastern Ontario Firemen's Association was organized on October 10, 1913, receiving its charter on July 29, 1916. It was organized for the purpose of an annual exchange of ideas respecting fire fighting apparatus, as well as the best methods of fighting fire, and also any other matters affecting the progress and welfare of Eastern Ontario firemen. Pres., W. G. Beattie, Arnprior, Ont. Sec.-treas., M. J. Neville, Pembroke, Ont.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANTS AND SECRETARIES

The Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries was formed in St. John, N.B., on November 13, 1922. The association, which is open to qualified commercial accountants and corporate secretaries of the Maritime provinces, is designed to afford to all members educational opportunities, including a technical library, lecture classes and examinations. Pres., S. H. J. Hargreaves, 235 Pitt St., St. John, N.B. Sec.-treas., Geo. I. Higgins, 41 Clarendon St., St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN HARDWARE CLERK'S ASSOCIATION

The St. John Hardware Clerk's Association which has at times concerned itself with the economic conditions of its members, is more of a social society. Pres., T. A. Ramsay, Rockland Road, St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. D. Owens, 29 St. Paul St., St. John, N.B.

CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Ticket Agents' Association was organized in 1887, for educational, beneficial and social purposes. Membership is open to any ticket agent in charge of a coupon ticket office in Canada. Meetings are held annually. The chief officers for 1925 are: Pres., Geo. Sutherland, Ingersoll, Ont. Sec.-treas., E. de la Hooke, London, Ont.

CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Chief Constables' Association of Canada was organized in 1905. The objects of the association are:—

(a) A closer official and personal relationship among police officers in Canada, and concerted action in the pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime, (b) the compilation of criminal statistics and records, and the collection and dissemination among its members of information regarding the movements of criminals, (c) the encouragement, in so far as the same may be practicable, of uniformity in system and method of police administration, (d) the promotion of such legislation as will best tend to the suppression of crime, and the general improvement of the police service of Canada.

Pres., Alexander M. Ross, Chief Constable, Ottawa, Ont. Sec.-treas., Wm. Wallace, Asst. Inspector of Detectives, Police Headquarters, Toronto, Ont.

POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

The Police Association of Hamilton was formed April 12, 1921, for social and co-operative purposes, and is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario. Pres., Chas. Becker, Wellington St., Mountain Top, Hamilton, Ont. Sec.-treas., Clarence Preston, 112 Lotteridge St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

The policemen of Toronto have an independent organization known as the Toronto Police Association, which was formed in 1919, after the former union of police had dissolved in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the propriety of policemen being connected with organized labour. The association is social and beneficial, and is officered as follows: Pres., Geo. Ironside, 1384 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., David Gordon, 500 Soudan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

CHINESE NATIONALIST LEAGUE

An organization composed of Chinese, which has its headquarters in Vancouver, is known as the Chinese Nationalist League. The league has been in existence for some years, and has a membership of 8,050 in the Dominion, 50 being females. The aims and objects of the Chinese Nationalist League are as follows:—

(a) To provide means for and assist in benevolent and charitable objects for education and social reform, and to develop, secure, maintain, encourage and extend a central control and organization to assist, utilize and co-ordinate the various public or private agencies, institutions and associations now carrying on similar work or operations, or which may hereafter be established, which shall be deemed advantageous in carrying on operations throughout Canada for the welfare of the society;

(b) To promote the higher education, profitable employment and social well-being of the Chinese resident in Canada, and other races, in every possible way;

(c) To purchase, take, have, hold, possess, retain and enjoy any property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal whatsoever, and for any or every estate or interest therein whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of this corporation;

(d) From time to time acquire, accept and receive by purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer in trust or otherwise, any kind of real or personal property, and to use, apply and devote in whole or part the same or the income thereof for such public or private, religious, charitable, educational, patriotic or other objects as may be deemed best, or as may be required by the terms, conditions, trusts and objects of any such purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer or otherwise, and to carry out, perform and comply with such terms, conditions, trusts and objects;

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold membership in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this corporation or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this corporation;

(f) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(g) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of this corporation;

(h) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and generally in any way to do all such things as shall be calculated directly or indirectly to promote the best interests of the Chinese and other races throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(i) To advocate and secure possible remedies and assist in the enactment of ordinances and laws required to carry out the foregoing by means of bulletins, education or any other method of propaganda that may from time to time be considered advisable.

On two occasions application for incorporation of the league has been made, but both were refused. The latest application was made in August, 1921.

The president of the league is Louie Man Hai, and the secretary Wah King Chee, their address being 529 Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

AFFILIATIONS AND MEMBERSHIPS

Included in the list of associations classed as "Non-Trade Union Organizations" are the names of 66 bodies, an increase of five, the aggregate membership of which, as compiled from the returns received in the department, is 86,333, a gain of 771 over the number of members comprised in this class of associations in 1923. The group comprising school teachers' associations, all of which reported their standing, contains 16,429 members. Nine of these associations are affiliated with the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and between them they have 13,986 members, which constitute the numerical strength of the federated body. The remaining three unaffiliated associations of school teachers have a combined membership of 2,443. There are 30 associations of Government employees, 25 of which embrace civil servants in the employ of the Dominion Government, the remaining five being composed of employees of provincial governments. The membership reported by seventeen of the first class is 14,480 and of the latter three claim a combined membership of 1,823, making a total of 16,303. Seventeen of the associations of Dominion Government employees are affiliates of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, but as all did not report their memberships it is impossible to definitely show the numerical strength of the Dominion-wide organization. The six associations of commercial travellers reported 41,558 members, showing them to constitute the strongest group of organizations recorded in this chapter. Of the remaining seventeen associations of a miscellaneous character, fourteen reported a combined membership of 3,993; no membership was given for the Chinese Nationalist League, but the standing for 1923 was 8,050, and these figures are used in the present tabulation, making a total for the group of 12,043. The table following gives the reported membership of each association, together with the number of affiliations, where the organization has subordinate branches.

	Affiliations	Reported Membership
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS		
Canadian Teachers' Federation	9	13,986
*British Columbia Teachers' Federation	38	1,830
*Alberta Teachers' Alliance	62	2,065
*Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance		720
*Manitoba Teachers' Federation	65	1,359
*Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation	14	1,712
*Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.)	56	3,400
*Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation	57	1,100
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union		204
New Brunswick Teachers' Association		1,089
*Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation		450
*Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec		1,350
Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal		1,150
*Indicates affiliation with the Canadian Teachers' Federation.		
ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES		
Civil Service Federation of Canada	17	
*Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch)		
*Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association	200	2,500
Canadian Postmasters' Association, Inc.		5,000
*Civil Service Association of Ottawa		3,340
Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa)		250
Professional Institute of Civil Service		910
*Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.)	3	243
*Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association		300
*Government Weighmen's Association		105
Dominion Public Works Federation	10	700
Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto	1	110
*Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association		120
*Dominion Arsenal Employees' Association		
*Civil Service Association of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec		68
*Eastern Canada Immigration Association		
*Western Canada Immigration Association		
*Lachine Canal Employees' Association		60
*Welland Canal Employees' Association		40
*Marine and Fisheries Dockmasters' Association		11
*Department of Marine Employees' Association, Halifax		
*Meteorological Civil Service Association		23
*Western Canada Interior Association		
Veterans' Civil Service Guild		700
Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec		805
Civil Service Association of Alberta		518
Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia	7	
Provincial Civil Service Association of New Brunswick	3	
Civil Service Association of Ontario		500
*Indicates affiliation with the Civil Service Federation of Canada.		
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS		
Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada		16,136
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association		12,304
Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association		3,621
Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association	1	1,629
Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association	11	7,117
Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada		751
OTHER ASSOCIATIONS		
Toronto Writers' Club		35
Victoria and Island Public Stenographers' Association		15
Toronto Chauffeurs' Protective Association		100
Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors (Montreal)		150
Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues		1,000
United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario		
International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees (Montreal branch)		100
Association of Canadian Fire Marshals		23
Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs		300
Firemen's Association of Ontario		1,000
Eastern Ontario Firemen's Association		
Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries (Maritime Provinces)		15
St. John Hardware Clerks' Association		300
Canadian Ticket Agents' Association		175
Chief Constables' Association of Canada		175
Police Association of Hamilton		105
Toronto Police Association		500
Chinese Nationalist League		8,050

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

IN CANADA

(For the Calendar Year 1925)

Compiled and Published by
The Department of Labour of Canada



Ottawa
F. A. ACLAND
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1926

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OF CANADA

Published Monthly

The statistical and other information published each month in the Labour Gazette pertains to the industrial conditions in the Dominion, cost of living, etc., and includes such matters as trade agreements and changes in rates of wages, particulars of trade disputes, statements of all proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and special articles on current economic questions.

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(For the Calendar Year 1925)

Compiled and Published by the Department of Labour of Canada

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

To the Hon. J. C. ELLIOTT, K.C., M.P.,

Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Fifteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1925, as prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch of the department. The report, like its predecessors, indicates the nature of the various labour organizations operating in the Dominion, and in addition shows the numerical strength of the labour movement in Canada. The volume also contains information pertaining to certain organizations identified with Russian Communist bodies, and to whose activities some of the labour unions in North America have taken strong objection.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. WARD,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

OTTAWA, April, 1926.

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LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Classes of Unions Operating in the Dominion—International Craft Organizations Have Another Loss—Combined Membership of All Groups Show Increase—Fifteen Years of Trade Unionism in Canada—Division by Trade Groups—Strength of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—Membership of One Big Union—Standing of National and Catholic Unions—Number of Trade Union Members in 46 Countries—Revolutionary Labour Organizations—International Federation of Trade Unions—Industrial Workers of the World—Confusion in District 18—Labour in Politics—Benefits Paid by Trade Unions—Membership of Non-Trade Union Organizations.

According to the information gathered for the Fifteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1925, the trade unions operating in the Dominion, and which are discussed in this volume, consist of the following groups: (1) local branches of international craft organizations having headquarters in the United States, (2) local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters in Chicago, (3) One Big Union, an international industrial body, with headquarters in Winnipeg, (4) non-international craft organizations with headquarters in Canada, (5) independent trade union units, and (6) national and Catholic unions. The international craft union group, which has declined steadily since 1920, the losses in 1925 being 43 branches and 17,908 members, still occupies first place with 1,985 branches and a combined membership of 172,573. The Industrial Workers of the World maintained its six branches with a reported membership of 10,000, a loss of 1,500. The report from the One Big Union is the first received direct from the head office since 1919, the year of its formation, and shows the organization to have 53 local units in the Dominion with a combined membership of 17,256. The non-international organizations show a gain in branches of 43 (the same number as lost by the international craft bodies), the increase being mainly accounted for by the establishment of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, a body to which several thousand of former members of the United Mine Workers became affiliated, and the transference of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Canada from the international group owing to the parent body in Manchester, England, granting the Canadian members complete autonomy, the society thus becoming purely Canadian. With these additions to the non-international group, the local branches now number 311 and the combined membership is 34,070, an increase of 12,309. The independent units have increased by seven, now standing at 40, of which 34 reported a combined membership of 12,165, an increase of 264. The national and Catholic unions show an increase of five, now being 99, the combined membership of which, as reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers, being 25,000, the same as in 1924.

The above figures indicate that while the international craft unions had losses of 43 branches and 17,908 members and the Industrial Workers of the World lost 1,500 members, the gains of the four other groups amounted to 108 branches and 29,829 members, net increases for the year of 65 branches and 10,421 members, making a grand total of 2,494 branches of all classes of unions in Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 271,064.

The First Report on Labour Organization in Canada, which was for the calendar year 1911, showed a trade union membership in the Dominion of 133,132, of which 119,415 members, comprised in 1,531 local branches, were connected with international trade unions, the remaining 13,717 members comprised in 191 branches, being identified with non-international organizations. At the end of 1913 the total membership of all classes of unions was given at 175,799. During the following three years the membership fluctuated, but in 1917 rose to 204,630. The highest level of membership was in 1919, when there were 378,047

organized trade unionists in Canada, comprised in 2,847 local branches, of which 260,247 were identified with international organizations having 2,309 Canadian branches. The next three-year period indicated a heavy loss in trade union membership in the Dominion, as well as in other countries, the standing in Canada at the close of 1922, according to information supplied, being 276,621, comprised in 2,512 branches. In 1923 there was an increase of 1,471 in members of all classes of unions, the total being 278,092, while the number of branches stood at 2,487, a decline of 25. During 1924 the number of Canadian branches decreased by 58 and the number of trade unionists fell off by 17,449, the totals for the year being 2,429 branches and 260,643 members.

The number of branches and the reported and estimated membership of the various classes of labour organizations operating in Canada at the close of 1925 were as follows:—

	Branches	Membership
International Craft Unions..	1,985	172,573
Industrial Workers of the World..	6	10,000
One Big Union..	53	17,256
Non-International Organizations..	311	34,070
Independent Units..	40	12,165
National and Catholic Unions..	99	25,000
Totals..	2,494	271,064

The accompanying chart indicates clearly the standing of organized labour in Canada for the past fifteen years, the period covered by these annual reports. Another chart shows the division by trade groups of the 271,064 organized workers in the Dominion. The group comprising railroad employees contains the largest number of members, having 79,009, representing 29.15 per cent of the total; the mining and quarrying trades comprise the second largest definite group with 26,386 members or 9.73 per cent; public employees, personal service and amusement trades stand third, having 26,001 members, 9.59 per cent; the building trades group ranks fourth with 23,243 members, 8.57 per cent. The number of members contained in the other four definite groups, with percentages, are as follows: Other transportation and navigation trades, 19,630 members, 7.24 per cent; metal trades, 15,121 members, 5.59 per cent; printing and paper making trades, 13,005 members, 4.80 per cent; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 12,707 members, 4.68 per cent. The group comprising all other trades and general labour embraces 55,962 members, or 20.65 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WELL REPRESENTED IN CANADA

There are 87 of what are termed international craft organizations which have extended their jurisdiction into Canada by reason of having established one or more local branches in the Dominion. These craft unions, as previously mentioned, have a combined membership in Canada of 172,573, leaving 98,491 for all other classes of labour bodies operating in the Dominion. Of the international membership just mentioned 115,061 belongs to thirteen organizations comprised in 1,069 branches. The following statement contains the names, according to membership, of the thirteen unions above referred to, more than one-half of which embrace employees who are identified with railroad operation or railway shop work, and each of which have not less than 5,000 members in Canada.

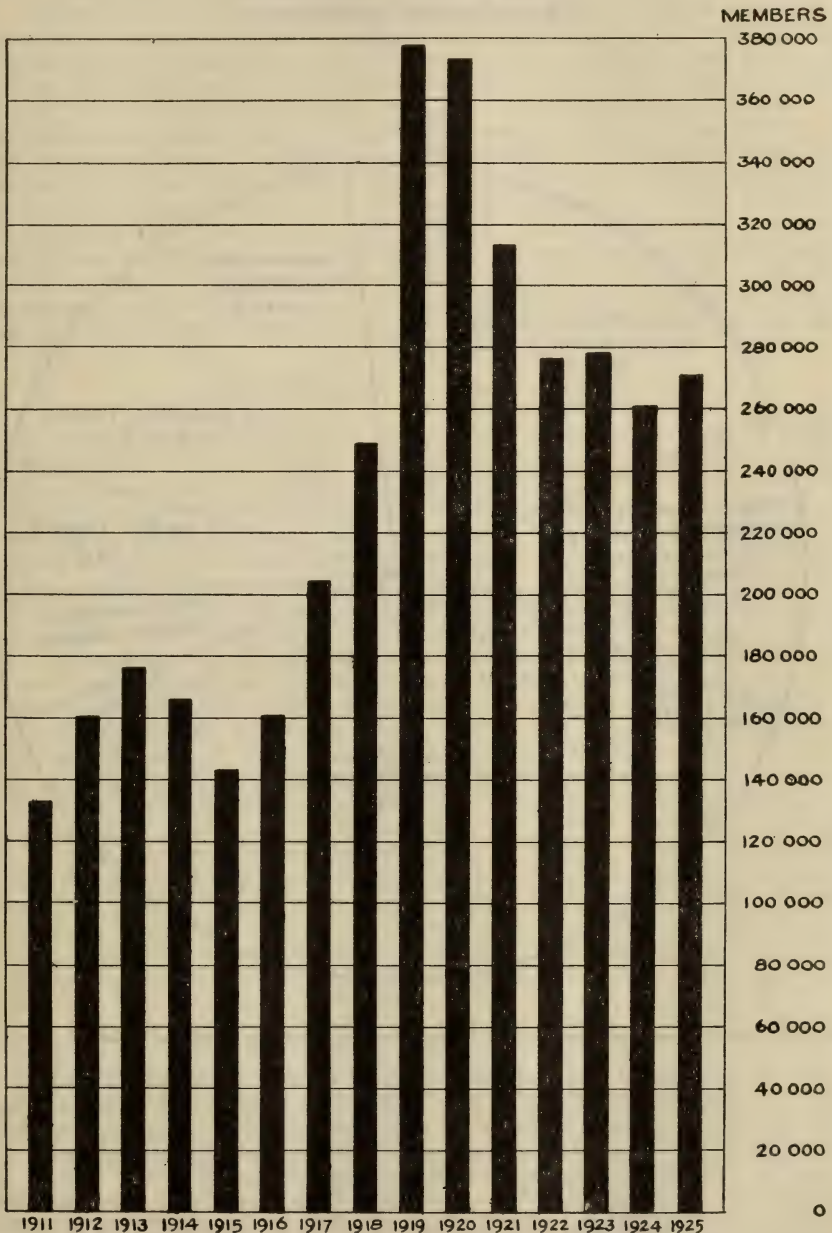
Name of Organization	Number of Canadian Local units	Reported membership of Canadian units
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen..	95	14,409
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees..	166	13,700
United Mine Workers of America..	36	12,500
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen..	113	11,584
International Association of Machinists..	80	8,500
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees	27	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen..	104	7,311
Order of Railroad Telegraphers..	13	7,306
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners..	88	7,208
American Federation of Musicians..	45	6,850
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	102	6,372
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees..	185	6,221
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America..	15	5,600

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN PROVINCES AND CHIEF CITIES

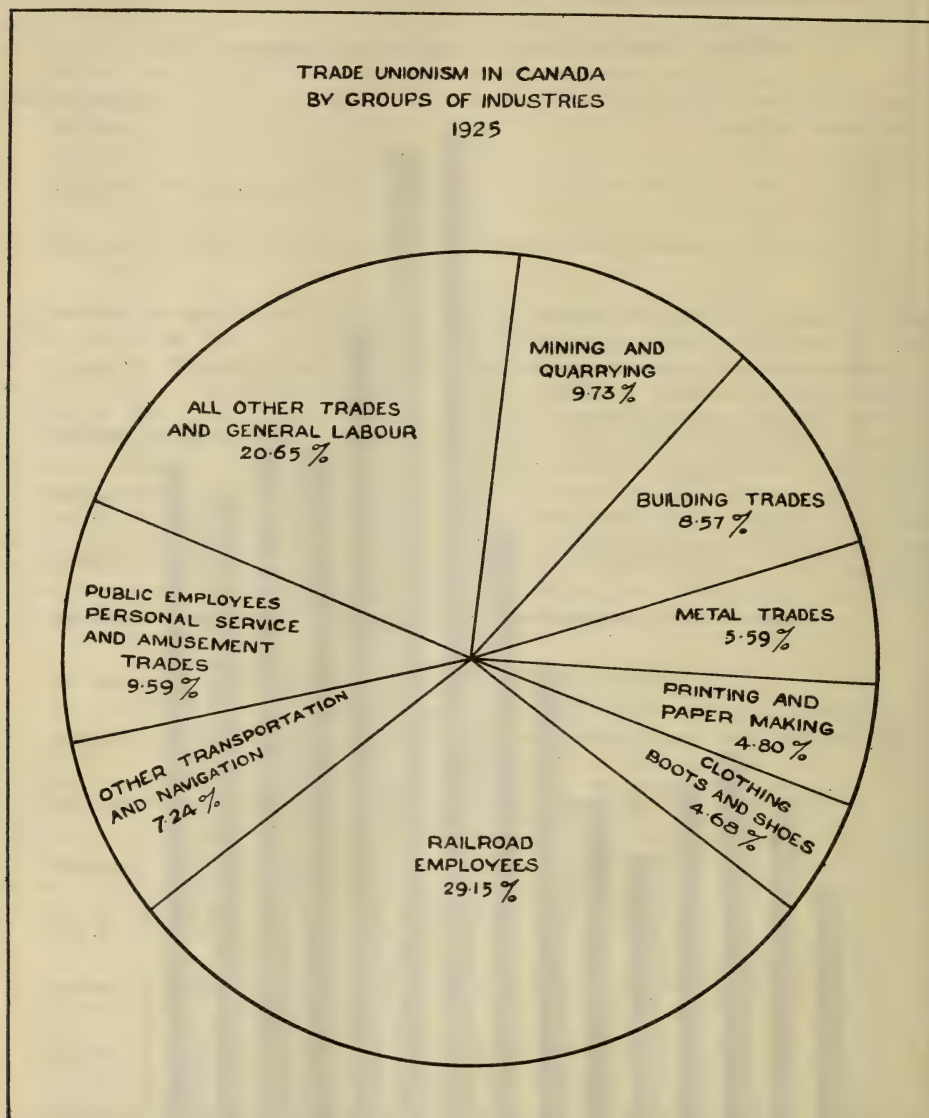
The province of Ontario, as usual, stands in first place as to the number of local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units, having 1,006 branches, of which 760 reported a membership of 63,251; Quebec stands second

with 348, the reporting branches numbering 254, with a reported membership of 46,495; British Columbia, with 246 occupies third place as to branches, of which 203 reported 28,175 members; Alberta is fourth with 225 branches, 173 of which reported 13,998 members. The remaining five provinces in numerical order in respect of local branches are: Saskatchewan, 172 branches, 141 reporting 6,105 members; Manitoba, 151 branches, 112

FIFTEEN YEARS OF TRADE UNIONISM IN CANADA



reporting 11,290 members, Nova Scotia, 131 branches, 90 reporting 11,608 members; New Brunswick, 105 branches, 73 reporting 6,242 members; and Prince Edward Island, 11 branches, 10 reporting 534 members. Three of the national and Catholic unions are located in Ontario, the combined reported membership of which is 69; the remaining 96 unions are confined to the province of Quebec, and of these 49 reported a combined membership of 7,747.



The six branches of the Industrial Workers of the World are located as follows: Ontario, 2; Manitoba and Alberta 1 each, and British Columbia, 2. The One Big Union has one or more branches in eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion, the number in each province being: Manitoba, 21; Ontario, 11; Nova Scotia, 8; Saskatchewan, 5; British Columbia, 3; Alberta and Quebec, 2 each, and New Brunswick, 1.

In 30 cities in Canada there are 20 or more local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent units, as compared with 34 cities in this class in 1924. These 30 cities with 1,335 local branches represent 56 per cent of the local branches of unions just mentioned, and with their 1,018 reporting branches comprise 54

per cent of the branches of all classes operating in Canada, as well as containing nearly 50 per cent of the entire union membership of 271,064 in the Dominion, as reported from headquarters of the central organizations, or as secured from other sources. Montreal ranks first in the list of cities, and including the 25 national and Catholic unions, has 186 local branches of all classes of unions, 131 of which reported 40,176 members; Toronto stands second with 132 branches, 101 of which reported 22,246 members. Vancouver occupies third place with 89 branches, of which 74 reported 20,124; Winnipeg has fourth position with 87 branches, 60 of which reported 7,909 members. The remaining 26 cities in order of number of branches are: Ottawa, 64 branches, 45 reporting 4,192 members; Hamilton, 62 branches, 44 reporting 2,237 members; Quebec, including 24 national and Catholic unions, 61 branches, 38 reporting 5,210 members; Edmonton, 60 branches, 50 reporting 4,331 members; Calgary, 54 branches, 43 reporting 3,258; London, 52 branches, 42 reporting 3,570 members; Victoria, 41 branches, 37 reporting 1,701 members; Regina, 34 branches, 30 reporting 1,352 members; St. John, 34 branches, 25 reporting 2,543 members; Saskatoon, 34 branches, 25 reporting 1,316 members; Windsor, 33 branches, 26 reporting 1,691 members; St. Thomas, 31 branches, 25 reporting 2,147 members; Halifax, 30 branches, 25 reporting 2,339 members; Moose Jaw, 28 branches, 22 reporting 1,180 members; Fort William, 27 branches, 20 reporting 1,051 members; North Bay, 24 branches, 20 reporting 1,647 members; Brandon, 25 branches, 20 reporting 815 members; Brantford, 24 branches, 13 reporting 595 members; Moncton, 23 branches, 17 reporting 2,228 members; St. Catharines, 23 branches, 17 reporting 728 members; Lethbridge, 22 branches, 19 reporting 1,540 members; Guelph, 22 branches, 17 reporting 462 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 18 reporting 1,515 members; Kingston, 21 branches, 16 reporting 657 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 20 branches, 13 reporting 833 members; Sherbrooke, 20 branches, 17 reporting 598 members.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

While the bulk of organized labour on the North American continent recognizes the American Federation of Labour as the head of the labour movement in so far as trade union affairs are concerned, and also as the spokesmen for the organized workers of the United States in regard to desired legislation, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is the organization which speaks for the internationally organized workers in the Dominion on legislative matters. The congress, which was originally established in 1873, and reorganized in 1886, works in harmony with the trade union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour, the latter body, as well as 56 of its more important affiliates, acknowledging the congress as the representative of organized labour in the Dominion on matters pertaining to legislation by affiliating their entire Canadian membership and paying the regular per capita tax. The reports presented to the 1925 convention contained the names of the international and Canadian central organizing bodies, as well as the federations, trades and labour councils and local unions which had paid per capita during the fiscal year. The total membership was reported at 105,912, comprised in approximately 1,450 local unions, indicating decreases respectively of 11,198 and 48, as compared with the standing in 1924. The congress does not interfere with the various international organizations in organizing their respective crafts in Canada, retaining only to itself the issuing of charters to purely Canadian central bodies, provincial federations, trades and labour councils, and to such bodies of workers as are not eligible for membership in a recognized international union. The congress accepts the decisions of the American Federation of Labour in all jurisdictional awards as between craft unions and refuses recognition to organizations which are encroaching on the jurisdiction of central bodies in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The conventions of the congress are held annually, and at these meetings demands for desired legislation are introduced. If the proposals are adopted, the executive council handles the matters coming under Dominion control, the provincial federations or provincial executive committees dealing with purely provincial legislation. The congress in 1920 became an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with headquarters in Amsterdam, Holland, and in 1925 was given representation in the general council of the organization. The Canadian congress makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, and also has representatives on various advisory councils operating in the Dominion. The Trades Congress is the organization representing the organized workers of North America on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, established under the League of Nations, the United States not having yet accepted membership in the league. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Congress, was in

1922 elected as one of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and was re-elected at the seventh session held in Geneva, Switzerland, May-June, 1925. Many of the more important international organizations which have local branches in the Dominion maintain resident Canadian officials to supervise the affairs of their respective unions in this country, such officials keeping in close touch with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Canadian organized workers.

FEDERATIONS AND OTHER DELEGATE BODIES

Under the plan of labour organization as developed in North America by the various craft unions provision is made for the establishment of certain delegate bodies known as federations, district councils and trades and labour councils, each of which has its own particular functions. Many of these delegate organizations have been established in Canada and have become very important adjuncts of the labour movement, embracing in some instances all the members in Canada of a particular craft or of kindred trades. All of these delegate organizations are composed of local branch unions having affiliation with some central organizing body. In addition to contributing the funds necessary to meet the expenses of the parent organization, many local branches assist in the maintenance of a federation or district council, and in some cases to both, as well as to a trades and labour council. There are in Canada 51 federations, 52 district councils and 45 trades and labour councils, particulars concerning all of which are given in their respective chapters. The scheme of organization of the railroad employees, whose brotherhoods are among the best organized and most powerful international labour bodies operating in Canada, also provides for the creation of committees to deal with matters affecting working conditions on the several railways on which they have members employed, such committees being composed of delegates from the local lodges of the respective brotherhoods. A chapter of this report contains lists of the various railroads over which such committees have jurisdiction. In addition to these adjustment committees four of the railroad brotherhoods have what are called legislative boards, the special duties of which are to safeguard the interests of railwaymen in legislative matters, and for which purpose they maintain representatives in Ottawa.

An important office which has been brought about by the advance in labour organization is that of the business agent, sometimes referred to as the "walking delegate." A chapter of this report is devoted to a discussion of the duties of this position and contains a list of the unions in Canada reporting to the department as maintaining business agents, together with the names and addresses of such officials.

ONE BIG UNION

The One Big Union, commonly known as the O.B.U., was established at a conference held in Calgary in March, 1919, and was designed to supersede the existing form of craft organization by setting up an industrial union. At the outset the union made considerable progress, many members deserting the old-established labour organizations. At the close of 1919, the O.B.U. reported a membership of 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and several of the international labour bodies whose form of organization was being challenged put forth efforts to stem the inroads which had been made into their memberships. As a result many of the former members returned to their respective parent organizations, the officers of which stated that the numerical strength of the O.B.U. had been considerably reduced. To the application of the department for the standing of the O.B.U. in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 the general officers refused or failed to supply any information. During the years 1924 and 1925 the O.B.U. organizers were active in Nova Scotia and had succeeded in forming eight units in that province; in the latter year units were also established in Montreal, Winnipeg and Minto, N.B. According to the information supplied by the general secretary of the O.B.U. the organization at the close of 1925 had 56 units under charter, three of which are located in the United States, the combined reported membership being 17,856.

NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The first union in Canada to accept the social doctrine of the Roman Church and to admit a chaplain was that of the shoe workers of the city of Quebec, this course being adopted in 1901 following the adjustment of a dispute in the shoe industry by the Arch-

bishop of the diocese. Some years later La Federation Ouvriere Mutuelle du Nord (Mutual Labour Federation of the North) was established in Chicoutimi, active membership in which was confined to adherents of the Roman Catholic faith. (Following the formation of the Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees the Chicoutimi organization, whose membership was composed mainly of paper mill workers, passed out of existence during the year 1924). The clergy has lent encouragement to the formation of unions of work people, which are established in accordance with the encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII on May 12, 1891, on the "Conditions of the Working Classes," and in which were enunciated the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to social and labour action. These principles were later proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental rules for the governance of workmen's associations. National and Catholic unions appear to be firmly established in various localities in the province of Quebec, particularly the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Hull and Three Rivers. Although national and Catholic unions were originally designed to be exclusively for Roman Catholics, provision has been made to permit non-Catholics as associate members, who may vote but are not eligible to hold office. When the non-Catholic membership of a union reaches fifty they may form a non-Catholic section of the national and Catholic body and elect their own officers. To assist in the development of local syndicates there has been established what are termed secretariats, the localities in which they are operating being Quebec, Montreal, Hull, Three Rivers, Chicoutimi and Sherbrooke. There are also federations, district councils and trades councils, and to co-ordinate and promote the general interest of all national and Catholic trade unions in the Dominion there is the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, an organization which was established in 1921. The federation has met regularly each year, and at the 1925 convention 108 delegates were present representing 69 syndicates or unions. Mr. Pierre Beaulé, the president of the Federation of Catholic Workers, attended the meeting of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in May-June, 1925, as one of the advisers to the delegates representing the Dominion Government. The membership of the 99 national and Catholic syndicates at the close of 1925, as reported to the department, was 25,000. So far as known, Canada is the only British possession in which sectarian trade unions are operating; neither are there any such trade unions in the United States. In several of the European countries Catholic trade unions have long since been in existence, there now being thirteen having central federated bodies of unions composed of adherents of the Roman Church, all of which are brought together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (the term applied to Catholic unions in Europe), an organization established at the Hague in June, 1920. Delegates from the federation to the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1925, proposed at a meeting of the labour group attending the conference that the Christian trade union movement should be accorded seats on the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference, but their nominees were defeated by the other members of the labour group, one of whom protested against the dividing up of trade unions on religious lines.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

The chief labour organization on the North American continent is the American Federation of Labour, which as its name implies, is a federated body, though issuing charters to trade unions where no affiliated craft organization has jurisdiction over a particular class of workers. There were at the close of the year 1925, so far as the department was able to secure direct information, 122 main international craft organizations and one subordinate body of a main union operating on the North American continent, the latter of which and 108 of the main organizations being in affiliation with the A.F. of L. Of the affiliates of the federation 79 have branches in Canada, the federation itself also having a number of local unions in Canada under direct charters, making 80; seven of the eleven craft organizations not identified with the federation have branches in the Dominion; these, together with the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union, bodies formed on an industrial basis, which also have Canadian branches, make in all 123 international organizations in North America, of which 89 are operating in Canada, the same number as recorded in 1924. The combined reported membership outside of Canada of the 87 international craft organizations which had branches in the Dominion at the close of 1925 stood at 3,657,931; the combined membership in the United States of the I.W.W. and the O.B.U. was 28,600, and adding 237,302 as the reported and estimated membership of the 32 organizations, which have no branches in Canada, make an aggregate of trade union members in the United States of 3,923,833.

MEMBERSHIP OF GROUPS COMPRISING BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The paid-up membership of the British Trades Union Congress as given in the reports submitted to the 57th annual meeting held in Scarborough, England, from September 7 to 12, 1925, and at which Mr. James F. Marsh, of Toronto, was present as fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was 4,350,982, an increase of 22,747 as compared with the figures for 1924, when the membership was reported at 4,328,235. The membership of the congress is divided among the seventeen trade groups, each of which has representation on the general council according to its numerical standing, as follows: Mining and quarrying, 840,543; railways, 454,924; transport (other than railways), 397,126; shipbuilding, 122,850; engineering, founding and vehicle building, 394,051; iron and steel and minor metal trades, 153,932; building, woodworking and furnishing, 349,658; printing and paper, 167,665; cotton, 234,864; textiles (other than cotton), 152,307; clothing, 90,428; leather and boot and shoe, 86,868; glass, pottery, chemicals, food, etc., 186,534; agriculture, 30,000; public employees, 150,627; non-manual workers, 62,845; general workers, 475,760. The mining, railway, iron and steel, printing, leather, public employees and general workers' groups added to their following, the largest increase being in the first named, which had a gain of 51,132. The agriculture group remained the same as in 1924, but the remaining nine had losses, the heaviest decrease being shown in the engineering group which lost 36,771 members.

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

In addition to the trade union standing in Canada, information has been secured as to the number of organized workers in 45 other countries. The statistical information here appended was obtained chiefly from the Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and represents (with the exception of the figures for Canada and the United States, which were compiled from departmental records, and which are for the year 1925) the number of organized workers at the close of the year 1924. The aggregate number of organized workers of all classes in the 46 countries whose names appear in the accompanying table is 36,448,889, of which (though not in direct affiliation) 17,580,431 located in 33 countries are sympathetic towards the International Federation of Trade Unions. At the close of 1924, the latest date for which complete information for the other 44 countries is available, adherents to other organizations included: (1) Denominational organizations in fifteen countries, with 2,112,109 members, in which is included the 25,000 members of the national and Catholic unions located in Canada; (2) Syndicalist bodies, with 471,429 members located in twelve countries; (3) Communist organizations, with 7,322,845 members in eleven countries; (4) Unclassified organizations, with 8,575,887 members located in 33 countries. As has been previously explained, in Great Britain and Canada and other British countries, as well as in the United States, there is a more clearly defined understanding as to the scope of trade union organization than prevails in some of the European countries where there are organized bodies which operate along political rather than industrial lines, and the membership of which is not confined strictly to wage-earners. For example, in the membership of the Italian organizations, as given by the International Federation of Trade Unions, are included 2,000,000 Fascist members, who are alleged by officials of certain labour bodies to be preventing the development of the old established trade union movement. Another body of a political character is the Communist Party, which has organizations, as previously mentioned, in eleven countries, including Russia with 6,604,684 members and France with 250,000. With this explanation the figures for all classes of organized workers in the countries enumerated, as prepared from information obtained from the sources mentioned, are given as follows:—

Argentina.. . . .	120,000	Estonia.. . . .	30,000
Australia.. . . .	729,155	Finland.. . . .	47,312
Austria.. . . .	1,044,068	France.. . . .	1,068,046
Belgium.. . . .	726,126	Germany.. . . .	6,900,000
Brazil.. . . .	104,000	Great Britain and North Ireland	5,531,000
Bulgaria.. . . .	49,803	Greece.. . . .	56,680
Canada.. . . .	271,064	Holland.. . . .	517,914
Chile.. . . .	162,000	Hungary.. . . .	267,885
China.. . . .	300,000	Iceland.. . . .	4,000
Cuba.. . . .	100,000	India.. . . .	195,800
Czecho-Slovakia.. . . .	1,669,456	Ireland (Free State).. . . .	148,501
Denmark.. . . .	306,158	Italy.. . . .	2,234,520
Dutch East Indies.. . . .	60,000	Japan.. . . .	230,000
Egypt.. . . .	12,000	Latvia.. . . .	38,867

Lithuania..	28,250	Portugal..	36,000
Luxemburg..	14,087	Roumania..	46,863
Memel..	3,894	Russia..	6,604,684
Mexico..	838,000	South Africa..	27,670
New Zealand..	96,821	Spain..	453,578
Norway..	94,567	Sweden..	451,650
Palestine..	14,835	Switzerland..	261,713
Peru..	25,000	United States..	3,923,833
Poland..	539,089	Yugo Slavia..	64,000

PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIZED WORKERS TO POPULATION

The appended table showing the percentage of organized workers to total population in the countries enumerated, at the close of the year 1923, has been taken from the Year Book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, issued in 1925. The figures indicate that Austria is the most highly organized country, Germany, Great Britain and Australia following in the order named. The names of the various countries are arranged in order of percentages:—

Country	Population	Total number of organized workers	Percentage representing organized workers.
Austria..	6,526,661	1,117,192	17.1
Germany..	59,852,682	9,193,359	15.3
Great Britain..	40,560,588	5,405,000	13.3
Australia..	5,749,807	699,743	12.0
Czecho-Slovakia..	13,611,349	1,504,923	11.1
Belgium..	7,539,568	744,998	9.9
Denmark..	3,267,831	302,904	9.3
Switzerland..	3,880,320	298,901	7.7
New Zealand..	1,099,449	80,000	7.3
Holland..	7,086,913	544,900	7.3
Sweden..	5,987,520	400,022	6.7
Mexico..	13,886,948	800,000	5.8
Italy..	38,835,941	2,234,520	5.1
Luxemburg..	260,767	12,600	4.7
Iceland..	94,690	4,000	4.2
Chili..	3,754,951	150,000	4.0
France..	39,209,766	1,395,847	3.6
Cuba..	2,889,004	100,000	3.5
Russia..	131,299,007	4,556,000	3.5
Norway..	2,649,775	90,497	3.4
United States..	106,138,806	3,600,000	3.4
Ireland..	4,390,219	139,000	3.2
Canada..	8,788,483	255,299	2.9
Poland..	27,178,690	769,811	2.8

According to departmental records, the number of Canadian trade unionists in 1923 was 278,092, and the percentage to population was 3.2, and including the non-trade union organized wage-earners, the percentage stood at 4.1; in 1924 the percentages, based on an estimated population of 9,226,000, were 2.8 and 3.8 respectively; and according to the figures in the present report, the percentage of trade union members to population stands at 2.9, and adding the organized wage-earners not classed in the trade union group the percentage of Canadian organized workers at the close of 1925 was 3.9.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FEDERATIONS

With a view to maintaining international relations between organizations embracing workers in the same craft in the different countries, and of unifying their activities, international trade federations (or secretariats) have been established. All of the 26 federations of which information has been received are identified with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Some of these bodies, all of which have their headquarters in Europe, embrace in their affiliations the trade secretariats of many countries, the combined membership in some instances running into millions. According to the latest information, seven of these international trade federations have in affiliation labour organizations which have local branches in Canada, their names and those of the affiliates with Canadian branches being (1) International Clothing Workers' Federation, affiliates International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Journeymen Tailors' Union; (2) International Miners' Federation, affiliate United Mine Workers of America; (3) International Metal Workers' Federation, affiliate International Association of Machinists; (4) International Transport Workers' Federation, affiliates the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Interna-

tional Longshoremen's Association; (5) International Union of Federations of Workers in the Food and Drink Trades, affiliate Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; (6) International Union of Woodworkers, affiliate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; (7) International Secretariat of Furriers, affiliate International Fur Workers' Union. The names of the international federations which have in affiliation trade unions operating in North America, but which have no branches in Canada, with names of the affiliates are (1) World Association of Diamond Workers, affiliate Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America; (2) International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Employees, affiliate International Federation of Workers in Hotel, Restaurant, Lunch Room, Club and Catering Industry. All of the above mentioned affiliates of the respective international trade secretariats, with the exception of the last-named, are connected with the American Federation of Labour. The names of the remaining international trade secretariats are as follows: International Federation of Building Workers, International Federation of Bookbinders and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Printers, International Federation of General Factory Workers, International Union of Hairdressers, International Federation of Glassworkers, International Landworkers' Federation, International Federation of Lithographers and Kindred Trades, International Secretariat of Painters and Kindred Trades, Postal International, International Federation of Workers in Public Services, International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees, International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers, International Secretariat of Tobacco Workers, International Secretariat of Carpenters, International Federation of Hatters, International Federation of Pottery Workers.

REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations which have been much in the limelight during the year 1925 are those of revolutionary principles, the membership of which are endeavouring to use the old-established trade unions as mediums through which to propagate their doctrines. Chief of these revolutionary organizations, from the trade union point of view, is the Red International of Labour Unions, which was founded in July, 1921, through the instrumentality of the Third (Communist) International, a revolutionary political body, which was organized in Moscow on March 6, 1919. The objective of the last-named organization is to organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. According to the theses of the Communist International, the trade unions represent the most important form of mass organization of the proletariat, and in order to propagate the Communist doctrine in these bodies the Red International was established. The Canadian representative of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, which was formed on February 17, 1922, and whose head office is in Toronto. Among the immediate demands of the Communist Party, as adopted at the 1925 convention, were: (1) The establishment of adequate non-contributory state unemployment insurance; (2) a maximum eight-hour day and five-day week; (3) a national minimum wage of \$25 per week; (4) the repeal of all anti-labour legislation (sedition laws, deportation clauses, etc.); (5) no discrimination by the naturalization authorities against men and women sympathetic towards labour; (6) abolition of the use of troops in industrial disputes; (7) full recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the granting of loans or credits by the Canadian Government. Associated with the Communist Party is the Young Communist League designed in part to penetrate the mass of the working class youth with communist agitation, and which body is in affiliation with the Young Communist International. As a means to instil the Marxist-Leninist doctrine in the minds of its members the Young Communist League provides for the establishment of study classes in co-operation with the Communist Party, the joint executive boards of these bodies being empowered to hold district schools. It is presumably to these that it was alleged by a prominent Canadian weekly publication that "children are taught to worship the Red flag and scorn the Almighty." Referring to the communist Sunday schools in Canada, J. MacDonald, secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, was reported to have stated at a meeting of the Young Pioneers, the children's section of the League, that "the communist Sunday school does not set up gods." At the same meeting it was averred that in the communist Sunday school the children were taught natural science and evolution. On the question of communist schools the executive of the National Council of Women, on November 19, adopted a resolution urging that investigation be made by the federated associations as to what extent communists were conducting Sunday

schools and other educational centres in Canada. The co-operation was asked of the boards of religious education, women's missionary boards, the various Roman Catholic women's leagues, Jewish women's councils and other similar organizations. Educational authorities were also reported to be suspicious of communist propaganda, it being alleged that "Red" doctrines were beginning to penetrate, in one or two instances, institutions of higher education on this continent. In this report, it was stated that the board of governors of Ohio State University announced that a committee would investigate alleged communist activities among the staff and students of that institution. Declaring the Communist Party to be a menace to Canada and to British institutions, the Board of Education at London, Ontario, refused to consider a communication from the local branch of that organization which asked for a reduction in the time devoted to religious study, cadet training and the complete elimination of home work in the city's schools.

The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League, which, with its ramifications extending into Canada, has planned a new form of labour organization for North America. Under its scheme the workers are to be organized in industrial unions, similar to the Russian system, and with this accomplished the trade union movements of the continent are to be affiliated to the Red International. As indicating the emphasis placed on this program by the Communist headquarters in Moscow, the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International urges its adherents in America to energetically support the League in order that it may be converted "into a great opposition movement of the left bloc."

At the third convention of the Red International of Labour Unions, held in Moscow in July, 1924, Tim Buck, of Toronto, was elected to the executive committee. This convention also adopted a special program for the Canadian section of the Trade Union Educational League. In promoting its activities in Canada the League has divided the Dominion at Fort William into eastern and western sections, with the whole of the country comprising the fourth district of the T.U.E.L. At present the league consists of a number of industrial sections, but, it is understood, that there is a broadening out policy developing, having as its objective in Canada the reorganization of the Canadian section similar to the British minority movement. The Canadian district publishes monthly an official periodical called the *Left Wing*. While the Trade Union Educational League operates through the trade unions, the Communist Party of Canada, as its political counter-part, functions, not only as a distinct political party, but also through such sections of the Canadian Labour Party as admit communists to membership. It has been stated that it is the intention of the Communist Party to become the controlling factor in the C.L.P., in which organization its adherents have taken a very active part. At the fourth convention of the Communist Party, held in Toronto on September 11, 1925, the party slogans of autonomy, amalgamation and international trade union unity were again emphasized. (All of these proposals, which were submitted in one form or another at the 1925 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, were defeated by large majorities. Delegates to the Congress also decisively rejected two Communists, who were nominated for the respective offices of president and vice-president.) The chief features of the program of action, adopted by the convention of Communist Party of Canada, included "the nationalization of the basic industries without compensation and with workers' control, a Workers and Farmers' Government and complete Canadian independence, with the repudiation of the British North America Act." In addition, the convention approved of the reorganization of the Communist Party on the basis of factory and street groups.

The Red International of Labour Unions has always been hostile to the International Federation of Trade Unions—another international organization with which the trade union centres of many countries are affiliated. Claiming that the I.F.T.U. has betrayed the interests of the working class, it has been denounced by the Red International as the "Amsterdam yellow international." This hostility and bitter opposition emanating from the Moscow headquarters of the communists (commonly known as "Reds") have been followed by similar tactics on the North American continent, and in fact all over the world, the established trade union organizations and their recognized labour leaders being subjected to a vociferous denunciation. Communist activities, attended by alleged disruptive tactics, have become so pronounced among the trade union movements in several countries that counter action has been taken against the Reds. It is of interest to note that the communists in the United States appear to have had a serious disagreement over the efficacy of their methods. The controversy occurred in the Workers' Party, the United States wing of the Communist International, "over the correct line of policy

and leadership of the party." W. Z. Foster, leader of the Trade Union Educational League and chief advocate of the policy of "boring from within" the trade unions, disagreed with C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' Party, who favoured political action. The result, it was stated, was that Foster was deposed from the chairmanship of the party on instructions from Moscow, the minority group, headed by Ruthenberg, being said "to be more loyal to the decision of the Communist International."

One of the methods through which the communists have sought to propagate their doctrine is the system referred to as "boring from within," whereby trade union members who ally themselves with the communists use the labour bodies in an endeavour to get endorsement for communist policies. To these manoeuvres several of the old-established trade unions have taken strong objection, and in order to combat communist propaganda have either expelled its advocates or outlawed "Red" organizations. Many trade union officers assert that the tactics of the communists have retarded the work of their organizations, their energies being demanded to counteract communist influence, and as a result the labour bodies have lost membership and influence. While these proceedings have taken place in the ranks of the trade unions, the British Government took criminal action against twelve members of the Communist Party of Great Britain who were charged with plotting to spread propaganda among the army and navy. The arrests were preceded by a raid on the British headquarters of the Communist Party, the Red International of Labour Unions, and other communist centres in London and the provinces, a large quantity of communist literature being seized. The communists indicted included members of the executive of the Communist Party, who were charged with seditious conspiracy under the Incitement to Mutiny Act. Upon conclusion of their trial they were found guilty and seven were sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and five (against whom there were previous convictions) received sentences of one year. This action of the Government was protested in a vote of censure, sponsored in Parliament by the leaders of the British Labour Party. However, the protest, based on the contention that the action of the Government violated the "traditional British rights of freedom of speech and publication of opinion," was defeated. "Brotherly solidarity" was expressed in a message from headquarters of the Red International of Labour Unions, while the executive committee of the Communist International telegraphed its indignation "over the sentence of the court against our English comrades."

On December 16, 1925, according to the London *Times*, the British Admiralty issued the following on the subject of Communist propaganda in the Royal navy:—

The attention of the Admiralty has been called to the distribution, presumably through Communist activity, of certain pamphlets which have been circulated widely to H.M. ships and Royal Naval Barracks in home waters. The Admiralty direct the following statement on this subject to be read to ships' companies and to be placed on the notice boards of H.M. ships and naval establishments:—

(a) It has come to the notice of the Admiralty that an endeavour is being made to stir up discontent on questions of pay by distributing an inaccurate and misleading leaflet to fictitious people in H.M. ships and naval establishments.

(b) This leaflet hints that the recent reduction of pay for new entries is a step towards the reduction of existing rates; that is untrue and has no foundation in fact.

(c) The statements that the daily table allowance of officers is equal to the daily pay of the men is also untrue; officers' victualling allowance is the same as that of the lower deck.

(d) The writers of these leaflets are not really interested in the pay or welfare of the lower deck. Their aim is to cause discontent so as to facilitate their real object, which is to introduce by revolutionary violence a form of government similar to that which has brought nothing but bloodshed, misery and starvation to Russia. These people know that they can never achieve their object so long as the services remain loyal to their trust, hence they are using every endeavour to undermine that loyalty.

The American Federation of Labour at its conventions has always registered its uncompromising opposition to communist doctrine and activity. By overwhelming majorities it has repeatedly rejected any "Red" overtures or any resolutions that, even indirectly, might point towards the policy of Moscow. At its 1925 convention, the executive council of the A.F. of L. again warned trade unionists against "communist trickery," and advised that it would be "the part of wisdom if all organizations make careful inquiries concerning all movements before making commitments of co-operation." The convention also again refused to declare itself in favour of the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States Government.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was engaged throughout the year in a factional struggle, which, it is alleged, was fomented by communist agitation. Charging the executive boards and officers of three New York branches with violation of the constitution by using \$2,000 in bonds "for the benefit of an organization in no way connected with the I.L.G.W.U., but hostile to it," the New York Joint Board of the union had these officers

brought to trial. The money was alleged to have been used in financing "public meetings under the guise of May Day demonstrations, which were practically given over to the Workers' or Communist Parties"—organizations which the union had forbidden its members to join. The accused officers were found guilty by the trial board, and were debarred from holding office for a period of from one to three years according to the degree of guilt. Subsequently, the warring factions within the union signed a peace pact in which it was agreed that the suspended officers be reinstated. However, the situation within the union was such that it was considered necessary to advance the date of the general convention by six months in order to clear up the chaotic condition. Accordingly, the convention was held during the first two weeks of December, and one of its last actions was to grant amnesty to all offenders against the laws and rules of the union. During the course of struggle within the union there was published by its president a document entitled "The Communist Plague in Our Unions." This document, which is given in full in this report, is probably the most complete exposure of communist policy and methods yet published.

Defiance of union authority was charged against the New York Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, which body, according to the former president of the union, had fallen under communist influence. According to the amended constitution of the union, the election of business agents (who comprise the New York Joint Board) was to take place in the month of July. However, the revolutionary or "left wing" members of the union, ignoring the specific warning of the president that the action about to be taken was illegal, held this election in May, voting three "left wing" candidates to office. These three candidates had been suspended some time previously, presumably for their connection with the Trade Union Educational League, and consequently their election was regarded as an additional illegality. When, in July, the New York branches proceeded to hold their elections for local officers, it was charged by the General Executive Board that the Joint Board interfered in the nominations. In view of the situation prevailing, it was decided to advance the date of the convention so that it would be held during November, 1925. In a supplementary report to the convention the General Executive Board charged that the Joint Board had violated the constitution, and had not taken into consideration the authority of the executive. Finally this controversy was decided by the adoption of a resolution, which stated that the actions of the Joint Board against the international were right under the special circumstances then existing, and that in future the constitution must be obeyed. At one of the sessions the international president produced a photographic copy of a telegram which contained instructions to the correspondent of a communist periodical as to the allotment of offices at the election. The action of the convention, in regard to this telegram, which was alleged to have been signed by C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party, was the appointing of a committee of three to investigate its authenticity. Practically a new slate of officers was elected, who in their first declaration, stated that it was pledged by the convention to initiate the movement for the amalgamation of the needle industry. Its aim was "to work out a comprehensive educational program for our members in order that they may more profoundly understand the tasks of a workers' organization . . . and strive more and more to strengthen the union and make it fit to stand in line with the revolutionary workers' organizations."

That the "internal affairs" of the International Association of Machinists had been frequently exploited by official communist periodicals and agitators was the declaration made by the Grand Lodge of the association in a circular issued to the membership. Determined to put an end to such exploitation, the Executive Council, at its session in July, 1925, declared all communist organizations "antagonistic in character and dual in nature to the International Association of Machinists," and all members of the International Association, who were also members of communist bodies, were given sixty days in which to sever their communist affiliations or relinquish membership in the Association of Machinists. The "internal affairs" of the association, which were said to have been exploited by communist agitation, concerned incidents relative to the election of officers. The administration ticket, headed by the president, W. H. Johnston, and a majority of the retiring officers were re-elected over the former Vice-President, J. F. Anderson (who opposed Johnston for the presidency) and a minority faction of the old executive, the minority group being supported, it was alleged, by the Workers' Party. A quarrel ensued between Johnston and Anderson, as a result of which the latter was suspended after he had circularized the membership to the effect that the election had been "stolen." Following this, Anderson circulated a recall petition, but the president declared that the recall was illegal,

claiming that the charges were not specific. In December, Anderson appealed to the general membership to reverse the action of the president, but the result of the referendum had not been announced at the end of the year.

The 1925 convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators amended its constitution so as to debar communists from membership. Delegates had previously voted almost unanimously against a communist who had been nominated for vice-president.

Three delegates of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council who were prominently identified with communist activity were expelled following charges that they had violated their obligation, and had sent misleading reports of the council's meeting to a communist paper.

The distribution of communist literature in the Hamilton Labour Temple was prohibited by order of the officials. In Toronto, the Labour Temple Company decided to deny the facilities of the labour temple to the Communist Party, and officials were instructed to eject any communist attempting to distribute literature about the premises.

Communists were also expelled from membership in the Minneapolis Central Labour Union and the Seattle Central Labour Council. In both cases the expelled delegates were also members of the Communist Party—an organization which both these central labour bodies had prohibited their members from joining upon penalty of losing their status as trade union delegates.

The Saskatoon City Council is the first municipal body to debar a member of the Communist Party from employment on municipal undertakings, a resolution to that effect being adopted on October 26.

For making a derogatory reference to the Union Jack at the May Day celebration in Winnipeg, Jack Gregg, who spoke on behalf of the Young Communist League, was deported as were his parents and family. The official organ of the Communist Party stated that the deportation was because of the "revolutionary activities of the comrade as well as the rest of the family."

The sixth convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party adopted a resolution—submitted by the Ontario provincial executive committee of the Communist Party of Canada, an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Party—which favoured the complete independence of all parts of the British Empire. This action was repudiated by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who declared that the resolution did not voice the sentiments of the organized workers in Canada. The Toronto District Trades and Labour Council also repudiated the resolution, and the Individual Labour Party of London indicated its position by practically compelling the communists within its ranks to resign from the organization.

For the fourth time, the British Labour Party at its annual conference recorded its decisive opposition to communism. On other occasions the party had refused to accept the affiliation of the Communist Party of Great Britain. However, at this conference, in order to more effectively prevent communists gaining access to the counsels of the party as individuals, the Executive Committee recommended that no member of the Communist Party be eligible to become a member of any individual section of any affiliated local Labour Party, or entitled to remain a member. In addition the trade unions were requested, when electing delegates to Labour Party conferences, "to refrain from nominating or electing known members of non-affiliated political parties, including the Communist Party." The communists at the conference sought to have both of these proposals referred back. In this they were defeated by large majorities.

Benjamin Gitlow, a member of the executive committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party of the United States, and its vice-presidential candidate in the 1924 elections, was pardoned by Governor Smith of New York State on December 11, 1925. Gitlow was convicted in January, 1920, and was given a five to ten-year sentence for violation of the New York criminal syndicalism law. He had intermittently served about thirty months of his sentence.

At the fusion convention of the Socialist Labour Party and the Farmer Labour Party, held in New York on June 20, 1925, to name a ticket for the civic election, a number of Communists, after being reported against by the credential committee, twice attempted to force their way into the meeting. On the second attempt some communists were thrown down two flights of stairs.

The American Civil Liberties Union issued a pamphlet entitled "Free Speech and the Workers Party," in which was described communist tactics in breaking up meetings addressed by critics of Soviet Russia. Particular reference was made to the Communist

demonstrations directed against Dr. Rafael Abramovitch, of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, one of the leaders of the anti-Bolshevist movement, and who toured Canada and the United States under the auspices of the Jewish Social Federation. These demonstrations against this speaker were launched, it was stated, on instructions from the communist headquarters in Russia, which, it was alleged, decreed that Dr. Abramovitch must not get a hearing in America. The pamphlet declared that "while demanding free speech for themselves, the Workers' Party has denied this to their opponents."

It was reported that the Chinese Labour Congress, representing 450,000 organized workers, had unanimously decided to affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions.

In an effort to keep its organization free from communist influence, the constitution of the recently formed Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League contained the following clause: "No avowed communist, anarchist or other person who advocates the destruction of organized Government in Canada by force shall be permitted to become or remain a member."

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

The International Federation of Trade Unions, commonly referred to as the Amsterdam International, was originally established in 1901, and was reorganized in 1919. The objects of the federation, to which only one central labour body from each country is entitled to membership, include: (1) Unity of the international working class, (2) promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement, (3) the development of international social legislation, and (4) to avert war and combat reaction. Among the methods proposed to achieve the aim of the federation are: (1) Close co-operation with its affiliations and other bodies, (2) giving support to trade union activities where such is desired, (3) the collection and compilation of statistics and information concerning the trade union movement, and (4) propaganda in favour of arbitration and disarmament. Although the American Federation of Labour participated in the reorganization of the International Federation, the organization has not continued its affiliation, alleging among other reasons for its withdrawal that the Amsterdam body through its appeals had committed the American body to certain revolutionary principles, and also claimed that the dues were too high. The labour movement of the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is in affiliation with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the congress having been admitted into membership in June, 1920, and in February, 1925, was given representation on the general council. The Red International of Labour Unions, the trade union adjunct of the Third (Communist) International, was formed in Moscow in August, 1920, its opponents alleging that the organization was created for the purpose of destroying the Amsterdam International. The Red International from its inception attacked the Amsterdam body and its officers, claiming that the federation is not capable of uniting the working classes of the world, and also accused it of being an appendage of the International Labour Office. With a view to undermining the International Federation and its affiliates the adherents of the Red International resorted to the "boring from within" process, whereby the followers of the Moscow body endeavoured to carry on propaganda in favour of the communist doctrine. The result of this system has led to many splits in the labour movement, more especially in the European countries, and which have been referred to in earlier issues of this report.

In 1924 the all All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions proposed to the International Federation that a conference of delegates representing both organizations be held for the purpose of establishing a united front of labour against war and Fascist reaction, much discussion on this suggested rapprochement taking place. The International Federation declared that one of the conditions of admittance of the Russian Unions to membership was the acceptance of the federation's rules and constitution, a procedure which has been agreed to by all the national centres in affiliation. To this proposal the Russian body dissented and suggested an unconditional joint conference to "work out ways and means on the basis of which full unanimity be reached which would secure the creation of an united international organization of trade unions. . . ." The subject was reopened early in 1925 by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress requesting the International Federation to agree to the demand of the All-Russian Central Council. The proposal, however, was defeated by a vote of the general council of the I.F.T.U., a compromise resolution being adopted to the effect that the federation would admit the Russian organization to membership when it made application, coupled with a declaration that a conference would be convened with a view to an exchange of opinions as soon as

possible after the All-Russian Council intimates its desire to be admitted to the I.F.T.U. Subsequently the general council of the British Congress called a conference of Russian and British trade union representatives to discuss the decision of the federation. At this meeting it was decided to reaffirm the agreement made in Moscow in 1924 between representatives of British and Russian organized labour to promote international good-will amongst the workers as a means of more adequately safeguarding the interests of international peace, and to also make joint efforts to induce the Amsterdam International to agree to the conference sought by the Russian organization. In April, 1925, there appeared a publication under the title of Trade Union Unity, sponsored among others by Mr. A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and who was one of the delegates to the Anglo-Russian conference. In May the All-Russian Council reiterated its demand to the Amsterdam International for a preliminary conference, the request being subsequently supported by the general council of the British Congress, which also intimated that if the International Federation did not recede from its position the British organization would call a conference with a view to effecting trade union unity. The annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress in September approved of the report of the general council in regard to the efforts made to secure unity and urged a continuance of its activity. This was followed by an appeal from the Joint Advisory Council, set up at a meeting in London, in April, 1925, of representatives of the British and Russian organizations to the workers of every country to join in a demand to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working class unity, and to help them to bring into existence one all-inclusive world-wide federation of trade unions. In replying to this appeal the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement in which it was pointed out that the instructions of the 1924 meeting of the federation to the executive were to "continue consultations, in so far as this is compatible with the dignity of the I.F.T.U., with the object of securing the inclusion of Russia in the international trade union movement, through the necessary acceptance of the federation's rules and conditions." These instructions, the executive stated, had been faithfully carried out, and it was made clear to the Russians that they could be admitted to the federation on the same conditions as other affiliates. The Russians, however, have refused to ask admission on this basis. The executive of the I.F.T.U. in December maintained its attitude by rejecting the proposal of the British Trades Union Congress for an unconditional conference with the Russians, the German, French and Belgian unions being strongly opposed. On the other hand, the general council of the British Congress a few days later when confronted with a demand to call a unity conference, which it intimated it would do if the Amsterdam International refused, receded from its position, and instead of convening a conference, decided to use its "mediatory influence" in an attempt to persuade the International Federation to change its view.

While the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party approved of the proposals of the Anglo-Russian Conference, the 1925 convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada when asked to endorse the policy and actions of the British Trades Union Congress (up to the month of September) decided to confine its relations with labour in Europe to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labour was also asked to give support to the Anglo-Russian demand for a world conference of trade unions. The committee to which the request was submitted, in reporting against the resolution, referred to the "impudent proposal," and stated that "world labour unity" is merely new language for the old "united front" propaganda by which Moscow for years sought to bring world labour under its undemocratic and destructive sway. The convention, which adopted the report of the committee on the resolution, was attended by Mr. A. A. Purcell as fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, who is one of the foremost supporters of an unconditional conference with the Russians, and who in his address to the American Federation convention made an appeal for support for world unity of labour. Mr. Wm. Green, president of the federation, in reply to the address of Mr. Purcell, pointed out how the adjuncts in America of the Communist Party of Russia were trying to undermine the trade union movement on this continent with a view to substituting the philosophy of communism. Mr. Green suggested that Mr. Purcell might inform the "Russian Red International that the American labour movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy."

The International Federation of Trade Unions has the national centres of 23 countries in affiliation, with a membership of 15,316,127, as well as 26 international trade secretariats.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The Industrial Workers of the World is the chief industrial union in North America, and declares itself to be the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, having as an objective the abolition of the wage system. The Industrial Workers of the World, more generally known as the I.W.W., was established in 1905, among its promoters being Eugene V. Debs, the late Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, and Wm. D. Haywood, the latter of whom, in 1921, it was reported, aided by communists, fled to Russia while out on bail pending appeal of his conviction under the indictment entered in Chicago in 1917 by the United States Government. Under this indictment members of the I.W.W. were charged with interfering with the execution of certain wartime measures, and 94 members of the organization were convicted. Under other indictments, both Federal and State, more than 1,000 members of the I.W.W. have been from time to time convicted. The I.W.W. was originally designed to be a political as well as an industrial organization, but at the convention in 1906 a split occurred over the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) endorsing in a Colorado election certain candidates not identified with any radical party, the result being that the president, C. O. Sherman, who was accused of being a party to this proceeding, was ousted from office, and the position of president subsequently abolished. In 1908 the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was discarded, and De Leon and his followers who opposed this action were expelled. The expelled members immediately set up what was termed the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the original platform of the parent body being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit faction adopted the name of Workers' International Industrial Union, and a few years later changed its headquarters to New York State. This organization never made much headway, and during 1924 passed out of existence. Following the convictions in Chicago, demands were made for the release of the prisoners, the I.W.W. being aided in its campaign by the American Civil Liberties Union. Subsequently pardons were granted to a number of the prisoners, some of whom, however, refused to accept the pardons under the conditions attached. Upon release of the latter they immediately instituted a hostile campaign against those who had accepted clemency, some of whom had resumed activity in the organization. The 1923 convention of the I.W.W. sustained the action of those who had taken advantage of the clemency extended, and ordered a cessation of attacks upon them under penalty of suspension from the organization. For violation of this convention order three members were suspended by the secretary-treasurer and the chairman of the general executive board. Objection to this proceeding was taken by the five other executive board members, who subsequently rescinded the suspension order, and in turn suspended the chairman of the executive board. This action led to charges and countercharges on the part of the disputants, an injunction being applied for in the Superior Court at Chicago by the Rowan-Bowerman faction which represented the five members of the executive who were in conflict with Doyle and Fisher, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the executive board respectively. After a number of postponements, during which efforts were made to break the deadlock, the Doyle-Fisher faction issued a call for a special convention to deal with the controversy, followed by a like summons from the opposing faction. The rank and file, however, demanded that only one convention should be held, this being finally arranged. The special convention met in Chicago on October 13, 1924, the credentials of delegates supporting both factions being honoured. One of the first acts of the convention was to remove from office the leaders of both factions to the controversy; to repudiate their actions and to appoint a temporary committee of administration. This committee was authorized to represent the entire I.W.W. in the injunction action which was still pending, and which was subsequently dismissed. The four suspended officers of the Rowan-Bowerman faction who refused to appear before the convention for a hearing were expelled from the organization and subsequently the expelled members with others set up a dual I.W.W., which is now known as the "Emergency Program." Although the secretary failed to answer requests for particulars, it is understood that about 1,200 or 1,500 members left the parent organization for the new body. The seventeenth general convention of the I.W.W. adopted a resolution in favour of the release of I.W.W. prisoners, of whom it is understood there were 72 who were convicted of violating the criminal syndicalism law of California. It was also decided to debar from membership all those who had been identified with the secession movement. As evidence of the conflict between the two factions it may be mentioned that in two places in Montana groups of those supporting the secessionists had with guns captured the offices of the I.W.W. and held them as their property.

It was also reported that an organizer of the I.W.W. who had visited Wayne, Alberta, with a view to forming unions of coal miners had been followed by a representative of the "Emergency Program" who denounced the I.W.W. organizer as an imposter.

Although the original Canadian branches of the I.W.W. passed out of existence in 1915, the organization, together with some other bodies, was declared unlawful by the Dominion Government on September 24, 1918. The ban, however, was removed on April 2, 1919, the criminal code having been meantime amended to cover illegal associations. In 1922 a branch was re-established in Vancouver, its formation being brought about through objection on the part of certain members of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, to the union becoming an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions; these disaffected members thereupon left the independent body and formed the Vancouver branch of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, of the I.W.W. There are now six branches of the I.W.W. in Canada, the combined membership of which at the close of 1925 was reported to be 10,000.

The first I.W.W. convention ever held in Canada was called by Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110, the meeting being held in Calgary, with about 100 delegates in attendance. The meeting decided on the following demands to be made for the 1926 harvest season in the Canadian West: (1) Ten hours per day on threshing rigs, (2) minimum wage of \$6 per day, (3) transportation to and from the jobs, and (4) blankets to be provided by the employers. It was also decided to divide each of the three prairie provinces into two districts with a travelling delegate in each.

With a view to securing the affiliation of the I.W.W. to the Red International of Labour Unions, the last named organization in 1924 established what is known as the Red International Affiliation Committee. This committee in 1925 issued a proposed program of action in the I.W.W., which it was stated was designed to revive that organization and develop a better understanding between it and the other revolutionary unions of the world. One of the items in the program is a plan to unify the ranks of the I.W.W., followed by a plea that the organization be represented at the next R.I.L.U. conference. A representative of the Red International was granted fifteen minutes in which to address the 1925 convention of the I.W.W. The delegates reaffirmed the position previously taken and refused to send a delegate as suggested. The general executive board was instructed to get in touch with the various administrations and branches in Germany, Australia, South America and Czecho-Slovakia and other countries which use the name of I.W.W. for the purpose of devising a plan for calling a world congress of such bodies.

Immediately following its formation, in 1905, the I.W.W. claimed a membership of 400,000, but it is understood that the actual paid-up membership was considerably below this figure. In 1906 the reported membership was 60,000, but in 1913 it declined to about 14,000. In 1917 the membership was given at 90,000, and in 1921 was understood to be approximately 12,000, and in 1922 the membership was nearly 44,000. In 1923 the head office made the ambitious claim of having 250,000 members, but according to the *Daily Worker*, a communist paper, the membership was 38,823; figures from the same paper gave the 1924 membership at 30,722, while the head office claimed 58,000. The standing of the I.W.W. at the close of 1925 as reported from headquarters was 38,000 members.

CONFUSION IN DISTRICT 18

In this report for 1924 reference was made to the discontent which had existed among the coal miners in what is commonly known as District 26 of the United Mine Workers, comprising the coal fields of Nova Scotia; how the One Big Union had invaded the District and had succeeded in alienating members from the United Mine Workers; and how the adherents of the Communist Party had attacked the O.B.U. for splitting the ranks of the coal miners. In 1925 the scene of secession from the ranks of the United Mine Workers shifted to District 18, comprising the coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, the first breach being made by the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Fernie and Coal Creek. The miners embraced in District 18, owing to being unable to reach an agreement with the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, were on strike from April 1, 1924, to Oct. 10, 1924, when a settlement was finally effected. During the negotiations which resulted in the settlement several of the representatives of the coal companies identified with the operators' association declared that the wages proposed, although providing for a reduction of \$1.17 per day for contract miners and 12½ per cent in the case of those on day wages, were too high for them to successfully compete with their com-

petitors. However, an agreement was finally reached and some of the mines resumed operation, among these being the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. It developed, however, almost immediately, according to a statement of the company, that they would not be able to sell the product of their Coal Creek mines at the price which they were forced to put on it under the agreement in question. A notice was therefore posted stating that the mines were being closed down indefinitely and advising their employees to seek work elsewhere. Subsequently about 150 of the men involved in the shut-down called a meeting for December 6, 1924, to which the president of the company was invited for the purpose of discussing with them the industrial situation with a view to having the mines re-opened. After hearing the president explain the position of the company the employees decided by a vote of 294 to 15 to organize a Canadian union, so as, if possible, to make an agreement as to wages whereby operations would be resumed. Subsequently a committee submitted to a mass meeting of miners a lower wage scale than that contained in the agreement reached between the United Mine Workers and Western Canada Coal Operators' Association. This scale the company accepted, and work was resumed. During these negotiations employees of the company established their new organization under the name of the British Columbia Miners' Association. Mine workers at several other collieries followed the lead of the Fernie miners, seceded from the U.M.W. to form independent units and negotiated separate agreements with operators. Following the failure of negotiations between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers to secure alterations in the wage scale provided for in the agreement entered into on October 10, 1924, several operators withdrew from their association in order to make separate agreements with their employees, and finally the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association passed out of existence. Regarding the withdrawals from the operators' association, the then president of the U.M.W. district declared that by their action certain coal companies had abrogated their contracts with the U.M.W. by locking out their employees and starving the men into a large wage reduction.

On June 1, 1925, delegates from the independent miners' units which had been established met in Blairmore, Alberta, and organized the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. Subsequent to this incident the miners in the Lethbridge and Drumheller and Wayne areas deserted the U.M.W., the reason assigned by those in the last named coal fields being the non-submission of a new agreement which had been negotiated with the operators, and which provided for a wage reduction of 15 per cent. These two factors—the wage reduction and the non-submission of the agreement to the rank and file—created discontent, which it was charged was fomented by communists, who were further alleged to be the leaders in the secession movement which ensued. It was stated that those favouring secession, upon learning of the new agreement, called an executive meeting of sub-district No. 5 (Drumheller and Wayne), at which it was decided to advocate to a mass meeting that the entire membership of the sub-district secede from the U.M.W. The meeting was held on June 19, and it was agreed that a vote be taken on the question of secession. Although warned by the U.M.W. officials that this would be an illegal procedure, the vote was taken, but out of a total of 1,800 members of the U.M.W. it was stated only 816 actually voted, the result being 684 in favour of having a new organization to 132 against. On the basis of two delegates to each 100 members comprising the eight local branches which seceded from the U.M.W., a conference was held in Drumheller on June 22, when an organization was formed under the name of the Red Deer Valley District of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, but, as far as could be learned, there was no affiliation with the organization known as the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, which had been formed at Blairmore on June 1. Shortly after the formation of the Red Deer Valley Union the officers endeavoured to negotiate an agreement with the operators. This the operators refused to do, stating that they had recently signed a two-year contract with the U.M.W. During the latter part of June the Drumheller mines resumed operations under the new wage agreement, following which members of the rival union proceeded to picket the mines, and members of the U.M.W. were intimidated and in some cases assaulted by the pickets. Disturbances continued intermittently throughout the summer months and about 75 persons were arrested on various charges arising out of the picketing. A number of those indicted were convicted on various charges, and the cases of 52 others are still pending. On August 25 an injunction was granted restraining members of the new union from interfering with mine employees in the Drumheller collieries, the latter, it is understood, being members of the U.M.W. Subsequently the officers of the Red Deer Valley District Union claimed to have signed an agreement with four of the mine operators in the Carbon field, a claim which was

challenged by the U.M.W. secretary of the district, an operator also declaring that only two or three very small mines had signed with the rival organization. While it is a cardinal part of the communist policy for communist adherents who are also members of trade unions to retain their trade union membership and "bore from within" rather than to secede from established trade unions, it was alleged by officers of the U.M.W. that a departure from this program was taken in the formation of the Red Deer Valley District of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The reason advanced by the executive of District 18 of the U.M.W. for this alleged change in policy was that the communists having failed in their objective, and in order to secure the control the communists desired, it was necessary for them to form another organization. The president of District 18 in speaking of this phase of the situation is reported to have said:

Disaffection has been rife for some time past in the Drumheller field, and the action of the district head office in making an agreement with the operators, without consulting the officers of the Drumheller locals, has apparently brought the dissatisfaction to a head. . . .

The present situation in Drumheller has been developing for the past two years. Outside influences operating through an organization known as the Workers' Party (now the Communist Party of Canada) have strenuously tried to destroy the U.M.A. of A. Their campaign has been carried on within the U.M.W. of A., and their activities have been so guarded as to prevent expulsion from the organization. The district officers of the U.M.W. of A. have maintained for the past two years that the Workers' Party was conspiring to destroy the international trade union movement. Our policy has been to force them into the open with their activities, and the present situation at Drumheller is the final outcome of such a policy.

Following the incidents above recorded the U.M.W. district officers resigned their positions, and the affairs of the union were placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Livett, international representative, assisted by Mr. Rod. McDonald, international board member, until such time as the conditions should become stabilized. Mr. Livett, it was reported, had made it clear that no steps will be taken to reorganize the branches which have seceded from the U.M.W. Mr. Livett also pointed out that since 1905 the miners of Canada have received from the international no less a sum than \$3,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which was spent in district 18; and he did not think that the per capita paid by them to headquarters in the same period amounted to more than \$500,000.

With practically all of the operators refusing to recognize the Red Deer Valley District Union, as a result of which dissatisfaction arose among the rank and file, the organization soon ceased to exist. On September 23 the members of the former union organized an independent organization under the name of Wayne Mine Workers' Union of Canada, with three local unions in affiliation. In a short time this body was absorbed by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, which subsequently held a convention in Calgary, adopted a constitution, and later elected permanent officers.

Disturbances again breaking out in the Drumheller field, U.M.W. local branch No. 59 adopted a resolution accusing the Communist Party of endeavouring to get control of the United Mine Workers' organization, and declared that there can be no peace in the industrial movement so long as members of the Communist Party are allowed to have membership in the trade unions; and called on all organizations to assist in bringing about some plan whereby mine workers of the Drumheller district may be allowed to follow their work in a peaceful manner. The town council of Drumheller endorsed the action of the U.M.W., and forwarded a copy of its endorsement to the Attorney General of Alberta.

The *Calgary Daily Herald* of December 22, 1925, contained a report of a "Red" funeral service conducted in Drumheller by Louis McDonald, alias Kid Burns. Forming up at the undertaker's, some seven or eight adults and about 25 children all wearing red ribbons, marched with the bier to the Drumheller cemetery. During the singing of the "Red Flag" the body was lowered into the grave.

With these unsettled conditions in the Drumheller district an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World entered the territory and succeeded in getting the members of one of the Wayne local branches of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada to form a branch of the I.W.W. and to go on strike against the check-off. As showing the unsettled state of mind of the miners in the Wayne area, it is interesting to note that miners who were originally members of the U.M.W. seceded and in turn became identified with two independent bodies, later being absorbed by the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, and finally became members of the I.W.W.

The U.M.W. had 34 branches in District 18 at the close of 1924, with a combined membership of 8,500. The defections from the ranks have decreased the branches to six, and the number of members was reported at 1,500. The Mine Workers' Union of Canada claims 23 branches with a combined membership of 6,500. While the U.M.W. had decided to take care of those miners who are still loyal to the union, its representative declared that no effort will be made to coax the seceders back to the parent organization.

LABOUR IN POLITICS

For many years organized labour in some of the industrial districts of Canada has on occasions nominated, and in some instances elected candidates to the Dominion Parliament, and to the Provincial Legislatures, as well as to municipal bodies, the local trades and labour councils usually being the organization which directed these activities. This method of conducting elections was not in all cases satisfactory, and dissension frequently occurred in the ranks of labour unions, the candidates not always being acceptable to the bulk of the trade unionists. Furthermore, where a candidate was elected, it sometimes happened that objections were taken by some labour men to his attitude on questions before the body to which he had been elected. With a view to removing the organized labour movement from direct connection with politics, agitation developed for the formation of a labour political party. Almost one of the first acts of the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada after its formation in 1873 was to adopt a resolution in favour of independent political action on the part of labour, but the demand appears to have been allowed to lapse until the year 1900 when the congress re-affirmed its former action. Subsequently more or less discussion of the subject took place from time to time, the proposal on one occasion being made that as the congress was mainly concerned with legislative matters, it should itself become the head of a labour political party. This suggestion, however, was not adopted, but the Trades and Labour Congress, with a view to allaying the agitation in 1906 approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the establishment of labour political parties, this attitude being taken to meet the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces in respect of the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the political situation. Although in some localities labour parties were subsequently formed under various names, and small groups of labour representatives were elected under their auspices, the establishment of the desired labour political body had not been accomplished. The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress, therefore, suggested to the 1917 convention that the organized workers of Canada should follow the British plan and organize a labour party which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. The proposal being adopted, the Canadian Labour Party was subsequently established, membership in which is open to such groups as accept its platform of principles. There are now provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba. Besides the provincial sections of the party there are also central councils or labour representation political associations under charter. The question of political action was again introduced at the 1923 and 1924 conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress, but that body refused to change its attitude against political entanglements and endorsed the Canadian Labour Party, a copy of the constitution of which is reproduced in this report, and in which also appears synopses of the proceedings of the conventions of the Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia provincial sections of the C.L.P., as well as of the annual meeting of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario.

In the Federal election held on October 29, 1925, there were, according to reports received in the department, 20 straight Labour candidates, one termed a Farmer-Labour candidate and one Independent-Labour. Only two of the Labour nominees were successful as was also the Independent-Labour candidate. Of the 19 unsuccessful candidates sixteen lost their election deposits, having failed to obtain half as many votes as the successful nominees.

Ten Labour candidates were nominated in the general election for the Nova Scotia Legislature held on June 25, 1925. None of them were elected, and with the exception of two, they all lost their election deposits, not having obtained one-half of the number of votes polled by their lowest successful opponent.

A Labour candidate was nominated in the Saskatchewan general election held on June 2, 1925, and contested one of the two Moose Jaw city seats, having the endorsement of the Liberal Party which named only one candidate. The Labour nominee headed the poll.

The Toronto District Labour Council on October 22, 1925, adopted a resolution condemning the actions of certain men in appearing on the platforms of the Liberal and Conservative Parties as official Labour representatives, and stigmatized them as enemies of the bona fide labour movement of the country.

Four Canadian representatives attended the British Commonwealth Labour Conference held in London, England, in July, 1925. Among the subjects before the conference

were (1) Inter-Commonwealth Relations, including the position of States forming the British Commonwealth in relation to other States; (2) International Labour Legislation and the Ratification of the International Labour Office Conventions; (3) Industrial Legislation and Labour Protection in the Mandated Territories; (4) Conditions of Indian labour in the British Colonies; (5) Protocol of Geneva for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes; (6) Migration; (7) State Trading within the British Commonwealth. Much discussion took place on the various matters before the conference, but no positive action was taken beyond recommending that the delegates of the bodies represented at the conference support the demand of the Indian delegation for immediate self government for that country. During the interval preceding the next conference, which is to be held in London in July or August, 1927, the views of the various labour movements are to be obtained on a number of questions, including (1) Certain aspects of inter-commonwealth political relations; (2) Subject peoples in the British Empire; (3) World peace; (4) State trading; (5) Migration, and (6) Socialization.

The Australian general election held on November 14, 1925, was said to be a contest between communism and constitutionalism, and was brought on through the opposition of the Labour Party to the Government's deportation measure, which, it was stated, was aimed at leaders in the seamen's strike. The Coalition Government was sustained in office, the Labourites losing two seats in the House, now having 27 against the Government following of 48. In the Senate the Government has 27 supporters and the Labour Party nine, the latter failing to elect any candidates to Senate vacancies. On the eve of the election Tom Walsh, an Englishman, and Jacob Johannsen, a Hollander, who were the leaders in the seamen's strike, were arraigned before a special tribunal, and the question of whether or not they and others who were alleged to be agitators should be deported became the main issue in the contest. Following the election Walsh and Johannsen were arrested and held for deportation. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted, and after a trial the men were released from custody. The court, however, did not give the reason for this decision, but it was intimated that the finding was no doubt based on the fact that the section of the Immigration Act under which deportation proceedings were taken is ultra vires of the Commonwealth Constitution Act.

According to a Canadian Press dispatch of November 28, 1925, two members of the executive committee of the Queensland Labour Party who refused to sign an anti-communist pledge were expelled.

The delegation of the British Trades Union Congress which visited Russia late in 1924 has declared to be a forgery the Zinovieff letter which appeared a few months earlier, and which it was asserted was in part responsible for the defeat of the British Government. It may be recalled that this missive, which was sent to the Communist Party of Great Britain, and was alleged to have come from M. Zinovieff, president of the Communist International, urged the communists to do their utmost to secure ratification of the recently concluded treaties between the British Government and the Russian Soviet Government, and also pointed out that "the settlement of the relations between the two countries will assist in the revolutionizing of the international and the British proletariat not less than a successful rising in any of the working class districts of England, as the establishment of close contact between the British and the Russian proletariat will make it possible for us to extend and develop the propaganda of the ideas of Leninism in England and her colonies." The letter further complained that agitation and propaganda in the British army and navy were weak, and suggested the desirability of forming "cells" in every unit to rectify this weakness. It was also suggested that in the event of war these "cells" could, with the aid of transport workers, paralyze all military preparations.

The British Government, which continued the investigation into the authenticity of the letter which had been begun by the Labour ministry before its retirement, concluded that the letter was genuine. The delegation in declaring the letter a forgery requested the British Government to consent to an official and public inquiry by representatives of the Labour Party in association with officials of the Foreign Office and Home Office. The British Labour Party also declared that the weight of evidence was to the effect that the letter was a forgery.

Organized labour or labour political parties in the Dominion do not appear to have manifested the customary interest in the elections for municipal representatives for 1926, the reports received in the department showing that in only 26 localities were labour candidates nominated or endorsed, eight less than the number which reported participation in municipal elections in the previous year, and there were 50 fewer nominees. In all, 99 candidates sought municipal office, and of these 46 were elected as follows: Mayors 4; aldermen and councillors, 32 and school trustees, 10.

PROPERTY OF CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES

At various times statements have been published in regard to the acquisition of property by labour organizations. With a view to ascertaining how many of the central labour bodies possess their own office buildings letters were forwarded to the respective headquarters. The only central labour organization in the Dominion to report as being the owner of its office building was the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which has a property in Ottawa valued at \$36,000. Of the 125 international organizations communicated with, replies were received from 90, and of them 28 reported as being owners of their headquarters buildings, the total value of which was given at \$9,721,317.65. Included in the value of the property of the International Printing Pressmen are the home for the aged, sanatorium and trade school, all of which are located at Pressmen's Home, Tenn. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners owns 1,826 acres of land in Lakeland, Fla., valued at \$1,000,000, on which a home for the aged is to be erected. The International Typographical Union maintains the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col., a property valued at \$1,000,000. The Philadelphia local of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers owns the building in which the general organization has its office, the value of which is \$75,000. Information has also been received as to some valuable property held by Canadian local labour unions, the Syndicated Association of Longshoremen of Montreal owning two buildings, the combined value of which is \$250,000. The Toronto Musical Protective Association owns a building valued at approximately \$40,000, the Central Council of the Montreal National and Catholic Unions property worth \$55,000, and the Montreal branch of the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers and Masons, a building valued at \$22,500.

EXPENDITURE FOR BENEFITS BY TRADE UNIONS

The large sums expended on account of benefits by labour organizations, especially by many of the older international bodies, are features of trade union activity of more than ordinary interest and are indicative of the financial strength of labour unions. Only four of the eighteen organizations classed as non-international reported having made payments during 1925 for benefits, the total being \$23,184, a decrease of \$9,843 as compared with the preceding year, and of which \$22,403 was for death benefits. Of the 89 international organizations having branches in Canada 65 reported disbursements for one or more benefit purposes, payments on account of death benefits being made during 1925 by 56, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 33, sick and accident by 22 and old age pensions by 5.

The total expenditure for benefits in Canada and other parts of the jurisdictions of the respective central international organizations which reported amounted to \$17,397,271, a decrease of \$2,903,093 as compared with disbursements by 60 organizations which reported for the year 1924. The expenditures for 1925 for the various benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$10,172,310
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	925,832
Strike benefits.. . . .	1,767,820
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,671,807
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	2,859,502
Total.. . . .	\$17,397,271

In addition to the amounts which may have been received from the headquarters of the international organizations certain of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members, the total for the year 1925 being \$283,212, a decrease of \$75,690 as compared with the expenditures for these purposes in the preceding year. The total payments by all classes of local unions on account of the benefits mentioned were as follows:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$ 68,008
Unemployed benefits.. . . .	14,240
Strike benefits.. . . .	37,111
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	114,311
Other benefits.. . . .	49,542
Total.. . . .	\$283,212

COMPLETE LABOUR DIRECTORY

The present volume makes a most complete labour directory, containing as it does the names and addresses of the chief executive officers of all of the more important central labour organizations in North America, as well as of those of all delegate bodies and local

branch unions in Canada. Besides the various chapters dealing with the various labour organizations, and which have been briefly discussed in preceding sections of this summary, the report contains (1) a chapter of "Incidents of Interest to Organized Labour," (2) a list of Canadian labour papers and official trade union journals, and (3) a list of conventions of central labour organizations to be held during the year 1926.

NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the trade union bodies which are discussed in this report there are in Canada a number of associations of wage-earners which have no connection with the trade union movement, but which are deemed sufficiently important to justify reference being made to them in a report of this character. The three most important groups embrace school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, all of which have large memberships, the last named class standing first with 41,509 members, the school teachers being next with 19,600, and the government employees third with 17,009 members. The total of all classes of associations included in this category is 73, an increase of 7 over the number recorded in 1924, and the aggregate membership is 90,488, an increase of 4,155.

I. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Labour—Recognized Head of the Trade Union Movement in North America—Objects and Principles—Sources of Revenue—Attendance at 1925 Convention—Membership of the Federation for Twenty Years—List of Officers—Other International Organizations—Number Operating in Canada—Names and Addresses of Chief Officers and Officials in Canada—Number of Local Branches of Each International Body in the Dominion.

The recognized head of the trade union movement of the North American continent is the American Federation of Labour, with which the majority of the international labour organizations are affiliated. The bulk of the trade unionists in Canada being identified with these bodies, and thus associated with the American Federation, it is considered appropriate to make reference to some of the more important features of the organization. The American Federation of Labour in addition to issuing charters of affiliation to central organizing bodies, grants certificates of membership to certain classes of wage-earners over whom no existing organization claims jurisdiction. When the membership of such bodies becomes sufficiently numerous a central organization may be established, the members of the craft concerned being directly transferred, and the new main organization so formed becomes an affiliate of the federation. With its staff of organizers the federation is constantly assisting in establishing new unions either as branches of affiliated central organizations or as units under its own control. The plan of organization of the federation, which is a voluntary grouping of self-governing organizations all having complete autonomy over the craftsmen covered by their respective charters, is founded on a scale which its affiliates consider to be adequate to meet the present requirements of the organized workers. Although the American Federation is an exponent of organization on trade lines, it does not hinder the amalgamation of those unions composed of closely allied crafts, such action being given approval when the organizations involved voluntarily desire to amalgamate. Resolutions have been introduced at recent annual conventions asking the federation to give its support to a system of industrial unionism, whereby the workers in a particular industry would be grouped in one organization, but the proposals have always been defeated. The constitution of the federation provides for the establishment of departments through which organizations of kindred trades are brought together to deal with matters pertaining to their respective industries, charters being issued also to state federations and local trades and labour councils. During its existence of over 44 years the American Federation has been most active in promoting legislation intended for the betterment of the working conditions of that part of its affiliated membership located in the United States, constituting of course the great majority, and has on many occasions rendered both moral and financial assistance to affiliated organizations in their efforts to secure improved trade conditions. The federation and its various departments endeavour to adjust differences which arise between the affiliated organizations on the question of trade jurisdiction, and in most instances the decisions arrived at are respected.

The American Federation of Labour exchanges fraternal delegates with the British Trade Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (which is referred to in another chapter), and acknowledges the last-named as the head of international trade unionism in the Dominion, so far as legislative matters are concerned, paying a per capita tax to the congress on the membership of its chartered federal and trade unions (those bodies over which no international craft organization claims jurisdiction) located in Canada. The authority of the American Federation of Labour to deal with trade matters as they affect international organizations on the North American continent is fully conceded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body accepts without question the decisions rendered by the federation. The congress has assisted in such judgments being respected by refusing to accept per capita tax or to seat at the annual conventions delegates from organizations which had refused to obey the instructions of the federation.

The more important international labour organizations, including the railroad brotherhoods whose members are employed in engine and train service, have local branches in Canada. The railroad brotherhoods, unlike the majority of the other organizations with

branches in Canada, are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Most of the central bodies are what are known as craft unions, although some of them, such as the miners, brewery workers and the street railway employees, are of an industrial character, embracing in their membership nearly if not all of the workmen employed in the respective industries. The most numerous represented of the international organizations maintain in the Dominion resident vice-presidents or other officials for the purpose of looking after the interests of their Canadian membership and of reporting to their respective headquarters on trade conditions and the operations of their local branch unions in Canada, besides having accounts with Canadian banks through which their financial transactions in the Dominion are conducted. These officials are in close touch with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body renders assistance when required in promoting the cause of the various international labour bodies operating in the Dominion.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The American Federation of Labour was founded in Pittsburgh, Pa., in September, 1881, its original name being Organized Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada. In 1886 the present name was chosen. The organization, as its name implies, is a federated body, and includes in its membership most of the important international unions. Besides granting charters to national and international organizations and trade departments, charters are also issued to state federations, city central councils, and such local trade and federal unions as do not fall within the jurisdiction of any existing international bodies.

The aims and objects of the American Federation of Labour are stated in the constitution as follows:—

1. The object of this federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local trade and labour unions, and closer federation of such societies through the organization of central trade and labour unions in every city, and the further combinations of such bodies into state, territorial, or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.
2. The establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.
3. The establishment of departments composed of national or international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, of the same industry, and which departments shall be governed in conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labour.
4. An American federation of all national and international trade unions to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods, in favour of organized labour.
5. To aid and encourage the labour press of America.

PRINCIPLES OF THE FEDERATION

The platform of principles of the federation contains the following declarations:—

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labour disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work, and not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system of public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat-shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labour laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
18. Qualification in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.
19. We favour a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

The American Federation of Labour in allotting territory for organization purposes has divided the various states of the United States and the provinces of Canada into districts, the boundary lines of the two countries being entirely disregarded. Of the staff of regular

organizers one is resident in Canada, where also there are a number of volunteer organizers. For the fiscal year of the federation the sum of \$132,305.88 was expended for organizing work, \$793.84 of which was paid to district or volunteer organizers for organizing central bodies and local trade and federal labour unions and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the federation.

The revenue of the federation is derived from a per capita tax upon the fully paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, and on a varying scale, as follows: (a) from international or national trade unions, one cent per month; (b) from local trade unions and federal labour unions chartered direct by the federation, 25 cents per month (12½ cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout involving such local or federal unions); (c) local unions, the majority of whose members are under eighteen years of age, 5 cents per month; (d) from city central and state bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly. Levies of one cent per member per week may be made on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year to assist in the support of an affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout. Local trade unions and federal labour unions, chartered direct, are also required to forward to the federation one-quarter of each initiation fee, which must not be less than \$1.

In the development of its organization, the American Federation has established departments covering four leading groups of industries, viz., building trades, metal trades, railroad employees, and union label trades. Each department comprises organizations affiliated with the federation, and has power to manage and finance its own business. These departments are charged with watching the interests of the industries represented, and may initiate or assist movements the aim of which is to promote the welfare of the workers. Local councils of these departments are in operation in various cities, and the union branches of the respective trades are thus brought together for joint action, their conduct of course to be in conformity with the general policy of the American Federation of Labour. Each department is entitled to send a delegate to the annual convention of the federation. The department embracing mining trades organizations, which had been in existence for a number of years, on July 1, 1922, was dissolved.

Under the constitution only one central organization of a particular trade or calling is granted a charter of affiliation, no recognition being given to dual national or international unions, i.e., bodies covering the same calling, unless the written consent is given of the existing affiliated unions whose jurisdiction is involved. Charters are also issued to local trade and federal labour unions, bodies over which no existing recognized international organization claims control, as well as to state federations of labour and city central bodies (otherwise known as trades and labour councils).

At each convention, in addition to others, a committee on adjustment is appointed for the purpose of investigating and endeavouring to bring about amicable settlements of jurisdictional disputes between unions which have not been adjusted through other agencies.

The 45th annual convention of the American Federation was held in Atlantic city, N.J., from October 5-16, 1925. There were 393 delegates for whom credentials were received, representing 96 international and national organizations, four departments, 25 state branches, 57 central bodies (trades and labour councils), 21 local trade and federal labour unions, and seven fraternal delegates. Of the last named, one represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, two the British Trades Union Congress and a similar number the Mexican Federation of Labour.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

In 1881, when the American Federation was formed, the membership was less than 5,000. In 1905 it stood at 1,494,300. At the 1925 convention the secretary reported that the average paid-up and reported membership at the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1925, was 2,877,297, an increase of 11,498 over the number reported in 1924. The average paid-up membership for the past twenty years was as follows:—

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1906..	1,454,200	1916..	2,072,702
1907..	1,538,970	1917..	2,371,434
1908..	1,586,885	1918..	2,726,478
1909..	1,482,872	1919..	3,260,068
1910..	1,562,112	1920..	4,078,740
1911..	1,761,835	1921..	3,906,528
1912..	1,770,145	1922..	3,195,635
1913..	1,996,004	1923..	2,926,468
1914..	2,020,671	1924..	2,865,979
1915..	1,946,347	1925..	2,877,297

In reporting on the membership of the federation the secretary pointed out that national and international organizations are required to pay per capita tax only upon their fully paid-up memberships, and that therefore the membership reported did not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year. A survey of the membership of the affiliates of the federation, the secretary stated, indicated that there were 500,000 members for whom no per capita was paid and that consequently the grand total of members was approximately 3,377,297.

The total affiliations at the end of the year included 108 national and international organizations, the same as in 1924, representing 31,261 local branches, and 436 local trade and federal labour unions, making in all 31,697 branches, a loss of 918. Four trade departments, 49 state federations and 850 city central bodies are also under charter. The local branches which constitute the national and international organizations are the source from which all funds are secured to carry on every activity in the labour movement; the local branches also constitute the state federations, city central bodies and department councils and supply the finances. There are 786 of the last-named, the charters for which are derived from the federation departments.

The Building Trades Department of the federation, according to the latest report received, has in affiliation sixteen international unions, with an approximate membership of 543,905, and also eight state councils and 359 local building trades councils, eight of which are located in the following Canadian cities: Calgary, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. The Metal Trades Department has in affiliation seventeen international unions, the affiliated membership of which is 225,000, four district, three state and 82 local metal trades councils, only one of which viz., the Toronto council, is at present functioning in Canada. The Railway Employees' Department has nine international organizations in affiliation, with an approximate membership of 280,000. There are also 142 railroad system federations or departments under charter, six of which cover employees on the following Canadian railways; Canadian National Railways; Canadian Pacific; Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia; Grand Trunk Pacific; Pere Marquette (Canadian lines); Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo. Division No. 4, embracing the shop mechanics employed on all Canadian lines, also operates under charter from the Railway Employees' Department. The Union Label Trades Department has forty-six international unions affiliated, with a total membership of 607,167. In addition there are 208 local label departments under charter, of which three are located in Canadian cities, viz., Hamilton, Montreal and Three Rivers.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The full list of officers, with their addresses, and the names of the fraternal delegates, are as follows:—

President.—Wm. Green, of the United Mine Workers, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth St. and Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

First Vice-President.—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass.

Second Vice-President.—Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President.—Thomas A. Rickert, of the United Garment Workers, 116 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Fourth Vice-President.—Jacob Fischer, of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifth Vice-President.—Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, 6111 Bishop St., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth Vice-President.—Martin F. Ryan, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Seventh Vice-President.—James Wilson, of the Patternmakers' League of North America, 1099 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Eighth Vice-President.—James P. Noonan, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C.

Treasurer.—Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary.—Frank Morrison, of the International Typographical Union, American Federation of Labour Building, Ninth St. and Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.—Frank Farrington, of the United Mine Workers, and Wm. L. Hutchison, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Fraternal delegate to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Jas. B. Connors, vice-president, Switchmen's Union of North America.

The secretaries of the four departments of the American Federation are:—

Building Trades Department.—Wm. J. Tracy, Rooms 500-503 American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Metal Trades Department.—A. J. Berres, Rooms 400-403, American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Railway Employees' Department.—John Scott, 462 America Fore Bldg., 844 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.

Union Label Trades Department.—John J. Manning, Rooms 202-204 American Federation of Labour Building, Washington, D.C.

Federation Organizer resident in Canada.—A. E. Bastien, 757 Marie Anne St. E., Montreal, Que.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Besides the American Federation of Labour and its 108 affiliates there are several other labour organizations, including the railroad brotherhoods, operating on the North American continent. In the appended list appear the names of those bodies identified with the A.F. of L., as well as those of the other organizations of which information has been received in the department, numbering in all 122, three less than the number recorded in 1924. The names of the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association of America and the American Train Despatchers' Association appear for the first time, the first named being an affiliate of the American Federation of Labour. The name of the International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League is omitted, the organization having amalgamated with the International Plate Printers and Stampers' Union. The names of organizations which are dropped from the list by reason of failing to report include (1) Amalgamated Carders of America, (2) Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, and (3) Association of Train Porters, Brakemen and Switchmen. Another name omitted is that of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, which on July 1, 1925, withdrew from Canada and United States. Subsequently the Canadian membership set up an organization under the name of Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, the former Canadian Executive Board of the parent body becoming the head of the new union, and whose name is given a place in the next chapter, in which is contained information concerning what are termed non-international organizations. There are other labour organizations besides those mentioned in this chapter which are operating in various localities in the United States, two of which were recently formed by secessionists from established unions, under the respective names of American Federation of Express Employees and International Union of Building Trades Carpenters. The founders of the first named were former members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, the dual carpenters' union being established by seceders from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. As these dual organizations, as well as some others, neglected to send in reports, and because they are not considered to be important factors in the labour movement of the continent, their activities being confined to a comparatively small area, their names are not given a place in this review. With a few exceptions the organizations given recognition in this chapter are what are commonly known as craft unions, and as previously stated 108 are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour; and counting the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, which though not directly chartered by the American Federation of Labour, is indirectly affiliated by reason of holding a charter from the United Textile Workers of America, a chartered body of the American Federation of Labour, makes 109 affiliates. Among the important bodies not identified with the federation are the railroad brotherhoods composed of employees in engine and train service, and which constitute one of the most powerful labour groups in America. Of the 122 organizations whose names are printed in the appended list 86 have established one or more branches in Canada; the American Federation having also granted charters to a number of local unions in the Dominion, there being no central organization covering the workpeople so organized, makes 87 international craft unions with Canadian affiliations, one less than recorded in 1924. Eighty of the affiliates of the American Federation of Labour are operating in Canada, and of the thirteen not so identified seven have Canadian local branches. The Industrial Workers of the World, which is a central organizing industrial union, having no connection with the labour movement as represented by the American Federation of Labour, and which has during recent years re-established branches in Canada, is discussed in a separate chapter of this volume. Fifty-six of the affiliates of the American Federation, and also the federation itself, have given recognition to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as the head of the organized labour movement of the Dominion by affiliating the whole of their Canadian membership with that body.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, whose head office is in Canada, is under its charter of incorporation an international organization, but has only one local division outside of the Dominion, viz., that located in Buffalo, N.Y. Under these circumstances the name is recorded in this chapter. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees was formed in October, 1908, was registered under the Trades Unions Act in July, 1909, and in 1923 affiliation was effected with the International Transport Workers' Federation, an organization with headquarters in Holland, and which embraces many European bodies of transport workers. The Canadian Brotherhood, which is the strongest single labour body having headquarters in the Dominion, was originally designed to include such railway employees as clerks of all departments, freight handlers, foremen, checkers and porters, car checkers, baggage masters, parlour, sleeping and dining car service employees, locomotive wipers, ashpit men, crane men, labourers and express company employees, but in December, 1925, it was announced that the brotherhood was definitely in the field to accept into membership all railway shopmen, both skilled and unskilled. In November, 1917, the brotherhood became affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, but was expelled from membership by the 1921 convention over a question of jurisdiction between the Canadian Brotherhood and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station employees, an organization with headquarters in the United States, and which claims jurisdiction over certain of the classes of workers comprising the membership of the Canadian body of railroad employees. Previous to the expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood the Trades Congress had endeavoured to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations involved, but the efforts proved futile. The executive of the congress, whose action was upheld by the 1921 convention, took the attitude that a continuance of the dual operation of the two bodies claiming jurisdiction over the same classes of workers, and being in affiliation with the congress, was not in the best interests of the men directly involved, nor of the international trade union movement as represented by the congress.

The list of organizations is arranged in alphabetical order, and shows: (1) the name of the organization, (2) the names and addresses of the president and secretary, (3) names and addresses of officials in Canada, (4) number of affiliations in Canada. Organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are chartered by the American Federation of Labour. Those marked thus (**) in addition to being chartered by the American Federation of Labour have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

***Actors and Artistes of America, Associated.**—Pres., John Emerson, 45 W. Forty-seventh St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Paul D. Dullzell, 45 W. Forty-seventh St., New York, N.Y. (There are no locals of this union, the members, of whom a number are located in Canada from time to time, being affiliated with one general organization.)

***Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.**—Pres., Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Benham St., Elmhurst, L.I., N.Y. Sec., Thos. J. McNamara, 803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo. (2 local unions in Canada.)

****Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.**—Sec.-Treas., A. A. Myrup, 2719 Best Ave., Chicago, Ill. Cor.-Sec., Chas. F. Hohmann, 2719 Best Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: A. Suffrin, member of executive board, 1292 Cadieux St., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)

****Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.**—Pres., Jas. C. Shanessy, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Jacob Fischer, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada: Leon Worthal, organizer, 1 Hammersmith Ave., Toronto, Ont. (35 local unions in Canada.)

Bartenders.—(See Hotel and Restaurant Employees.)

***Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of.**—Pres., John Jilson, Garrick Theatre Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. McCarthy, Long Acre Building, 42nd St. and Broadway, New York, N.Y. (4 local unions in Canada.)

****Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. W. Kline, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. F. Kramer, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada: Wm. G. Powlesland, vice-president, 250 Beatrice St., Toronto, Ont.; A. T. Williamson, member of executive board, 2324 Cuvillier St., Montreal, Que. (20 local unions in Canada.)

****Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. A. Franklin, 522 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Sec., Joe Flynn, 506 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas. Officials in Canada: R. C. McCutcheon, vice-president, 226 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man.; W. J. Coyle, Inter. Rep., 11 O'Brien Ave., Moncton, N.B. (34 local unions in Canada.)

****Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Wm. Glocking, Room 310, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Felix J. Belair, Room 310, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada: Joseph Pelletier, organizer, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que. (11 local unions in Canada.)

****Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.**—Pres., Collis Lovely, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sec., C. L. Baine, 246 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Officials in Canada: Zotique Lesperance, member of executive board, 8932 Notre Dame St. E., Montreal, Que.; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, 20 Rutherford Ave., Hamilton, Ont. (12 local unions in Canada.)

- **Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.**—General Cor. Sec., John Rader, 2347 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: John D. Corcoran, member of Executive Board, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. (12 local unions in Canada.)
- **Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.**—Pres., W. J. Bowen, 1417 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Wm. Dobson, 1417 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada: Walter Thorne, 4th vice-president, 1017 Ossington Ave., Toronto, 4, Ont.; John McLeod, 10th vice-president, 10 Stanton Ave., Toronto, Ont. (50 local unions in Canada.)
- *Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Frank Kasten, 309-327 So. Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Wm. Tracy, 323-331 So. Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.**—Pres., P. J. Morrin, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., Wm. J. McCain, 1615 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo. Official in Canada: Geo. Ashley, vice-president, 400 Chatham St., Windsor, Ont. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- *Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.**—Pres., J. M. Burgin, 1503 Federal St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., Will R. Boyer, 853 King Place, Chicago, Ill. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Building Service Employees' International Union.**—Sec., Claude F. Peters, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Butcher Workmen.**—(See Meat Cutters.)
- Carmen.**—(See Railway Carmen.)
- **Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Wm. L. Hutchison, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Official in Canada: Arthur Martel, member of the executive board, 1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. (88 local unions in Canada.)
- *Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.**—Pres., Aug. Schrempf, 446 E. 89th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Frank Detlef, 8005 85th St., Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Cigarmakers' International Union of America.**—Pres.—Sec., G. W. Perkins, room 620, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: A. Garipey, 3rd vice-president, 239 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- Clerks.**—(See Post Office Clerks, Railway Clerks and Retail Clerks.)
- *Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.**—Sec., Max. Zuckerman, 621 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Joseph B. Salsberg, Room 14, Monument National, Montreal, Que. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., S. Hillman, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Sec., Jos. Schlossberg, 31 Union Square, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Lazarus Marcowitz, general organizer and member of executive board, 37 Prince Arthur St., Montreal, Que. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- **Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.**—Pres., Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Frank B. Powers, 113 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. (10 system divisions in Canada.)
- *Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.**—Pres., M. S. Warfield, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., W. O. Murphy, 361 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Coopers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., James J. Doyle, 615 South St., Roslindale, Mass. Sec., Forrest M. Krepps, Meriweather Building, 541 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.**—Pres., Andres Meyers, 132 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Jacques Veder, 132 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N.Y. (No local unions; all members are directly connected with the central body.)
- *Draftsmen's Union, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and.**—Pres., C. L. Rosemund, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Daniel J. Moriarty, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., J. P. Noonan, 506 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., G. M. Bugnizet, 506 Machinists Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada: E. Inglis, vice-president, 559 St. James St., London, Ont.; John Noble, organizer, 78 Dewhurst Blvd., Toronto, Ont. (29 local unions in Canada.) Telephone Operators' Department.—Pres., Julia S. O'Connor, 1110 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Sec., Mary H. Brady, 1110 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Elevator Constructors, International Union of.**—Pres., Frank Feeney, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., Joseph F. Murphy, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Engineers.**—(See Locomotive Engineers, Marine Engineers, Steam Engineers, etc.)
- *Engravers' Union, International Metal.**—Pres., Norman H. Beach, 49 Cliffmor St., Rochester, N.Y. Sec., Bjarne H. Alstad, 53 Alford St., Rochester, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Federal Employees, National Federation of.**—Pres., Luther C. Steward, Labour Building, 10 B St. S.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Miss Gertrude McNally, Labour Building, 10 B St. S.W., Washington, D.C. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Fire Fighters, International Association of.**—Pres., Fred. W. Baer, Room 105-6, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Geo. J. Richardson, Room 105-6, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Officials in Canada: Albert Higgin, vice-president, 6th District, 312 Ave. E. North, Saskatoon, Sask.; Donald Dear, vice-president, 13th District, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. (20 local unions in Canada.)
- **Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Timothy Healy, 110 E. 23rd St., New York, N.Y. Sec., C. L. Shamp, 3611 N. 24th St., Omaha, Neb. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- Firemen.**—(See Locomotive Firemen.)
- *Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., P. J. O'Reilly, 232 S. Cortez St., New Orleans, La. Sec., Leonard Holtshult, 418 Calumet Building, northeast corner Seventh and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo. (No local unions in Canada.)

- **Fur Workers' Union, International.**—Pres., Oizer Schachman, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N.Y. Sec., Isaac Wohl, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island, N.Y. Official in Canada: Albert Roy, 5th vice-president, 182 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal, Que. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- **Garment Workers of America, United.**—Pres., T. A. Rickert, Room 506, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., B. A. Larger, 621 Bible House, New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: W. F. Bush, Greenwood, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- **Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.**—Pres., Morris Sigman, 3 W. 16th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., Abraham Baroff, 3 W. 16th St., New York, N.Y. Officials in Canada: Max Audur, vice-president, 37 Prince Arthur St., Montreal, Que.; Sol. Polakoff, organizer, 346 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- **Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.**—Pres., Jas. Maloney, 1007 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Harry Jenkins, 1007 Colonial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Official in Canada: Wm. Warren, Wallaceburg, Ont. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- *Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association of America, Window.**—Sec., Joseph L. Fortune, 1104 Standard Life Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Glass Workers of America, National Window.**—Pres., J. M. Siemer, 712 Park Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., Geo. Connell, 712 Park Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.**—Pres., Wm. P. Clarke, American Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio. Sec., Chas. J. Shipman, American Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Glove Workers' Union of America, International.**—Pres., Thos. J. Mahoney, 4173 26th St., San Francisco, Cal. Sec., Miss Elisabeth Christman, 311 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Granite Cutters' International Association of America.**—Pres., Sam Squibb, 25 School St., Quincy, 69, Mass. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- *Hatters of North America, United.**—Sec., Martin Lawlor, 418 Bible House, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Hat and Cap Makers.**—(See *Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.*)
- *Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.**—Pres., D. D'Alessandro, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass. Sec., A. Persion, 25 School St., Quincy, Mass. (6 local unions in Canada.)
- *Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.**—Pres., Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill St., Newark, N.J. Sec., Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned.**—Pres., Harold E. Steele, 1340 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sec., Wm. Smith, 2530 N. 40th St., Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.**—Pres., Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., Jere L. Sullivan, 528 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: Organizer, A. F. Martel, 26a McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- **Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.**—Pres., M. F. Tighe, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sec., David J. Davis, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Building, 510 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Jewellery Workers' Union, International.**—Pres., A. J. Gaul, 58 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. Eisenberg, 58 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., John Burns, 545 Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sec., Everett Chambers, 545 Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.**—Pres., John H. Bell, Lathers' Buildings, W. 26th St. and Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. D. Yoder, Lathers Building, W. 26th St. and Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada: James Wilson, 9652 102nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- *Laundry Workers, International Union.**—Pres., James F. Brock, Box 11, Lans Station, Troy, N.Y. Sec., Harry L. Morrison, Box 11, Lans Station, Troy, N.Y. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- **Leather Workers' International Union, United.**—Pres., W. E. Bryan, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., John J. Pfeiffer, 610 Walsix Building, Kansas City, Mo. (2 local unions in Canada.)
- *Letter Carriers, National Association of.**—Pres., Ed. J. Gainer, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., M. T. Finnan, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Letter Carriers, National Federation of Rural.**—Sec., George F. Klinker, Lafayette, Ind. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Philip Bock, 205 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. Sec., James M. O'Conner, 205 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Wm. W. Aitken, 4th vice-president, 122 Glenlake Ave. W., Toronto. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Wm. B. Prenter, Room 1116, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., C. E. Lindquist, 1136, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Officials in Canada: Ash. Kennedy, assistant grand chief engineer, Suite 3 Venice Apts., 989 Atwater Ave., Montreal, Que.; F. W. Rioux, special organizer, Trois Pistoles, Que. (102 local divisions in Canada.)
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., D. B. Robertson, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Sec., A. H. Hawley, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Officials in Canada: H. H. Lynch, vice-president, 610 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.; E. A. Ball, member board of directors, 14 Caledonia St., Stratford, Ont. (104 local lodges in Canada.)
- **Longshoremen's Association, International.**—Pres., A. J. Chlopek, 744 Bramson Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., John J. Joyce, 744 Bramson Building, Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada: James E. Tighe, vice-president, 23 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B. (12 local unions in Canada.)

- **Machinists, International Association of.**—Pres., Wm. H. Johnston, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., E. C. Davison, Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Canadian headquarters, 806 Keefer Bldg., Montreal, Que. Officer in charge, vice-president, James Somerville; office secretary, Geo. E. Wright. (80 local lodges in Canada.)
- **Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., F. H. Eljzodal, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sec., Elmer E. Milliman, 61 Putnam Ave., Detroit, Mich. Official in Canada: W. V. Turnbull, grand vice-president, 76 Hillcrest Ave., Montreal West, Que. (185 local unions in Canada.)
- **Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers, International Association of.**—Pres., S. C. Hogan, 406 E. 149th St., Bronx, New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.**—Pres., Wm. F. Yates, Room 313, Machinists' Building, 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Sec., Albert L. Jones, Room 313, Machinists' Bldg., 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, National Organization of.**—Pres. and Sec., Capt. John H. Pruett, 24 Moore St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.**—Pres., Patrick E. Gorman, 829 Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky. Sec., Dennis Lane, Room 604, 160 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Metal Polishers' International Union.**—Pres., W. W. Britton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Chas. R. Atherton, 408 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: George Maudsley, organizer, 237 East St., London, Ont. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- **Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.**—Pres., John J. Hynes, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Wm. L. Sullivan, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. Official in Canada: A. J. Crawford, organizer, 26 Edna Ave., Toronto, Ont. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- **Mine Workers of America, United.**—Pres., John L. Lewis, 1114 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. Kennedy, 1107 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind. (36 local unions in Canada.)
- *Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.**—Pres., Chas. H. Moyer, 501 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Sec., Ernest Mills, 500 Mercantile Building, Denver, Col. Official in Canada: Wm. Davidson, member of executive board, New Denver, B.C. (4 local unions in Canada.)
- **Moulders' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., M. J. Keough, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Victor Kleiber, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: John H. Barnett, 3rd vice-president, 62 Beatrice St., Toronto, Ont. (37 local unions in Canada.)
- *Musicians, American Federation of.**—Pres., Joseph N. Weber, 144 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood, 239 Halsey St., Newark, N.J. Official in Canada: D. A. Carey, member of executive committee, 170 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. (45 local unions in Canada.)
- *Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.**—Pres., R. H. Stiekel, Box 1779, Fort Worth, Texas. Sec., J. L. Coulter, 208½ W. 12th St., Fort Worth, Texas. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Geo. F. Hedrick, Painters' Building, N. 6th St., Lafayette, Ind. Sec., Chas. J. Lammert, Painters' Building, N. 6th St., Lafayette, Ind. Officials in Canada: Joseph Hunter, 6th vice-president, 34 Bridge St., Niagara Falls, Ont.; C. R. Gervais, organizer, 2189 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.; Fred. Molineaux, organizer, 63 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. (31 local unions in Canada.)
- **Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. R. Smith, 25 S. Hawk St., Albany, N.Y. Sec., Matthew J. Burns, 25 S. Hawk St., Albany, N.Y. Officials in Canada: Frank McLeod, 2nd vice-president, Espanola, Ont.; Arthur D'Aoust, 50 Bridge St., Hull, Que. (19 local unions in Canada.)
- **Pattern Makers' League of North America.**—Pres.-Sec., James A. Wilson, 1009 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. (6 local unions and 6 sub-branches in Canada.)
- *Pavers, Rammers, Flag Layers, Wood Block and Brick Pavers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters and Asphalt Workers, International Union of.**—Sec., Edward I. Hannah, 336 E. 59th St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.**—Sec., Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- **Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.**—Pres., Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Henry F. Schmal, 3136 South Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Officials in Canada: Wm. C. Golby, representative, 67 Day St., Toronto, Ont.; Albert Farmer, representative, 982 Clarke St., Montreal, Que. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- *Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.**—Pres., Jacob Fischer, 260 E. 138th St., New York. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.**—Pres., Ed. J. McGivern, 17 Robbins Road, Arlington Heights, Mass. Sec., T. A. Scully, Room 418, Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio. Official in Canada: James Ward, 13 Middleton St., Toronto, Ont. (15 local unions in Canada.)
- **Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen.**—Pres., John Coefield, 1138 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Thos. E. Burke, 1138 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Officials in Canada: Louis Guérard, 6th vice-president, 675 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que.; John W. Bruce, general organizer, 663 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont. (32 local unions in Canada.)
- *Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.**—Pres., Leo E. George, Room 305, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Thos. F. Flaherty, Room 306, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.**—Pres., John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. Sec., John McGillivray, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United.**—Sec., Geo. W. Hawkins, Columbus, Kan. (No local unions in Canada.)

- **Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International (Plate).**—Pres., Joseph A. McCullough, 45 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sec., James E. Goodyear, 1630 W. Loudon St., Philadelphia, Pa. (1 local union in Canada.)
- **Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.**—Pres., Geo. L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Sec., Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, Tenn. Official in Canada: Geo. R. Brunet, vice-president, 2054 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal, Que. (18 local unions in Canada.)
- **Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres.-Sec., John P. Burke, Drawer V. Fort Edward, N.Y. Officials in Canada: Maurice LaBelle, 3rd vice-president, 661 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.; Chas. B. Roberts, Box 184, Three Rivers, Que. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- **Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.**—Pres., John W. McAulay, Graniteville, Vt. Sec., Fred. W. Sutor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.**—Pres., A. R. Mosher, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., M. M. Maclean, Box 395, Ottawa, Ont. General organizers: W. J. McPherson, 205 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ont.; Joe Wall, 250 Union Ave., Montreal, Que.; M. C. Lockhart, 13 Foundry St., Moncton, N.B.; E. Robson, Suite 4, Livinia Court, 351 Victoria St., Winnipeg, Man. (166 local unions in Canada, 1 in United States.)
- *Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.**—Grand Chief, D. W. Helt, 4750 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sec., T. A. Austin, 4750 N. Kimball Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: V. Sanders, member of executive board, 304 Keele St., Toronto, Ont. (7 local unions in Canada.)
- Railroad Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Thos. C. Foss, 14 Sawyer St., Portland, Me. Sec., Frank Hughes, 30 Evans St., Medford, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.**—Pres., E. J. Manion, 3673 W. Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Sec., L. J. Ross, 3673 W. Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo. Officials in Canada: Hon. G. D. Robertson, third vice-president, 14 Delaware Ave., Ottawa, Ont., in charge of all railroad telegraph lines in Canada; W. P. Hutchinson, Moncton, N.B. (6 local and 7 system divisions in Canada.)
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. G. Lee, B. of R. T. Building, 820 W. Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Sec.-treas., A. E. King, B. of R. T. Building, 820 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Official in Canada: W. J. Babe, vice-president, 136 Centre St., St. Thomas, Ont. (95 local lodges in Canada.)
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Edward Hoskins, 315 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Sec., Chas. W. Koenig, 315 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Martin F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Sec., J. M. Ellis, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo. Officials in Canada: F. McKenna and Louis Beuloin, general vice-presidents, 311 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Y. Pouget, secretary of Canadian headquarters, 311 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.; Robert Hewitt, grand lodge deputy, 436 15th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. (14 local unions in Canada.)
- **Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.**—Pres. E. H. Fitzgerald, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sec., Geo. S. Levi, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. Official in Canada: Frank H. Hall, vice-president, 5360 10th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que. (50 local unions in Canada.)
- Railway Conductors, Order of.**—Pres., L. E. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Sec., E. P. Curtis, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Official in Canada: L. L. Peltier, legislative representative, Box 622, Ottawa, Ont. (72 local divisions in Canada.)
- **Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.**—Pres., W. D. Mahon, 260 East High St., Detroit, Mich. Officials in Canada: Magnus Sinclair, member of executive board, 1872 Queen St. E., Toronto, Ont.; Fred. A. Hoover, member of executive board, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver, B.C.; John M. Parker, vice-president, 189 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Raoul Trepanier, vice-president, 266 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que. (27 local unions in Canada.)
- *Railway Mail Association (Railway Postal Clerks).**—Pres., Wm. M. Collins, Room 300, A. F. of L. Building Washington, D.C. Sec., R. E. Ross, First National Bank Building, Portsmouth, N.H. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.**—Pres., C. C. Coulter, 720 Fifth Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United State, Tile and Composition.**—Pres., Geo. W. Jones, 24 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., J. M. Gavlak, 3091 Coleridge road, Cleveland, Ohio. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Seamen's Union, International.**—Pres., Andrew Furuseth, 409 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Victor A. Olander, 359 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill. (2 district unions in Canada.)
- *Siderographers, International Association of.**—Pres., Robt. Nicholl, 662 7th Ave., Mount Vernon, New York, N.Y. Sec., Joseph L. Heffern, 2232 Decatur Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. Official in Canada: L. B. Chenoweth, 2nd vice-president, 126 Pine St., Ottawa, Ont. (1 local union in Canada.)
- Signalmen.**—(See Railroad Signalmen.)
- **Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.**—Pres., Wm. F. Canavan, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. Sec.-Treas., Richard J. Green, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Wm. P. Covert, second vice-president, 257 Brock Ave., Toronto, Ont. (37 local unions in Canada.)
- Station Employees.**—(See Railroad Station Employees.)
- **Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.**—Pres., Arthur M. Huddell, 6334 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sec., Dave Evans, 6334 Yale Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: Frank Healey, organizer, 44 Allan St., Niagara Falls, Ont. (26 local unions in Canada.)
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., W. M. Welsh, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., F. E. Langdon, 306 Machinists' Building, Washington, D.C. (4 local unions in Canada.)

- **Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.**—Pres., Winfield T. Keegan, 78 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J. Sec., Chas. A. Sumner, 3110 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo. Official in Canada; Harry Perkins, organizer, 5 The Lindens, Bain Ave., Toronto, Ont. (10 local unions in Canada.)
- **Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.**—Pres., M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Joseph Blasey, Box 767, Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada: Members of Executive Board, James Taylor, 1424 Ville Marie St., Montreal, Que.; Alex. Taylor, 919 Banning St., Winnipeg, Man.; Jas. L. Smith, 553 Parliament St., Toronto, Ont. (16 local unions in Canada.)
- *Stove Mounters' International Union.**—Pres., W. L. Funder Burk, 6466 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich. Sec., Frank Grimshaw, 6466 Jefferson Ave. E., Detroit, Mich. (1 local union in Canada.)
- *Switchmen's Union of North America.**—Pres., T. C. Cashen, 39 W. North St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sec., M. R. Welch, 39 W. North St., Buffalo, N.Y. Official in Canada: J. D. Murray, vice-president, 1201 Harwood St., Vancouver, B.C. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- **Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.**—Gen. Sec.-Treas., Thos. Sweeney, 6753 Stony Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. Official in Canada: Geo. Sangster, organizer, 2930b St. Dominique St., Montreal, Que. (12 local unions in Canada.)
- *Teachers, American Federation of.**—Pres., Mary C. Barker, 123 Myrtle St., Atlanta, Ga. Sec., F. G. Stecker, 327 S. Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.**—Pres., Daniel J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., Thos. L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. (9 local unions in Canada.)
- Telegraphers.**—(See *Commercial Telegraphers, Railroad Telegraphers.*)
- **Textile Workers of America, United.**—Pres., Thos. F. McMahon, Room 605, Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N.Y. Sec., Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, Room 605, Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N.Y. (3 local unions in Canada.)
- *Tobacco Workers, International Union of.**—Sec.-treas., E. L. Evans, Rooms 50-53, Our Home Life Insurance Bldg., Louisville, Ky. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Train Dispatchers' Association, American.**—Pres., J. G. Luhrsens, 10 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. Sec., C. L. Darling, 10 East Huron St., Chicago, Ill. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Trainmen.**—(See *Railroad Trainmen.*)
- *Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union.**—Sec., John J. Collins, 246 East 116th St., New York, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- **Typographical Union, International.**—Pres., Jas. M. Lynch, 2820 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. Sec., J. W. Hayes, 2820 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. Officials in Canada: Representatives, Wm. S. Armstrong, 804 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.; Lloyd Spalding, 427 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont.; Alfred E. Thompson, R.R. No. 1, Centre Road, Port Credit, Ont. (52 local unions in Canada.)
- *Upholsterers' International Union.**—Pres., Wm. Kohn, 230 E. 58th St., New York, N.Y. Official in Canada: Frank Prior, member of executive board, 80 Evans Ave., Toronto, Ont. (5 local unions in Canada.)
- Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United.**—Pres., R. Heintz, 124 North St., Jersey City, N.J. Sec., Edwin Gentzler, 935 W. King St., York, Pa. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring.**—Sec., Joseph Hurley, 19 W. Ashland St., Brockton, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)
- *Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire.**—Pres., John F. Curley, 203 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass. Sec., Chas. C. Bradley, 9122 89th St., Woodhaven, N.Y. (No local unions in Canada.)
- Wood Carvers.**—(See *Carvers, Wood.*)
- Woolsorters' Association, National.**—Pres., Frank Beaumier, 10 Caswell Ave., Methuen, Mass. Sec., George H. Brear, 1 Gamble Place, Lawrence, Mass. (No local unions in Canada.)

II. ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN INTERNATIONAL

Carpenters and Miners Now Have Distinctly Canadian Unions—Eighteen in this group—Nine in direct Opposition to International Organizations—Certain Associations of Dominion Government Employees Included—Synopsis of the Inception and Objects of the Non-International Unions—Names and Addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries.

In addition to the international organizations whose names appear in the preceding chapter, and with which the majority of the Canadian organized workers are affiliated, there are in the Dominion eighteen of what are classified as non-international bodies, one more than the number included in this class in 1924. [The organizations added to this group during 1925 are the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, the former being the remnant of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization which has operated in Canada since 1860, but which on July 1, 1925, withdrew from the North American continent, granting complete self-government to its branches then in existence on this side of the Atlantic. The Mine Workers' Union of Canada was formed by seceders from the United Mine Workers of America in what is known as District 18, comprising the coal fields of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia, and of which more detailed information is given in a subsequent chapter. Besides the two organizations above mentioned there are seven of the others in this group which are operating in direct opposition to international unions which claim jurisdiction over the classes of work people comprising their respective memberships. The formation of some of these unions resulted from the efforts of seceders from established international organizations who claimed that the particular local branch with which they were connected was neglected by the general officers, and also that the return to Canadian branches in the matter of benefits was not commensurate with the money sent as per capita tax to the respective headquarters in the United States. The only organization to disappear from this group is the Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association, it being reported dissolved. Five of the organizations classed as non-international are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government, two of which are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (referred to in the next chapter), and thus are indirectly identified with the international labour movement as represented by the congress. The majority of the associations of Government employees, however, are not connected with the organized labour movement, and as their importance warrants reference being made to them, their names are included in a subsequent chapter entitled "Non-Trade Union Organizations."

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is not strictly a trade union, being more of an educational body, taking no part in the general labour movement, but its members are free to join with labour bodies. With the explanation given of the objects of the association, the name is included with those of other Canadian organizations of wage-earners.

The National Association of Marine Engineers, by reason of the conditions governing the issuance of certificates of marine engineers, is a distinctly Canadian organization, and is an affiliate of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which is strictly a national organization formed in direct opposition to the system of international trade unionism as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, issues charters to central bodies, trades and labour councils and all classes of craft unions which desire to be affiliated.

The statement following contains certain particulars as to date of formation and the objects of each of the eighteen non-international organizations operating in the Dominion.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada is composed of former branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, which on July 1, 1925, were freed from control and granted complete self-government, following a suggestion by the parent body that the Canadian members should identify themselves with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose headquarters are in the United States. The proposal for the Amalgamated Society members to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood, with which they had been in conflict for some time, and to which reference has been made

in previous issues of this report, was not acceptable to some of the Canadian branches which continued as affiliates of the parent society until the date above mentioned, when the former Canadian executive board of the British organization became the head of a purely Canadian union of carpenters, with head office in Toronto. The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Amalgamated Civil Servants developed from the Amalgamated Postal Workers, which came into existence in September, 1918, as a result of dissatisfaction with the manner in which the strike of the postal employees was conducted in the east and the settlement accepted by the general officers. The original jurisdiction of the Postal Workers, membership in which was open to all post office employees under the rating of a first-class clerk, was from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Victoria, B.C., and the intention of the promoters was to amalgamate the associations of postal clerks, railway mail clerks and letter carriers in the territory named. An application for a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress was not entertained by the last-named body on account of the Federation admitting to membership certain local branches of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, an organization already affiliated with the congress. At the annual convention of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, held in August, 1921, the name was changed to Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, membership being extended to all employees of the Dominion Government. Subsequent to this action proposals were made for the formation of a federation of all postal employees to include the organization of postal clerks, letter carriers and railway mail clerks, the Amalgamated Civil Servants to disband and the members to identify themselves with the three established associations embracing the classes of postal employees named above. The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation identified themselves with the new federated body known as the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, which, however, in 1924, suspended operations. The Amalgamated Civil Servants did not accept the terms laid down for affiliation and is still functioning as a separate central organization.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees was formed in Toronto, on March 25, 1918, by a number of the employees of the Dominion Express Company. The Brotherhood was registered on May 23, 1918, by the Department of the Secretary of State, under the provisions of the Trades Unions Act. The object of the brotherhood is contained in the following section of the rules:—

The object of the Brotherhood shall be to unite in one body, for their mutual protection and benefit, all employees of the Dominion Express Company, and the membership shall include no one but males of good moral character, 18 years of age and over, exclusively employed by the Dominion Express Company, except officials. Provided, that no general foreman or chief clerk, although eligible for membership, shall hold office. An agent or master of transportation shall be classed as an official.

The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen was formed during the summer of 1921 in opposition to the old-established Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, an international organization with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, with which the organized locomotive engineers in Canada have for many years been identified. During 1920 a number of the Canadian lodges of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were suspended for violation by their members of what is termed the Chicago joint agreement. (This contract set the maximum mileage per month in order to benefit the spare men). At the 1921 convention of the brotherhood the charters of three lodges, viz., No. 516 at Humboldt, No. 825 at Kamsack and No. 837 at Trenton, which persisted in ignoring the joint agreement, were cancelled. Subsequently the new Canadian organization of enginemen came into existence. Another reason advanced for the organization of a purely Canadian body was the small return received by the members in proportion to the money sent as dues and assessments to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the United States. The Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen established branches in the localities where the charters were cancelled by the international, as well as at some other points. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers during 1923 re-established local divisions at Humboldt and Trenton.

The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is a craft organization, the object of which is mainly educational, as indicated by the following clause taken from the preamble of the constitution: "This association shall be devoted to the promotion of educational, professional and engineering knowledge, thereby fitting its members for better and higher situations, and to maintaining the rights of the engineering profession, and for the transaction of any business that may legally be brought before it; also to the securing of

enactment, enforcement and unification of engineering laws throughout Canada." The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers is an incorporated body, the charter having been issued in 1887.

In November, 1919, the Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association came into existence. The formation of this Canadian body was brought about as a result of the Brussels carpet weavers in Guelph, Peterborough and Toronto desiring to have a uniform scale of wages for the trade in Canada. The Guelph weavers were the only ones organized, being local No. 277 of the United Textile Workers of America. As it was claimed that there was no other method by which the trade in Canada could be organized, the Guelph weavers severed their connection with the United Textile Workers and joined with the weavers in Peterborough and Toronto and formed the Canadian association.

The Canadian Electrical Trades Union developed from a branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers located in Toronto, which in 1920 seceded because it was alleged (1) that the per capita tax was excessive in comparison with benefits received, (2) that a closer form of organization in the electrical industry was necessary, and (3) that the International Brotherhood had been lax in its efforts to organize the trade in the Dominion. A branch in Regina also severed its connection with the International Brotherhood. In 1921 the Canadian organization was established, and was granted a charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour. Included in the objects of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union are: (1) To organize all workers in the electrical industry; (2) by mutual effort to place the members on a foundation sufficiently strong to prevent any encroachment on trade rights and privileges; (3) to establish an apprentice system and a higher standard of skill; (4) to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity and trade education generally; (5) to cultivate feelings of friendship among the men of the craft; (6) to settle all disputes and grievances between employers and employees by arbitration or otherwise; (7) to assist each other in sickness and distress and to secure employment and adequate pay; (8) to regulate the relations between employers and employed; (9) to promote friendly relations with all electrical workers of the world, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of all members.

The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers was established on November 24, 1918. The promoters of the federation state that their object is to "shake off the American yoke and resume their autonomy for an absolutely national object." Membership is open to all nationalities and creeds, and the organization has nothing in common with the Catholic unions. One of the local branches of the federation was formerly a branch of the international bricklayers' union, which in June, 1918, surrendered its charter to headquarters owing to a disagreement over money matters. The Canadian Federation of Bricklayers is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed in Kitchener, Ontario, in September, 1902, was first known as the National Trades and Labour Congress. Its organization was the outcome of the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in amending its constitution so as to exclude from representation Knights of Labour branches and national unions where internationals of the same craft existed. In September, 1908, the body was reorganized, the name changed to its present form, and a new constitution adopted. The following are excerpts from the preamble of the constitution:—

In studying the history of the present time, Canadian workers cannot fail to be impressed with the imperative necessity of protection, both in their relationship to capital in the hands of the organized employing class, and in the autocratic domination of trade unionism and its policy exercised by the present system of internationalism.

By the forming of the Canadian Federation of Labour we hereby declare that we fully realize the necessity of Canadian workers organizing into Canadian national unions for the protection and promotion of their best interests, and this federation stands pledged to use every honourable effort in organizing Canadian labour along these lines, to the end that we may influence the various branches of governments in support of such legislation as may be beneficial and in securing the defeat of all laws opposed to the best interests of the industrial masses.

We declare it to be in the best interests of Canadian labour to organize along national lines and thus foster the spirit of our Canadian nationality.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association came into existence in 1913 at a convention of representatives of a number of scattered individual lodges of postal workers. The association is the largest single body of government employees connected with organized labour, having a lodge in nearly every postal office of importance from Halifax to Vancouver. The unauthorized strike in the postal service west of the Great Lakes in 1918 resulted in the secession of a number of clerks in the western offices, who, with dissatisfied letter carriers,

subsequently became members of the Amalgamated Postal Workers, now known as the Amalgamated Civil Servants. In May, 1920, the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress, thus becoming identified with the organized labour movement. The aim of the association is to secure by co-operation with the Post Office Department the classification of post office clerks with the view to getting more equitable salary rates, regulation of hours of labour, the improvement of the public service, and such other objects as may arise.

The Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association was formerly the Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, and was organized in August, 1922, at a conference of delegates representing a number of independent local bodies of the classes of workers mentioned. Like other organizations of Dominion Government employees, the object is to seek better conditions of employment and also to co-operate with other associations composed of employees in the postal service for their mutual benefit by legislation or otherwise. The association is included in this chapter by reason of having been an affiliate of the former Canadian Federation of Postal Employees, with which two of the organizations directly identified with organized labour through affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were also connected.

The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is a body composed of employees of a branch of the postal service which its promoters claim to be to all intents and purposes a labour organization. In October, 1921, the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation became affiliated with a federation of postal workers, with which is identified two other bodies of post office employees which are connected with the labour movement through affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Among the objects of the Railway Mail Clerks' Federation is the advancement of the service and the interests of its members. Division associations are in existence at all points where the Post Office Department has a superintendent of railway mail service. The federation, although having no benefit scheme directly connected with the organization, controls the Dominion Railway Mail Service Benevolent Association of Canada by which benefits are paid.

The Federated Association of Letter Carriers, which was formed on September 15, 1891, is an organization of public servants of the class indicated formed for the purpose of protecting their interests in regard to salaries and working conditions, etc. Until the summer of 1918 the jurisdiction of the association over letter carriers had not been interfered with, but certain members of the association in the West, who were not in accord with the settlement of the strike of the letter carriers which took place in July, 1918, launched a new body of postal employees, reference to which has already been made. The Federated Association of Letter Carriers is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario for the transaction of life insurance in the province, and is also affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada came into existence as a result of secession from the United Mine Workers of America (referred to in a subsequent chapter.) The union was established on June 1, 1925, in Blairmore. Subsequently a constitution was adopted and permanent officers elected. Membership is open to all persons working in and around all coal mines, metal mines, and any other mine, also coal washers, coke ovens, and coal handlers. The per capita tax is 25 cents per month, and each member is also required to pay an additional 25 cents per month to the defence fund. Boy members of the union pay half as much dues as adults. The headquarters of the union are located in Calgary.

The National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada is composed of marine engineers holding certificates granted by either the Dominion Government or the British Board of Trade, and was established in 1893 to promote the interests of those employed as marine engineers in the Dominion. The Association claims authority to establish subordinate councils and to make regulations for their governance. The preface of the constitution sets forth that it is essential for the progress of marine engineers that they should combine for the purpose of raising their status and to guard their certificates of qualification. In 1922 the association secured a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada came into existence on September 25, 1924, as a result of the closing, by mutual consent of the members, of the Vancouver branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, a subsidiary of the International Seamen's Union of America. The new organization is a district union of the international body, designed to give greater autonomy to the Canadian membership, having power to prepare its own constitution and by-laws and to organize in the Dominion branches composed of seafaring men as a part of the International Seamen's Union of America. The only branch established up to the close of the year is that located at Vancouver.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was organized on August 26, 1920, at a conference held in Toronto. The objects of the federation are (1) to organize all fire fighters of the province, (2) to place its members on a higher plane of skill and efficiency, (3) to encourage the formation of local federations, (4) to secure legislation beneficial to firemen, (5) to establish sick and death benefit funds, and (6) to encourage the establishment of schools of instruction for fire fighting. Among other things which the federation favours are (a) voluntary arbitration of all labour disputes, (b) all civic employees to come under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and (c) the granting of charters to firemen's unions by the Trades and Labour Congress instead of international charters. The revenue of the federation is derived from a monthly per capita tax. In addition to the seventeen directly chartered branches of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters its affiliates include four local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters and one union of fire fighters under charter from the Trades and Labour Congress.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers was organized June 1, 1914. Previous to this date the organization was known as local branch No. 366 of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers. The original intention was to have a provincial union with local branches and to be affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but it was subsequently decided at a meeting held in Regina to sever all connection with the International Union and become affiliated with a Canadian body, which, however, has not been done. The officers of the Grand Lodge, as the central body is named, were instructed to fully organize the engineers of the province under the Saskatchewan Brotherhood with the object of securing better conditions for final certificated engineers, but the organization does not appear to have made much progress, the number of local branches in 1925 being three, the same as for several years past.

In the list following giving the names of the non-international central organizing bodies and the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, those marked with an asterisk (*) are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress, and those under charter from the Canadian Federation of Labour are indicated thus (†):—

- †*Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada*.—Pres., Geo. Sellers, 408 Salem Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. W. Young, room 6, 163½ Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada*.—Pres., F. Knowles, 252 22nd Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., C. Gardner, 2041 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.
- Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees*.—Pres., Allan Paton, 151 Pearson Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. J. Driscoll, 40 Oakvale Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen*.—Pres., S. E. White, 375 West Hill Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. S. Crerar, 469 Gertrude Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers*.—Pres., F. A. Pflug, 143 Ahrens St. W., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Geo. A. Brown, 241 Major St., Toronto, Ont.
- Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association*.—Pres., John A. Sheward, 177 Nieve St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., S. J. Farmer, 91 Close Ave., Parkdale, Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Electrical Trades Union*.—Pres., A. Barnetsen, 81 Rosethorn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., G. W. McCollum, room 111, 350 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
- †*Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades*.—Pres., Omer Deleau, 456 St. Christophe St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Arthur Marois, 145 Queen St., Quebec, Que.
- Canadian Federation of Labour*.—Pres., D. Giroux, corner Boulevard Gouin and Francis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. J. Whitley, 143 College St., Toronto, Ont.
- **Dominion Postal Clerks' Association*.—Acting Pres., W. W. Croteau, Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Wm. N. Duncan, 50 Pickering St., Toronto, Ont.
- Dominion Mail Porters and Chaffeurs' Association*.—Pres., V. A. Brown, 12 Whitley Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. G. Farley, 75 Crescent Rd., Toronto, Ont.
- Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation*.—Pres., S. V. Dexter, 5 Dutch Village Rd., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Jas. P. Allen, 147 Worthington St. E., North Bay, Ont.
- **Federated Association of Letter Carriers*.—Pres., W. H. Belcher, post office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec.-treas., Alex. McMordie, 420 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Mine Workers' Union of Canada*.—Pres., Dai Morgan, Nordegg, Alta. Sec., John D. Gillis, Coleman, Alta.
- **National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada*.—Pres., Eugene Hamelin, 7361 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 62 Albert St., Halifax, N.S.
- National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada*.—Sec., W. Griffiths, Box 571, Vancouver, B.C.
- Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters*.—Pres., James J. O'Kelly, 155 James St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., David H. Lamb, 132 Bellevue Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers*.—Pres., S. Gutheridge, 913 Caribou St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., Geo. Polson, 143 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.

III. TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Chief Labour Organization in the Dominion—Main Function to Speak for Organized Labour on Legislative Matters—Represented on the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions—Secretary Delegate to International Labour Conference—Objects and Principles—Numerical and Financial Standing for Twenty Years—Officers for 1925-26.

The chief labour organization in the Dominion is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Congress was originally formed in 1873, but lapsed, and was re-established in 1886, since which time it has met regularly each year. The main function of the congress is to protect the interests of the workers in legislative matters, but it has on occasions rendered financial and other assistance to organized workers identified with the international trade union movement. At the annual conventions of the congress affiliated trade unions have the privilege of presenting resolutions seeking desired legislation. If the demands are approved, the method of presenting them to the law-making bodies provides (1) that the executive council submit those pertaining to matters under the control of the Dominion Government, (2) that provincial federations (of which there are two operating under charters from the congress) and provincial executive committees deal with legislative demands coming within the jurisdiction of the respective legislatures. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress is derived mainly from international organizations with jurisdictions covering both Canada and the United States, and which are operating under charters granted by the American Federation of Labour. The congress itself issues charters to unions which are not eligible for membership in any of the existing recognized international or national organizations, as well as to trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour. The American Federation recognizes the congress as the mouthpiece of Canadian organized labour in dealing with legislative matters, and has affiliated the members in Canada of its directly chartered unions, i.e., those not connected with any other organization, by paying per capita tax to the congress. Fifty-six of the more important affiliations of the American Federation have also acknowledged the authority of the congress in all Dominion legislative and purely Canadian affairs by affiliating the whole of their membership in Canada, and likewise paying the regular tax. The Canadian congress concedes to the American Federation of Labour the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the federation on such matters being accepted without question. The congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement or the formation of dual bodies, such unions being denied membership.

The Canadian congress in 1920 became an affiliate of the International Federation of Trade Unions (discussed in a subsequent chapter of this report), and in February, 1925, was given representation on the general council of the organization, Mr. Tom Moore, the president, being named as the representative. The congress also has representatives on a number of advisory councils operating in the Dominion, as well as making an exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

The Trades and Labour Congress, on the invitation of the Dominion Government, named a delegate for appointment to the International Labour Conference in Washington, in October, 1919, under the provisions of the labour covenants (Part XIII of the Treaty of Peace) of the League of Nations. Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer of the congress, was the delegate. Mr. Tom Moore, the president of the congress, substituted at the 1922 meeting for Mr. Draper, and was elected as one of the six workers' members of the Governing Body, which is composed of 24 delegates, succeeding Mr. Draper, who was elected at the first conference. Mr. Draper substituted for Mr. Moore at the seventh session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, May 19-June 10, 1925, being accompanied by Mr. Gustave Franq, Chairman of the Quebec Provincial Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress. Mr. Moore attended a meeting of the Governing Body at Geneva in October, at which the agenda for the 1926 meeting of the International Labour Conference was discussed.

OBJECTS OF THE CONGRESS

The objects of the Trades Congress as adopted by the 1921 convention are as follows:—

- (a) To encourage and form such organizations of workers as conform to its rules and regulations;
- (b) To establish city or district central councils based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each affiliated organization and the promotion and advancement of such bodies;
- (c) To establish and maintain a Congress with suitable headquarters at Ottawa and subsidiary Executive Committees or Federations of Labour in each of the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of assisting each other;
- (d) To aid and encourage the sale of union labelled goods;
- (e) To influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favour of organized labour and to secure legislation in the interests of the working people;
- (f) To further the spirit of international trade unionism;
- (g) Generally for such purposes as may best advance the interests of working people.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

The platform of principles, as revised by the executive council in accordance with the instructions of the 1921 convention, is as follows:—

- 1. Free education and compulsory school attendance.
- 2. Maximum legal working day of eight hours and forty-hour hours per week.
- 3. Insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) on all government work, direct or indirect.
- 4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
- 5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
- 6. Establishment of a Tariff Board on which labour is represented.
- 7. Revenue by direct taxation.
- 8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
- 9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
- 10. The demand for and use of the union label.
- 11. Prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age.
- 12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
- 13. Voluntary arbitration of labour disputes.
- 14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies.
- 15. The encouragement of establishment of workers' co-operative societies.
- 16. Unemployment insurance.
- 17. Old age pensions, State insurance for sickness and disability.
- 18. Uniformity of labour laws throughout the Dominion.
- 19. Disarmament.

The congress has its own official monthly publication, issued under the name of the *Canadian Congress Journal*.

REPRESENTATION AND MEMBERSHIP

The basis of representation of affiliated bodies at annual or other conventions is: From local branch unions in Canada of international and national organizations and trade unions directly chartered by the congress: One delegate for the first 100 members or less, and one for each additional 100 members or the majority fraction thereof; international and national organizations which have affiliated their entire membership in the Dominion are entitled to one additional delegate, who must be elected from their Canadian membership. Trades and labour councils and provincial federations of labour are entitled to three delegates each. Article III of the constitution of the Trades and Labour Congress governing membership and charters is as follows:—

Sec. 1.—The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress shall consist of such trades and labour bodies as are hereinafter defined and conform to its rules and regulations.

Sec. 2.—Any international union holding a charter from the American Federation of Labour shall be entitled to affiliate its entire Canadian membership; and any local unit in Canada of an international union, chartered by the American Federation of Labour, which is not so affiliated, shall be entitled to direct membership in this Congress.

Sec. 3.—Charters or certificates of affiliation, bearing the signatures of the president and secretary-treasurer of the congress and its seal, may be granted by the executive council of the congress to any body of workers in Canada who are not eligible for membership in a recognized international or national union.

Sec. 4.—The congress shall form and charter Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Federations of Labour, composed of such organizations as are entitled to membership in the Congress.

Sec. 5.—No international or national union other than those already enumerated in sections 2, 3 and 4 shall be admitted to membership except by two-thirds vote of the annual convention of this congress, but in no case shall any organization be admitted to membership whose jurisdiction conflicts with that of an international or national union already affiliated to this congress.

Sec. 6.—The fee for a charter and supplies for Provincial Federations of Labour, Trades and Labour Councils and such labour unions as may be formed and chartered direct by this Congress shall be \$10, and each organization so chartered shall be supplied with an official seal.

Sec. 7.—The executive council shall have power, apart from any other power enumerated in this constitution, by a majority vote of its members, given either at a meeting of the council, or otherwise, to suspend

from membership any affiliated or chartered body which in the opinion of the executive has violated either the letter or spirit of the constitution, or which has, or the officers of which have, (a) encouraged or advocated secession from international unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations; (b) refused to join or affiliate with an international union of its trade or calling when so ordered by the executive. Such suspensions shall debar any organization from all rights and benefits of membership in this congress until the next annual convention, when the suspension may be made permanent and the charter revoked or affiliation cancelled by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote. Any organization may also be suspended from membership or its charter revoked or its membership cancelled upon a motion introduced at any regular convention and adopted by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote.

The revenue of the congress, besides the fee charged for charters supplied to such bodies as are entitled to them, is derived from a tax of 18 cents per member per year from international and national organizations and from unions chartered direct by the congress, 36 cents per member from trades and labour councils, and a lump payment of \$10 per annum from provincial federations of labour. The congress owns the building in Ottawa in which the head office is located, the management of which is vested in a board of trustees composed of the executive council.

REPRESENTATION AT THE 1925 CONVENTION

At the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress held in Ottawa in September, 1925, and which was termed the forty-first, credentials for 267 delegates were received, 43 of whom represented international organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the congress, 31 represented 17 trades and labour councils, 190 represented 127 local branch unions and three were fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress, the American Federation of Labour and the National Women's Trade Union League.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, which named the international and national organizations, as well as the federations, trades and labour councils and local unions, which had paid per capita during the fiscal year, showed that the total membership of the congress at the close of the fiscal year was 105,912, comprised in 1,450 local unions, indicating a loss in members of 11,198 and in unions of 48. The international and national organizations in affiliation with the congress are indicated thus (**) in the tables in a subsequent chapter giving the membership of the respective unions. The total receipts for the fiscal year, including the balance on hand, amounted to \$21,729.41; expenditure, \$19,461.16, leaving a balance of \$2,268.25.

The secretary-treasurer also submitted a report of the trustees of the congress headquarters, receipts from which amounted to \$1,545, and the expenses for maintenance to \$1,477.18, a surplus of \$67.82.

The following table shows the total membership and receipts and expenditures for the past twenty years:—

Year.	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture	Year.	Member- ship	Total Receipts	Expendi- ture
1906	27,676	\$ 5,747 40	\$ 3,970 08	1916	66,573	\$13,646 64	\$10,888 95
1907	32,295	7,474 79	6,570 26	1917	81,687	17,542 56	12,671 11
1908	40,728	8,906 44	7,442 09	1918	117,493	25,803 80	14,441 64
1909	36,071	7,899 47	6,667 74	1919	160,605	41,786 86	27,137 41
1910	51,000	9,482 34	7,103 56	1920	173,463	46,827 32	44,969 50
1911	57,259	12,454 33	9,139 64	1921	173,778	49,446 88	47,881 64
1912	66,128	15,699 79	10,219 82	1922	132,071	25,157 02	22,877 11
1913	80,801	19,871 49	10,475 44	1923	121,842	26,471 97	22,288 71
1914	80,094	23,713 14	12,762 10	1924	117,110	27,190 01	24,875 71
1915	71,419	13,557 12	11,542 87	1925	105,912	23,274 41	20,950 34

OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS

The list of officers, the first five mentioned constituting the executive council, and provincial executive committees for the year 1925-26 is as follows:—

President.—Tom Moore, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President.—John T. Foster, member of the International Association of Machinists, 747 Stuart Ave., Outremont, Que.

Vice-President.—James Simpson, of the International Typographical Union, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President.—Bert Merson, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 101 Jones Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer.—P. M. Draper, of the International Typographical Union, 172 McLaren St., Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executive Committees.—Nova Scotia: (To be appointed by the Congress Executive). Quebec: Chairman, G. R. Brunet, 2084 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal; Committee, Omer Fleury, 272 des Fosses St., Quebec; J. Pelletier, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal; O. Hebert, 124 Wright St., Hull. Ontario: Chairman, H. S. H.

Mitchell, 75 Newlands Ave., Hamilton; Committee, A. F. McLeod, Espanola; Rod Plant, 148 Creighton St., Ottawa; Miss Mary McNab, 149 Rose Ave., Toronto. Manitoba: Chairman, John L. McBride, Labour Temple, 165 James St., Winnipeg; Committee, Geo. W. Howard, 6 St. Mark's Place, St. Vital, Winnipeg; G. H. Palmer, Box 145, Dauphin; J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave., Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: Chairman, Alex. M. Eddy, Box 380, Sutherland; Committee, E. Perry, 809 College Ave., Regina; C. J. Green, 654 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw; Alex. Baker, 311 Coteau St. W., Moose Jaw. British Columbia: Chairman, Percy R. Bengough, 803 Holden Bldg., Vancouver; Committee, R. W. Nunn, 738 Queen's Ave., Victoria; Fred. A. Hoover, 2409 Clark Drive, Vancouver; Walter Scribbins, 3208 Pender St. E., Vancouver.

(The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having organized provincial federations of labour, which are chartered by the congress, no provincial executive committees are appointed. The only province in which there is no adjunct of the congress is Prince Edward Island.)

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour.—Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.—Frank McKenna, 310 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.

IV. ONE BIG UNION

Preamble to the Constitution—Designed to Supersede Craft Form of Labour Organization—Has Three Units in United States—Numerical Strength of the Organization—List of Local Units, with names of Chief Officers.

The One Big Union, usually referred to as the O.B.U., was organized at a conference held in Calgary in March, 1919, the constitution being ratified at a meeting held in June of the same year. The promoters of the new body sought to supersede the old established craft form of labour organization by setting up an industrial union, as indicated by the preamble to the constitution, which reads as follows:—

Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and on the other, of the seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.

As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self-defence, they are further compelled to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage earners according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use.

In previous issues of this report information has been given as to the establishment of the O.B.U. and the success achieved in adding to its ranks members of existing craft unions; how the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the various international labour bodies, whose form of organization was being challenged, had offered opposition to the new union, and how these efforts had curtailed its growth and activity, many of the original O.B.U. advocates reaffiliating with the unions which they had deserted. At the close of 1919 the then secretary reported a membership of 41,150, comprised in 101 local units. To the application of the department for the membership of the O.B.U. in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 the general officers refused to supply any information. During the unsettled labour conditions in the Nova Scotia steel and coal industries in 1924 the O.B.U. sent organizers into the territory and succeeded in establishing a general workers' unit in Sydney and three of coal miners in Pictou county. The O.B.U. in 1925 established seven units, four of which are located in Nova Scotia, and one each in New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. According to the information supplied the department by the general secretary, the O.B.U. at the close of 1925 had 56 units under charter, three of which are located in United States cities, as well as three central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils, discussed in a subsequent chapter), the combined reported membership being 17,856.

In the list following is given the names of the chief officers of the union, together with the names of the central labour councils and the various local units, provincially arranged, with the names and addresses of the secretaries:—

General Officers.—Chairman, T. Wooler; Secretary, R. B. Russell; Executive Board, T. Mace, S. Sykes, T. Wooler, T. W. Green and T. B. Roberts. Headquarters, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NOVA SCOTIA

Inverness Unit.—Sec., H. P. McKinnon.

New Aberdeen Coal Miners' Unit.—Sec., Frank White, Box 880, Glace Bay.

Sheet Harbour.—Sec., H. McDonald.

Stellarton Unit.—Sec., Julian Vandercastyn.

Sydney General Workers' Unit.—Sec., G. Smith, 354 Charlotte St.

Sydney Mines Unit.—Sec., Edward Tournay.

Thorburn Coal Miners' Unit.—Sec., J. D. Ryan.

Westville Coal Miners' Unit.—Sec., McKay Baillie.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

NEW BRUNSWICK

Minto Coal Miners' Unit.—Chairman, Otten Coffin. Sec., Mathias Wuhr, South Minto.

QUEBEC

Montreal Unit (French Section).—Sec., J. A. St. Andre, 2074A St. Andrew St.

Montreal Metal Trades' Unit.—Sec., R. A. Hassell, 5702 B. 5th St.

ONTARIO

Cobalt Metal Miners' Unit.—Sec., N. McInnis, Drawer 111.

Dryden Unit.—Sec., D. M. Kenther.

Fort Francis Lumberworkers' Unit.—Sec., J. Luoma, Box 390.

Fort William General Workers' Unit.—Sec., J. Dixon, 122 Finlayson St.

Fort William Coal Handlers' Unit.—Sec., J. Tiboni, 521 McIntosh St.

Gowganda Metal Miners' Unit.—Sec., Theo. Kallies.

Port Arthur Lumber Workers' Unit.—Sec., W. Arnberg, 143 Marchard St.

Kenora Transportation Unit.—Sec., J. Woodrow, 513 5th St. N.

Kiva Koshi General Workers' Unit.—Sec., A. Hendrickson, Kiva Koshi, Port Arthur.

Thunder Bay Central Labour Council.—Sec., J. Dixon, 431 Prince Arthur Bldg., Fort William.

Transportation Unit.—Sec., B. Stewart, Ignace.

Sioux Lookout Transportation Unit.—Sec., George Hamlyn.

MANITOBA

Brandon Railroad Unit.—Chairman, F. Cowie, 11 Princess Ave. E. Sec., D. McKenzie, 924 Russell St.

Dauphin Transportation Unit.—Sec., H. Graham, Box 334.

Metal Trades Unit.—Sec., H. Haggart, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Central Labour Council.—Sec., R. B. Russell, 54 Adelaide St.

O. B. U. Women's Organization.—Sec., H. Rue, 206 Young St., Winnipeg.

Running Trades' Unit.—Sec., R. B. Russell, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg.

Steam Shovel and Ditcher Workers' Unit.—Sec., J. Roy, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg.

Street Railwaymen's Unit.—Sec., W. Skinner, Box 1902, Winnipeg.

Tailors' Unit.—Sec., Joseph Gardner, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg.

Teamsters' Unit.—Sec., W. Campbell, 54 Adelaide St., Winnipeg.

Transcona Railroad Workers' Unit.—Sec., H. Swindells, 764 Toronto St.

Transcona Women's Auxiliary.—Sec., Mrs. E. Bray.

Winnipeg Mechanical and Electrical Unit.—Sec., H. J. Mollison, 336 Waterloo St.

Winnipeg Barbers' Unit.—Sec., J. McKay, 54 Adelaide St.

Winnipeg Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Unit.—Sec., W. McCallum, 469 Talbot Ave.

Winnipeg Building Trades' Unit.—Sec., J. A'Hier, 54 Adelaide St.

Winnipeg, C.P.R. Railroad Unit.—Sec., J. Hampton, Suite 5, 600 Young St.

Winnipeg Coopers' Unit.—Sec., W. E. Gordon, 123 Bristol St., St. Boniface.

Fort Rouge Railway Workers' Unit.—Sec., M. H. Davy, 465 Brandon Ave., Winnipeg.

Winnipeg General Workers' Unit.—Sec., Alice Cowan, 54 Adelaide St.

Winnipeg Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Unit.—Sec., J. Wysh, 116 Grove St.

Winnipeg Gas Workers' Unit.—Chairman, S. Winsor, 571 Amette Ave., Kildonan. Sec., W. E. Burnett, 770 Sherbrooke St.

SASKATCHEWAN

Humboldt Transportation Unit.—Sec., A. Driver.

Moose Jaw Central Labour Council.—Sec., T. W. Green, 206 Hochelaga W.

Moose Jaw Unit.—Sec., O. E. Clendinning, 757 Coteau St.

Radville Transportation Unit.—Sec., W. Young.

Saskatoon Railroad Unit.—Sec., Fred Lake, 1139 Ave. K. South.

Swift Current Transportation Unit.—Sec., J. McEwan, Box 776.

ALBERTA

Calgary Transportation Unit.—Sec., C. Chidgey, 6419 19th St.

Edmonton Transportation Unit.—Sec., John McKenzie, 10113 103rd St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cumberland Unit.—Sec., Joe Naylor, Box 415.

Prince Rupert Unit.—Sec., G. Anderson, care of Canadian Fish & Cold Storage.

Sandon Unit.—Sec., T. B. Roberts, Drawer N.

UNITED STATES

Dover Unit.—Sec., Chas. McCoolle, 384 Central Ave., Dover, N.H.

Lawrence Unit.—Sec., Fred Delle Chiaie, 51 Newbury St., Lawrence, Mass.

Rank and File Unit.—Sec., Al. Johnson, 2091 15th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

V. NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

Inception of the Movement in the Province of Quebec—Federation of Catholic Workers—Principles of the Federation—Attendance at 1925 Convention—International Federation of Christian Trade Unions Desires Seats on Governing Body of I.L.O.—Numerical Strength of Catholic Unions in Canada—List of Unions, with Names of Chief Officers.

Following the year 1885 a number of assemblies of the Knights of Labour, an organization which had its inception in the United States in 1869, were formed in the province of Quebec, where also existed a number of what were termed national (or independent) craft unions. These bodies flourished, being given recognition by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to the conventions of which they sent their delegates. The Knights of Labour assemblies and national unions were composed of workmen over which many of the international craft organizations claimed control. The international labour bodies being also entitled to representation, it often happened that at the conventions of the Trades Congress members of the same craft would be in opposition to each other. This condition being considered detrimental to the advancement of the labour movement of the Dominion, the Trades and Labour Congress in 1902 amended its constitution denying recognition to Knights of Labour assemblies and national unions where international organizations of the same craft existed. Delegates of the excluded unions, most of whom were located in the province of Quebec, forthwith formed the National Labour Congress of Canada, which in 1908 changed its name to Canadian Federation of Labour and adopted a new constitution. For a few years several of the national unions in Quebec continued their affiliation with the National Congress, but they gradually severed their connection. In the cities of Quebec and Montreal the independent national units, being barred from representation at the trades and labour councils chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, formed councils of their own to deal with such matters as usually come within the purview of these bodies. Up to the time of the expulsion by the Trades Congress of those bodies which were outside the ranks of the international organizations, there was only one Catholic union, that composed of shoe workers, which had accepted the social doctrine of the Roman Church and admitted a chaplain (a member of the clergy), this course being adopted in 1901 following the adjustment of a dispute in the shoe industry by the Archbishop of the diocese. Some years later many other national unions were formed in the province of Quebec, all of which accepted for their guidance the declarations of Pope Leo XIII, who on May 15, 1891, issued an encyclical on "The Conditions of the Working Classes," the provisions of which were subsequently proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental rules for workmen's associations. With the increased number of national unions agitation arose for the formation of a central organization for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the various units. Accordingly a meeting of delegates from national unions was held in the city of Quebec in September, 1918, there being 27 unions represented. A report submitted to the meeting stated that there were in existence 41 national and Catholic unions (bodies to which none but adherents of the Roman Catholic faith are admitted) and seventeen other national unions, which were termed neutral, membership being open to workers of all denominations. These latter unions, it is understood, are not now in existence, their disappearance possibly being accounted for by the fact that, though national and Catholic unions are designed ostensibly for adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, provision is made for the admittance of non-Catholics as associate members, who may vote, but are not eligible for office. When non-Catholic membership of a union reaches fifty they may form a non-Catholic section of the national and Catholic body and elect their own officers. In 1920 there was established in the city of Quebec the Secretariat of Catholic Syndicates, which has charge of the various matters affecting the activities and development of the local syndicates. In the secretariat in Quebec city are located the headquarters of the Federation of Catholic Workers and of the Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees as well as the offices of a number of business agents. There are also secretariats in Montreal, Hull, Three Rivers, Chicoutimi and Sherbrooke, that in the first-named place being the headquarters of the federations of the building and printing trades.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS

Following the meeting of delegates in 1918 other conventions of representatives of the national and Catholic unions were held regularly each year, and in 1921, at the meeting held in Hull, with 220 delegates in attendance, a central organization was established under the name of Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and a set of rules adopted. (These rules were published in this report for 1921). The preparation of the principles of the federation was referred to the religious authorities, and as incorporated in the constitution are as follows:—

Article 1.—The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada is an interprofessional labour organization, uniting together the various labour groups in Canada which have the double character of being national and Catholic.

It is its duty to safeguard and promote the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada and to use for that purpose all the means enumerated in Article 3 of the present regulations and by-laws. (Published herewith under "Aim of the Federation.")

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada proposes, among other things, to give the Catholic workers of Canada a professional organization as complete and as efficient as possible.

It believes, indeed, not only that workers have received from nature itself—as well, in fact, as all the other classes of the community—the right to unite together in order to protect their rights and defend their interests, but that it is useful and advantageous for them to group themselves into organizations of their various trades and professions.

It knows that labour organization cannot be imposed upon the workmen who would not want it any more than employers' organizations can be imposed upon employers wishing to keep their freedom; but it feels that, as the employers' organization can represent all and each of those who wanted to join it, make decisions which bind all its members, speak in the name of all those composing it, prohibit its adherents from settling alone matters affecting all the associates, so the labour organization can claim to represent all those who consent to become members of it, to decide, in such a way as to bind all the associates, all matters of common interest, to assume authority to speak in the name of all its adherents and to demand that, within the limits of the end pursued by the society, they abide by the legitimate decisions made by the majority. It believes, moreover, that, as it is reasonable that all the members of an employers' organization should refuse to discuss their common interest except through the organization of which they are members, so it is in order that organized workers should discuss matters affecting their trade or profession only through the syndicates of which they are members.

If the F.C.W.C. proposes to work as much as possible for the professional organization of the Catholic workers of Canada, it is not only because they are entitled to it, and it is useful and advantageous to them, it is also because labour organization is a necessity of the present time.

There is, first the danger of neutral organizations to be avoided. There is in the second place, the fact that, in Canada as elsewhere, those whom the workers depend upon, especially in the liberal professions, finance, trade and industry, are already grouped into powerful professional organizations.

Organization calls for organization. If those who employ organize themselves, it becomes necessary that their employees also organize themselves. Otherwise, the strongest would be too much tempted to exploit the weakest.

This cannot signify, however, that the F.C.W.C. is preparing troops for the class struggle. If it organizes the workers, it is in order that their class may deal more equitably with the other classes of the community and agree with them.

It is the economic régime under which we are living which compels the distinct organization of the employers' class and of the employees' class; different interests can only be defended by different bodies. But distinct organizations and different interests do not mean opposed interests and inimical organizations. Two moral persons, as well as two individuals, can speak to each other, understand each other, live in good understanding and even in friendship.

The F.C.W.C. in principle and in practice disproves the theory of those who claim that capital, capitalists and employers are born enemies of labour, workers and wage-earners. It claims, on the contrary, that employers and employees must live agreeing with each other, helping and loving each other.

In order that this agreement may be realized and peace and harmony may reign between employers and employees, it is, of course, necessary that not only one of the parties, but that both parties, show good-will in the matter. But let employers and employees consent to speak to each other through their respective organizations only, and they will find by looking for it together, the means of conciliating their particular interests. This means, by the way, is already known.

Reason and experience, in fact, prove that nothing is more apt to establish and maintain industrial peace, and consequently good social order, than joint conciliation and arbitration committees established, by common agreement, between employers' organizations and employees' organizations.

The F.C.W.C., however, well understands that such preparatory conditions would not be sufficient in order that peace may be definitely and easily established between employers and workers. Let us admit, in fact, that the ones and the others have their own organizations; that the latter give up the idea of fighting each other, that they mutually organize all the rights belonging to professional organizations; that they even establish between themselves joint conciliation and arbitration commissions, all this is no doubt something, but accord will not result from deliberations thus undertaken, if employers and employees each have their opposite claims and do not admit the same doctrines. What is to be found in a common basis of understanding? The starting point is that employers and workers should be unanimous as to the conception of their reciprocal rights and duties.

The unity of directing principles and fundamental doctrines, such is then the first and indispensable condition of the agreement between employers and workers. But who shall make that unity? Who shall proclaim the doctrine defining the reciprocal duties of employers and workers? What power, above all, shall impose them upon one and the other?

The F.C.W.C. for one, believes that this function properly belongs to the Catholic church which has received from God himself the mission of teaching all nations as well as that of binding and releasing

the conscience of all men. It knows, besides, that the church asks and claims for itself this indisputable doctrinal authority and supreme direction in labour matters. Pius X indeed wrote (*Enc. Singulari quadam*): "The social question and the controversies relating to it concerning the nature and duration of work, the fixing of wages and the strike are not purely economic and therefore capable of being solved outside the authority of the church," as, on the contrary, and in all truth, the social question is before all a moral and religious question, and, for that reason, it must especially be solved according to the rules and morals and the judgment of religion." (*Enc. Graves de Communi.*)

Deeply Catholic, and particularly wishing to see peace reign between employers and employees, the F.C.W.C. therefore adheres to all the directions and teachings of the Catholic church, and especially to all those which concern matters which are the object of its activities.

It openly professes that all human acts, those of groups as well as those of individuals are dependent on the tribunal of conscience, that Christian justice and charity are the two supreme and obligatory rules of relations and workers, that the strike is a dangerous weapon which can only be used as a final and extreme means, in certain cases only, and provided the conditions which, in a given case, make it lawful, are realized.

In a word, the F.C.W.C. considers as fundamental and likely to bring the classes together, the definitions and rules of conduct outlined in Leo XIII's and Pius X's encyclical letters. It gives them its full adhesion, hoping all those concerned will comply with them as it itself proposes to comply with them.

The F.C.W.C. believes that employees in the various municipal, provincial and federal services, as well as employees in public utilities, have, as well as all other workers, the right to form among themselves organizations having for their object to secure and maintain for the various classes of employees reasonable working conditions. The F.C.W.C., however, refuses to recognize to these organizations, the members of which accomplish services indispensable to the good order of the community, the right to use the strike even as a final means of securing the triumph of just claims. But it demands from the public authorities that they establish, for the settlement of disputes between these employees and their employers, arbitration courts whose decision would be final and binding on both parties. Such courts should be able to deal with disputes concerning all the working conditions of such employees.

The F.C.W.C. is an essentially Canadian organization. One of the reasons for its existence is that the greatest part of the Canadian workmen are opposed to the domination of Canadian organized labour by American organized labour. The F.C.W.C. believes it is wrong, an economic error, a national abdication and a political danger, to have in Canada syndicates depending on a foreign centre which has not our laws, nor our habits, nor our mentality, nor even the same problems as we have. It believes Canadian organized labour must be self-governing, settle its own affairs itself and must not be drowned in a syndicalist mass where its initiative is powerless, its will inefficient and its own life impossible.

It wishes, for its part, work to put a stop to that humiliating situation of Canadian organized labour, the only one in the world consenting to renounce its nationality, refusing independence and accepting a guardianship which, far from being beneficial, is above all injurious to it.

The F.C.W.C. is a frankly and openly Catholic organization. It affiliates with itself Catholic organizations alone, it adheres to the whole doctrine of the church and it promises to always and in everything follow the directions of the Pope and of the Canadian bishops.

The F.C.W.C. is Catholic because the church wants the Catholic workers, if they are associated with each other, to establish Catholic organizations, as the following abstract from the encyclical letter *Singulari quadam* will show: "As to labour organizations, although their aim is to secure temporal advantages for their members, those deserve an unreserved approbation, and must be regarded as the best fitted of all to secure the true and lasting interests of their members, which were formed by taking the Catholic religion as the main basis and which openly follow the directions of the church. It follows that it is necessary to establish and favour by all means this kind of religious organization, and, besides, in all other religions, wherever it may seem possible to provide through them the needs of the associates."

AIM OF THE FEDERATION

The purpose of the federation and the means to secure its fulfilment are set forth in the following sections of the constitution:—

Article 3.—The Federation has for its aim to promote and safeguard the general interests of Catholic syndicalism in Canada.

In order to reach this end, the F.C.W.C. proposes:

1. To definitely establish a general plan according to which Catholic syndicalism in Canada shall be developed, and to pursue the methodical application of the same;

2. To create and maintain in this country a concerted movement of Catholic syndicalism which, while allowing the various groups their autonomy, would bind them by federative bonds, permitting to defend and develop in common the professional, economic, patriotic and religious interests of Catholic workers in Canada;

3. To organize a general propaganda in favour of Catholic syndicalism. This propaganda will be made especially through labour newspapers, salaried organizers and workmen's research clubs;

4. To work out the legislation asked for by the mass of Catholic workers in Canada;

5. To be used as an intermediate agent between the federated groups, whether it is a question of mutual aid or of disputes to be terminated.

6. To represent the federated organizations whenever and in whatever manner the general interest may demand it;

(a) before the public powers;

(b) before such institutions or organizations, whether Canadian or foreign, with which it may seem proper to maintain relations.

7. To create as they are needed all services recognized to be necessary to the federated organizations.

8. To organize or favour all institutions of general interest likely to defend the Catholic workers or to help them;

9. The F.C.W.C. can affiliate with no political party whatever.

The Federation of Catholic Workers has met annually since its formation, the 1925 convention being held in Three Rivers in September, at which 108 delegates were present representing 69 syndicates. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the receipts for the year to have been \$9,634.93 and expenses \$8,179.48, leaving a balance of \$1,455.45. The president of the federation, Mr. Pierre Beaulé, attended the seventh session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in May-June, 1925, as one of the advisers to the delegates representing the Dominion Government.

CANADA ONLY BRITISH POSSESSION HAVING CATHOLIC UNIONS

From information in the department, Canada is the only British possession in which trade unions composed of Roman Catholic workers are in existence, and which are in opposition to the non-sectarian labour organizations. In Great Britain there is an organization known as the Catholic Federation, which is composed of Roman Catholics generally for particular Catholic purposes, and includes in its membership adherents of the faith who may be trade unionists. Besides this body there is also in England the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists, which is composed exclusively of Catholic members of trade unions, but in both cases these trade unionists confine their activities to defending Roman Catholic interests inside the existing non-sectarian trade unions.

Among the suggestions of the National Conference of Catholic Trade Unionists to its affiliates are (1) that there should be reported at each meeting anything which has happened inside the trade union which concerns the Catholic church, (2) that when the business of each meeting is completed the time remaining should be devoted exclusively to the study of social subjects, and (3) that the spirit of debate and the practice of public speaking should be encouraged at such meetings, with a view to producing a type of Catholic trade unionist who will be keen on social subjects, and will also understand their relationship to Catholic principles.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS

The original Catholic Trade Unions (or Christian unions as they are called in Europe) were formed in Germany over 50 years ago. Since that time many such unions have been established, there now being thirteen European countries having central federated bodies of unions composed of Catholic work people, these being Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, and Poland. These several organizations, which have a membership of 2,218,197, are brought together in the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, a body established at The Hague in June, 1920, and with which fifteen craft organizations of Catholic workers are also affiliated, eleven of which have headquarters in Holland, two in Belgium, and one each in France and Germany. Article II of the statutes of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions states: "The confederation adopts as a basis Christian principles. It therefore affirms that economic and social life implies the co-operation of all the children of the same people. It therefore repudiates violence and class strife as well on the part of the employers as on the part of labour. The confederation believes the present social and economic order is on essential points opposed to the Christian spirit. It aims to realize a thorough modification of society according to those principles, by following an organic and legal process of evolution. The confederation has above all for its object the defence of the workers and employers' interests from a viewpoint of the economic, social conditions and those belonging to public order, through a general co-operation."

The objects of the confederation are set forth in the by-laws as follows:

- (a) Defend the workers' interests on the basis of the principles set forth in Article II., in the economic field, and specially in the field of international organizations of labour, wages, working conditions and labour legislation;
- (b) Favour the interests of the organization of affiliated confederations;
- (c) Carry on propaganda in favour of the Christian syndicalist movement in the various countries where it does not yet exist, and promote the affiliation of organizations on a Christian basis which are not yet affiliated;
- (d) Encourage mutual financial support between the affiliated confederations;

The president of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions is Joseph Scherrer, Saint Gall-Ost, Switzerland, and the secretary, P. J. S. Serrarens, Drift 12, Utrecht, Holland.

I.F.C.T.U. DESIRES SEATS ON GOVERNING BODY OF I.L.C.

The International Federation of Christian Trade Unions made a proposal at the meeting of the labour group attending the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1925, that the Christian trade union movement should be accorded seats on the Governing Body of that organization, and nominated as the representatives Mr. Serrarens (Holland), secretary of the I.F.C.T.U., and Mr. Pauwells (Belgium), a member of the executive of that organization. These two nominees were defeated, the following being elected for the next three-year term: Jouhaux (France), Poulton (Great Britain), Muller (Germany), Tom Moore (president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada), Thorberg (Sweden), and Oudegeest (secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions). During the discussion preceding the election Mr. Cotter, the well-known leader of the British seamen, protested against the splitting up of trade unions on the lines of religious denominations and against the recognition of such lines by the allocation of seats to denominational trade unions.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO CATHOLIC UNIONS

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is the representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion, and which embraces many Roman Catholics in its membership, is opposed to the organization of wage-earners on credal lines, believing that the unity of the workers cannot be achieved if they are divided in their trade unions according to their religious beliefs. With a view to checking the growth of the Catholic union movement, several of the international organizations have their organizers devote considerable time to the province of Quebec, these officials meeting periodically to devise the best means of putting before the workers in Quebec what are considered the superior advantages of affiliation with the international trade union movement. The subject of national and Catholic unions has also been before the conventions of some of the international organizations and in all instances objection was taken to their formation. Although the officers of many of the international labour bodies are adherents of the Roman Catholic faith, they do not approve of sectarian unions.

The third convention of the Red International of Labour Unions, held in Moscow in July, 1924, in formulating a programme for the Canadian section of the Trade Union Educational League, decided that in regard to the national and Catholic unions "simple explanatory leaflets must be circulated among the members of the Catholic unions and the workers in the factories controlled by them, with a view to weakening the demoralizing influence of the clergy, and drawing the best elements into the regular trade union movement of the country."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF CATHOLIC UNIONS IN CANADA

In 1919, the earliest date for which information was supplied, the approximate membership of the national and Catholic unions was 31,000; in 1920 the reported membership was given at 40,000; in 1921 at 45,000; in 1922 at 38,335; in 1923 at 30,000; and in 1924 at 25,000. The total membership for 1925 as reported by the Federation of Catholic Workers was the same as in 1924, comprised in 99 bodies, 7 of which are designated as study circles, but as their names were included in the lists supplied the department they are included in the national and Catholic group of unions. Reports received direct from 50 of these unions indicated a membership of 7,816, of which number 1,557 were females. Twelve national and Catholic bodies passed out of existence during 1925, and 17 were organized, a net gain of five. The three national and Catholic unions and the central council in Granby were among the units which were dissolved, the reason given for their dissolution being that the members of the unions were offended because the Federation of Catholic Workers had failed to hold its regular convention in Granby, after, it was alleged, a promise being made that the meeting would be held there. In addition to the 99 local bodies, the Catholic trade unionists also have three trade federations, six central councils and three district councils, delegate bodies similar in character to those operating under the auspices of the non-Catholic unions, and which are discussed in separate chapters of this report.

In the list following is given the name of every known national and Catholic body, with such names and addresses of officers as were supplied, the post office addresses of the respective officers being the same as the heading under which they appear, unless otherwise indicated; the arrangement of the list is to first record the officers of the Federation of Catholic Workers and those of the three federations, the various unions, preceded by the central trades councils, where they exist, being grouped according to their respective localities.

Federation of Catholic Workers.—Pres., Pierre Beaulé, 329 Arago St., Québec, Que. Ferdinand Laroche, 114 Hermine St., Québec, Que.

Catholic Federation of Pulp and Paper Factory Employees.—Sec., Ferdinand Laroche, 308 St. Joseph St., Québec, Que.

Catholic Federation of Building Trades Employees.—Sec., M. Dieumegarde, 655 Demontigny St. E., Montreal, Que.

Catholic Federation of Printing Trades.—Pres., J. A. Leonard, 633 Mentana St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. Comeau, 8 12th Ave., Lachine, Que.

Quebec

National Central Trades Council of the District of Quebec.—Pres., Louis Morin, 10 Donnacona St. Sec., Thos. Poulin, 127 de l'Entente Blvd.

Bakers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., M. Irene Harbour, 43 Marie Louise St. Sec., J. A. Marquis, Beauport.

Barbers, National and Catholic Union of Journeymen.—Pres., U. Michaud, Jr., 1027 St. Valier St. Sec., Odilon Godbout, 129 St. Oliver St.

Boot and Shoe Finishers' Protective Union.—Pres., Joseph Hebert, 72 Dollard St. Sec., Adelard Pruneau, 21 St. Benoit St.

Brewery Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., J. A. Parent, 59 St. Marguerite St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Charles Parent, Royal Beauport Ave. Sec., Alexandre Grenier, 11A Levis St. Sauveur.

Building Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Emile Verret, 169 St. Sauveur St. Sec., J. A. Lepage, 736 Champlain St.

Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Alfred M. Boucher, 114 Hermine St. Sec., Louis Mathieu, 447 Du Roi St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store.—Pres., Delphis Laliberte, 201 Latourelle St. Sec., V. Vachon, 9 Couillard St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Hardware.—Pres., L. O. Pouliot, 297 St. Cyrille St. Sec., Alf. Villeneuve, Gifford, P.Q.

Coal Carters, National Union of.—Sec., A. Drolet, 103 Chateauguay St.

Engineers, National and Catholic Union of Stationery.—Sec., J. A. Bertrand, 78½ St. Germain St.

Fire Department Employees, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., H. Allaire, Box 10. Sec., Joseph Sanschagrin, Box 8.

Harbour Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Arthur Tremblay, Beauport East. Sec., Jos. Drouin, 16 Rigauville St.

"Jesus-Ouvrier" Study Circle.—Sec., J. O. Fortier, 308 St. Joseph St.

Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Thos. Poulin, 692 St. Valier St.

Leather Cutters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Francois Pruneau, 24 St. Ambroise St. Sec., Raoul Delisle, 137½ St. Germain St.

Machine Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Delphis Tremblay, 169 St. Marguerite St.

Painters, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., Theodore Cantin, 289 Hermine St. Sec., A. Pelchat, 96 Jeanne Mance St.

Plumbers and Electricians, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., J. A. Barbeau, 78 Lavigne St. Sec., J. N. Menard, 229 Colomb St.

Quebec—Concluded

Printers and Bookbinders, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., M. N. Begin, Villimery, Levis. Sec., Jos. Begin, 44 Lacherrotiere St.

Sacre Coeur Study Circle.—Pres., Jos. Robitaille, Bois-seau Ave. Sec., Emile Lavoie, 122 Lavigne St.

Street Railway Employees, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., Joseph Brosseau, Beauport St. E.

Tanners, Curriers, Tawers and Patenters, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., A. Gagnon, 692 St. Valier St.

Tinsmiths and Roofers, National and Catholic Union of.—Sec., A. Langlois, 74 Franklin St.

Montreal

Central Council of Catholic Unions.—Pres., C. Bernier, 859 St. Valier St. Sec., J. P. Malo, 1706a Jeanne Mance St.

Building Trades Council.—Pres., J. B. Beaugard, 2920 25th St., Rosemount. Sec., J. B. Delisle, 2920 25th St., Rosemount.

Printing Trades Council.—Pres., O. Beaudet, 401 Visitation St. Sec., J. A. Daigneault, 401 Visitation St.

Superior Council of Store Clerks' Unions.—Pres., E. Pigeon, 20 Laval Ave. Sec., G. Letendre, 270 Panet St.

General Executive of Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions.—Pres., G. Chalifoux, 57 Sanguinet St. Sec., J. Moreau, 758 Dorion St.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Finishers).—Pres., A. Metayer, 539 Beaudry St. Sec., M. Leclerc, 664 Cadieux St.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Machinists).—Pres., A. Bellemare, 617 Champlain St. Sec., R. Beland, 1009 Ontario St. E.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Polishers and Varnishers).—Pres., A. Chouinard, 800 Letourneux Ave. Sec., A. White, 470 St. Andre St.

Boot and Shoe Workers, National and Catholic Union of (Stock).—Pres., E. St. Amand, 418 Maisonneuve St. Sec., J. Binette, 160 Beaudry St.

Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., O. Filion, 3560 Boyer St. Sec., E. Maille, 911 Villaray St.

Carriage and Automobile Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., D. Pilon, 6143 des Ormes Blvd. Sec., U. Lefebvre, 245 Aylwin St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store, No. 1.—Pres., E. Pigeon, 20 Laval Ave. Sec., O. Giroux, 31 Mentana St., Apt. 1.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store, No. 2.—Pres., Gilbert H. Martel, 1452 Beaudry St. Sec., Geo. Letendre, 1305 Panet St.

Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store No. 3.—Pres., A. B. Desrochers, 114A Rose De Lima St. Sec., A. Paquette, 410 Green Ave.

Clerks', National and Catholic Union of Grocery and Butcher, No. 4.—Pres., A. Leduc, 516 Amherst St. Sec., G. Thibault, 660 Beaudry St.

De Mun Study Circle.—Pres., A. Gauthier, 1506 Cuvilliers St. Sec., P. Laganier, 250 Visitation St.

Garment Workers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., C. Bernier, 625 St. Valier St. Sec., E. Chevalier, 3270 De Gaspé Ave.

Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.—Pres., C. Lepage, 16 Cavallier St. Sec., A. Leonard, 1199A Dorion St.

Montreal—Concluded

- Leather Cutters, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., L. Lemieux, 3787 Bonami St. Sec., D. Gauthier, 90 Brebeuf St.
- Leon XIII Study Circle.*—Pres., G. Tremblay, 812 Cartier St. Sec., L. Lanoix, 164a Boyer St.
- Municipal Employees, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. M. Dubeau, Municipal Library. Sec., Geo. Laprotte, 325 Champ de Mars St.
- Painters, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., D. Mercier, 482 Chamblay St. Sec., E. Mercier, 482 Chamblay St.
- Plasterers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., A. Gosselin, 518 Workman St. Sec., J. Desjardins, 80 Papineau Ave.
- Plumbers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., R. Lajoie, 19 Church St. Sec., J. O. Lafrance, 728 Mount Royal Ave. E.
- Pressmen, National and Catholic Union of Job.*—Pres., A. Daigneault, 401 Visitation St. Sec., A. Lapierre, 84 Orleans St.
- Pressmen, National and Catholic Union of Newspaper.*—Pres., J. X. Lamarche, 6855 St. Denis St. Sec., A. Dagenais, 2932 St. Hubert St.
- Printers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., D. Coallier, 1694 Bordeaux St. Sec. A. Germain, 4098 Cartier St.
- Street Railway Employees, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., A. Gauthier, 1506 Cuvilliers St. Sec., P. Auclair, 1409 Davidson St.
- Textile Workers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., A. Blais, 1429 Aird Ave. Sec., H. Vaillant, 2768 Hochelaga St.
- Tinsmiths and Roofers, National and Catholic Union.*—Pres., A. Marcotte, 25 Ave. Rosemount. Sec., E. Campeau, 1136 St. Vallier St.

Hull

- National Central Trades Council of Hull.*—Pres., J. B. Laroche, 131 Wright St. Sec., Armand Morin, Box 116.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Edward Morin, 142 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Achille Morin, 24 Papineau St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Octave St. Laurent, St. Joseph Blvd. Sec., Aristide Thibault, 7 City Hall St.
- Dressmakers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Miss L. Viau, 154 Kent St. Sec., Miss Charron, 6 Langevin St.
- Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Elise Lagace, 139 Wright St. Sec., Art. Bellefeuille, Box 116.
- Pulp and Paper Workers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Joseph Roy, St. Helene St. Sec., Isaac Smith, 30 Vercheres St.
- Match Makers, National and Catholic Union of.*—(Male Section)—Pres., Anthime Carriere, Montcalm St. Sec., A. Desmarais, 4 Langevin St. (Female Section)—Pres., Miss Ernestine Pitre, 111 Wellington St. Sec., Miss Georgiana Cabana, 161 Wellington St.
- Office Clerks, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., H. Hamelin, 152 Kent St. Sec., Philibert Pilon, 129 Champlain St.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Albert Laporte, 164 City Hall St. Sec., Rodolphe Menard, Langevin St.
- Policemen, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., H. Racine, Police Station. Sec., Leopold Normand, Police Station.

Hull—Concluded

- Printers and Bookbinders, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Armand Morin, 237½ Clarence St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Lucien Lapierre, 169 Champlain St.
- Retail Clerks, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Jos. Seguin, St. Joseph Blvd. Sec., Henri Levesque, 62 Kent St.

Three Rivers

- Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.*—Pres., E. E. Picher, 21 Royale St. Sec., Alfred Carle, 21 Royale St.
- Butcher Clerks National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Alfred Monchal, 21 Royale St. Sec., O. Couture, 21 Royale St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. A. Lemaire, 21 Royale St. Sec., X. Biron, 21 Royale St.
- Commerce and Industries, National and Catholic Union.*—Pres., Nap. Lamy, 21 Royale St. Sec., F. X. Bergeron, 21 Royale St.
- Glove Makers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Thos. Aubry, 21 Royale St. Sec., A. Bouchard, 21 Royale St.
- Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., A. Cheorette, 21 Royale St. Sec., Aime Champagne, 21 Royale St.
- Painters, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Zephir Duval, 21 Royale St. Sec., C. Comeau, 21 Royale St.
- Plumbers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., E. E. Picher, 21 Royale St. Sec., Elzear Lemire, 21 Royale St.
- Police and Firemen, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Albert Bertrand, 21 Royale St. Sec., Maurice Beauchesne, 21 Royale St.
- Stationary Engineers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., E. Beausoleil, 21 Royale St. Sec., A. Michaud, 21 Royale St.

Sherbrooke

- Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.*—Pres., Joseph Laliberte, 107 King St., E. Sec., Arthur Brule, 25-1st Ave., E.
- Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Store.*—Sec., E. Lemieux, 44 Wellington St. S.
- Clerks, National and Catholic Union of Grocery.*—Sec., J. L. Gagnon, 44 Wellington St. S.
- Cotton Mill Employees, National and Catholic Union of Canadian Connecticut.*—Sec., Henri Nadeau, 44 Wellington St. S.
- Barbers, National and Catholic Union of Journeymen.*—Sec., J. A. Bolduc, 44 Wellington St. S.
- Benoit XV, Study Circle.*—Pres., C. E. Gauvin, 65 Laroque St. Sec., Romeo Brule, 25-1st Ave., E.
- Garment Workers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., A. Belanger, 91 King St., E.
- Labourers, National and Catholic Union of Municipal.*—Sec., Eddy Thibault, 44 Wellington St. S.
- Printers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Alphonse Huard, 70 Brooks St. Sec., Ephrem Breton, 186 Alexander Blvd.
- Weavers, National and Catholic Union of Paton.*—Sec., David O. Thibault, 44 Wellington St. S.
- Woolen Textile Industry, National and Catholic Union of the.*—Sec., A. Levesque, 32 Hall St.

Lachine

- Central Council of National and Catholic Unions.*—Pres., J. O. H. Levac, 48-13th St. Sec., J. St. Germain, 158A Notre Dame St.
- Clerks, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., O. Chartier, 52a-15th Ave.
- Construction Workers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., J. Beluse, 52a-15th Ave.
- Iron Workers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., E. Frechette, 52a-15th Ave.
- Metal Cable Workers, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., D. Lapierre, 52a-15th Ave.
- St. Michel Study Circle.*—Sec., J. Comeau, 8-12th Ave.

Levis

- Pius X. Study Circle.*—Sec., J. E. Fortin, Box 11, Lauzon West.
- Workers' National Union, South Shore.*—Pres., Gaspard Langlois, Lauzon West. Sec., Joseph Lacombe, Box 321.

Port Alfred

- Employees of the Roberval-Saguenay, Railway, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Fort. Bergeron, Ha! Ha! Bay Junction. Sec., L. A. Bergeron.
- Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 3, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., J. L. Coutlee.

Hawkesbury, Ont.

- De Mun Study Circle.*—Pres., Raoul Portelance. Sec., A. L. Sabourin.
- Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 4, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., L. A. Sauv . Sec., A. L. Sabourin.

National and Catholic Unions in Other Localities

- Asbestos Miners, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Alphonse Chabot, Asbestos. Sec., Arthur Delisle, Asbestos.
- Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 2, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Henry Girard, Price St., Chicoutimi. Sec., J. Henry Villeneuve, 11 St. Paul St., Chicoutimi West, Que.
- Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 6, National and Catholic Union of.*—Sec., Pierre Savard, Desbien Mill, County Lac St. Jean.
- National and Catholic Syndicate of Sawmill Workers.*—Pres., Octave Charron. Sec., Alphonse Chevrier, Rockland, Ont.
- Workers' National and Catholic Union of St. Genevieve de Batiscan.*—Pres., Cleophas Trudel, St. Genevieve de Batiscan. Sec., Napoleon St. Cyr, St. Genevieve de Batiscan.
- Joiners, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., J. A. Baillargeon, 19 Des Erables St., St. Hyacinthe. Sec., Albany Blanchard, 67 St. Paul St., St. Hyacinthe.
- Asbestos Miners, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Philippe Morin, Thetford Mines. Sec., C. Adams, Thetford Mines.
- Pulp and Paper Makers, No. 5, National and Catholic Union of.*—Pres., Napoleon Dub  , Val Jalbert. Sec., Adelard Plante, Val Jalbert.
- Labourers, National and Catholic Union of.*—(District of Quebec.)—Pres., H. Dutil. Sec., Ovila Roberge, St. Romuald.

BUSINESS AGENTS

The national and Catholic unions, similar to other labour bodies in the Dominion, in a number of instances maintain a business agent, a trade union position referred to in Chapter XI. Five central councils and eight unions reported having business agents, the trades, with names of business agents, together with their addresses, being as follows:—

- Central Trades Council of Montreal.*—G. Tremblay, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal.
- Central Trades Council of Quebec.*—M. Pierre Beaul , 308 St. Joseph St., Quebec.
- Central Trades Council of Hull.*—Archille Morin, 4 Langevin St., Hull.
- Central Trades Council of Sherbrooke.*—Joseph Laliberte, 107 King St. E., Sherbrooke.
- Central Trades Council of Three Rivers.*—J. G. Bolduc, 21 Royale St., Three Rivers.
- Boot and Shoe Finishers.*—Francis Boivin, 20 Durocher St., Quebec.
- Building Labourers.*—Emile Verrett, 169 St. Sauveur St., Quebec.
- Building Trades.*—Pierre Grenier, 253 Kirouac St., Quebec.
- Fire Department Employees.*—Pierre Beaul , 308 St. Joseph St., Quebec.
- Pressmen, Newspaper.*—J. Comeau, 655 Demontigny St., Montreal.
- Printers.*—L. Joseph Laliberte, 107 King St. E., Sherbrooke.
- South Shore Workers.*—J. H. Langlois, Lauzon West, Que.
- Store Clerks.*—L. A. Berthiaume, 655 Demontigny St. E., Montreal.

VI. FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

Delegate Bodies, Including Provincial Federations of Labour, Building and Printing Trades Councils—Federations of Railway Shop Mechanics, Theatrical Employees and Employees of Public Authorities—List of Federations, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

With the object of co-ordinating the activities of various local branch unions of closely allied trades, and of permitting them to deal collectively with craft, and sometimes other matters, provision is made in the plan of labour organization for the establishment of federated bodies, the consenting affiliates electing delegates to represent their views on the matters which come within the purview of such organizations. While the jurisdiction of most of these delegate bodies, all of which are supported by a per capita tax from the affiliated unions, are confined to a particular locality, some of them include the shop mechanics on a railway system, others cover a whole province and in two instances are organized on a Dominion wide basis.

There are two provincial federations of labour working under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with jurisdiction covering their respective provinces. Membership in provincial federations include (1) trades and labour councils; (2) international and national local branch unions and (3) federal labour unions, bodies usually representing trades over which no existing central organizing union claims jurisdiction. Annual meetings are held at which legislative and other matters of concern to wage earners are considered. The legislative demands which have been adopted at the conventions are presented to the respective Provincial Governments by the executive officers who may be accompanied by representatives of affiliated local unions.

Other groups of delegate bodies representing kindred occupations include building trades, printing trades, theatrical employees and employees of public authorities. The composition of the federations of the last-named group is in some instances more diversified than that of the four others mentioned, its scope including not only ordinary civic employees, but street railway and telephone employees, where such services are municipally owned. Besides the four local organizations, meeting at frequent intervals to deal with local conditions concerning the various trades making up the respective federations, there is one provincial body of such workers, viz., the British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees, the last-named body being registered under the Societies' Act of the province, and is authorized to issue charters to local branch associations.

The most important delegate body in the railway employees' group is Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, which is working under charter from the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour. It is the largest of the federations, having jurisdiction over the organized shop workers on all Canadian railway lines, including machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, carmen, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, etc. These workers are in the first place members of their respective local unions, and are brought together in a system federation covering the particular railway line on which they are employed. Delegates from these system federations and crafts make up the representation at the conventions of the division, which meets biennially, although special sessions may be called. Included in the system federations affiliated with the department are the organized mechanics employed on the following railway lines: Algoma Central; Canadian Pacific; Canadian National; Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia; Halifax & South-western; Kettle Valley; Quebec Central; Timiskaming & Northern Ontario and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo. The functions of Division No. 4 include the making of wage schedules and the consideration of other matters pertaining to the working conditions of the various classes of employees represented. The executive board is composed of the general chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer, with two representatives from each affiliated craft organization. It is the business of the system federations, of which there are ten, to see that the wage schedules on their respective lines are properly administered and to handle all grievances, reporting to and receiving instructions from Division No. 4. Besides the system federations there are six local federated bodies of railway shop mechanics, to which representatives are elected by the local branch unions affiliated, and their functions are somewhat similar to other delegate bodies of railway shop crafts.

The Federations of Theatrical Employees are composed of local unions whose members are engaged in theatrical work, and include stage employees, musicians, and moving picture machine operators. The objects of these federations are to devise ways and means for bettering the conditions of the allied unions and to assist in the settlement of any differences which may arise involving the interests of the federated bodies where the union directly concerned is unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. All contemplated demands which may affect the members of other branches of the federation must first be submitted to the federation for consideration in order to provide against hasty or ill-advised action on the part of any of the affiliated unions.

The Labour Educational Association of Western Ontario was formed in Woodstock in 1903 as a voluntary unaffiliated body. In 1907 the word "Western" was dropped from the name, the annual meeting of the organization having been attended by a number of delegates from eastern cities. The representatives at the annual conventions of the association include those from such recognized labour bodies in Ontario as contribute a prescribed annual fee, \$1 being the minimum and \$5 the maximum, according to membership. The functions of the Labour Educational Association of late years having developed somewhat along lines similar to a provincial federation, the name of the organization is given a place in the miscellaneous group.

In 1920 one of the strong groups of federated bodies was that comprising metal trades councils, in that year there being nine local bodies and a Dominion-wide organization. Since that time, however, the number has gradually decreased, the only one remaining being the Toronto Metal Trades Council, which is also placed in the miscellaneous group.

The only federated body organized during 1925 was the Kingston Building Trades Council, while the Theatrical Federation of Winnipeg passed out of existence.

There are in the Dominion 51 trade union federations of all classes, the same number as was recorded in 1924, divided by groups as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building trades councils, 10; printing trades councils, 11; railway employees' federations, 18; federations of theatrical employees, 3; federations of employees of public authorities, 5; miscellaneous federations, 2. The full list of federations, which are made up exclusively of local branch unions of international organizations, with names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, is as follows:—

PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS

Alberta Federation of Labour.—Pres., Frank Wheatley, Blairmore, Alta. Sec., Elmer E. Roper, Alberta Labour News, Edmonton, Alta.

New Brunswick Federation of Labour.—Pres., J. E. Tighe, 23½ Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B. Sec., G. R. Melvin, 37 High St., St. John, N.B.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS

Building Trades Council, Montreal.—Pres., L. Guerard, 2207 Montcalm St., Montreal, Que. Sec., T. A. Robertson, 3154 Adam St., Montreal, Que.

Building Trades Council, Hamilton.—Pres., Samuel Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., W. Allen, 106 Wilson St., Hamilton, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Niagara Falls.—Pres., Wm. Emery, 169 Epworth Circle, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 695 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Ottawa.—Pres., W. R. Williamson, 248 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., H. Herbst, 70 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Kingston.—Pres., W. J. Eva, 97 Livingston Ave., Kingston, Ont. Sec., Wm. H. Fowler, 50 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.

Building Trades Council, St. Catharines.—Pres., F. Wiley, 7 Fitzgerald St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Toronto.—Pres., J. L. Gillanders, 75 Linmore Crescent, Toronto, Ont. Sec., Wm. Varley, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

Building Trades Council, Winnipeg.—Pres., Walter Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. J. Harding, 808 Pine St., Winnipeg, Man.

Building Trades Section of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., A. Stewart, 716 14th St. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver.—Pres., J. H. Flynn, 806 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Wm. Watt, 805 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS

Allied Printing Trades Council, St. John.—Pres., E. L. Sage, 294 Princess St., St. John, N.B. Sec., H. E. Morrissey, 215 City Road, St. John, N.B.

Allied Printing Trades Council, Montreal.—Pres., Thos. Black, 858 Wiseman Ave., Outremont, Que. Sec., James Philip, Room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Allied Printing Trades Council, Hamilton.—Pres., F. Maxted, 42 Rosslyn Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., E. N. Wilson, 118 7th St., Hamilton, Ont.

- Allied Printing Trades Council, Ottawa.*—Pres., W. D. Riley, 213 Nicholas St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Toronto.*—Pres., W. E. Mitchell, 57 Woolfrey Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., E. E. Woolton, 35 Haslett Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Winnipeg.*—Pres., R. J. Prendergast, 199 Maryland St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. B. Lowe, Box 2024, Winnipeg, Man.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Saskatoon.*—Pres., L. Wilkins, 726 4th Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., E. W. Boland, 432 11th St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.*—Pres., B. Kreat, 453 12th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., R. H. Thornton, 2416 16th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Edmonton.*—Pres., T. Matheson, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., E. C. Thompkins, 9636 102a Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Vancouver.*—Pres., F. Milne, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66, Vancouver, B.C.
- Allied Printing Trades Council, Victoria.*—Pres., J. A. Wiley, 141 Clarence St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., Thos. A. Burgess, Box 1183, Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

- Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A.F. of L.*—Pres., R. J. Tallon, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., Chas. Dickie, 213 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que.
- Algoma Eastern Railway System, Federation.*—Pres.-Sec., J. R. O'Reilly, Box 659, Sudbury, Ont.
- C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal).*—Pres., J. E. McGovern, 70 Marquette St., Montreal, Que. Sec., F. Walsh, 1672 De la Roche St., Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. System Federation.*—Pres., F. McKenna, 310 Coronation Building, Montreal, Que. Sec., W. N. Lester, 143a Ash Ave., Montreal, Que.
- C.P.R. Local Federated Trades Council (Winnipeg).*—Pres., H. Jamieson, 930 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., H. Smith, 1616 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- C.N.R. Federation, Atlantic Region.*—Pres., Wm. Rogers, 344 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Ezra H. Taylor, Shediac, N.B.
- C.N.R. Federation, Central Region.*—Pres., F. Harrison, 33 Marguerite Bourgeois Park, Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Corbett, 56 Victor St., London, Ont.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Quebec).*—Pres., C. McLeran, 1317 St. Valier St., Quebec, Que. Sec., J. Belanger, 115 Hermine St., Quebec, Que.
- C.N.R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).*—Pres., E. J. Thompson, 10992 126th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., F. D. Wishart, 12824 123A St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, Alberta and Great Waterways and Central Canada Railways System Federation, No. 84.*—Pres., C. A. Magee, 9527 102nd Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. E. Jones, 12107 128th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. Walsh, Bridgewater, N.S. Sec., E. J. Strothard, Bridgewater, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway System Federation.*—Pres., J. W. Johnston, Penticton, B.C. Sec., Geo. Barr, Penticton, B.C.
- Pere Marquette Railway System Federation.*—Pres., John King, 35 Balaclava St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., Louis Ballantine, 40 Flora St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Quebec Central Railway System Federation.*—Sec., Fred. Twyman, 444 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.*—Pres., Phillip Morris, 321 First Ave. E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., Sybert J. Loraman, 38 Wallace Ave., W. Ferris, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.*—Pres., Wm. J. Salisbury, 152 Homewood Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. McDonough, 92 Melbourne St., Hamilton, Ont.
- London Federated Council (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).*—Pres., R. Foxcroft, 443 English St., London, Ont. Sec., E. Unsted, 755 Little Hill St., London, Ont.
- Federation of International Railway Unions (Calgary).*—Pres., J. A. Allan, 932 3rd Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., Wm. Harrison, 2148 A St. N.E., Calgary, Alta.

THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES

- Theatrical Federation of Ottawa and District.*—Pres., John Delaney, 193 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Hartnett, 11 Percy St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Theatrical Federation of Calgary.*—Pres., Ken S. Davidson, 502 2nd St. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., A. C. Foster, 3040 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Theatrical Federation of Vancouver.*—Pres., J. R. Foster, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Rocksley Clarke, 991 Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.

EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.*—Pres., A. Lanteigne, 217 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal Que. Sec., A. Mathieu, 82 Mentana St., Montreal, Que.
- Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.*—Pres., E. S. Morton, 1140 20th Ave. N.W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. W. Jenkinson, 1609 32nd Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Edmonton Civic Service Federation.—Pres., J. A. Matear, 11509-88th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., J. J. MacCormack, Labour Hall, Edmonton, Alta.

Civic Employees' Federation of Vancouver.—Pres., Chas. A. Watson, 1329 13th Ave. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. A. Urquhart, 1145 Semlin Drive, Vancouver, B.C.

British Columbia Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.—Pres., W. J. Scribbens, 3208 Pender St. E., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. R. Simmers, c/o Building Dept., City Hall, Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Labour Educational Association of Ontario.—Pres., James Sullivan, 105 Locke St. S., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Joseph T. Marks, 343 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont.

Metal Trades Council, Toronto.—Pres., John McDonald, 54 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Munroe, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.

VII. DISTRICT COUNCILS

Summary of the Objects, Jurisdiction and Functions of Canadian Bodies Composed of Delegates from Particular Trade Union Branches—Number of District Councils in the Dominion—Division by Trades—Names of Councils, with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

With a view to permitting closer connection of local branch unions of particular trades, and of harmonizing their activities, the labour organizations on the North American continent have developed a system of "district councils" or "conference boards," a number of which are in operation in Canada. The main purpose of these delegate bodies is to deal with trade and other matters considered to be in the interest of the membership, and which it is believed can be dealt with in a conference of representatives having the opinions of their respective constituents more satisfactorily than by individual branches. The jurisdiction of these councils varies, being in some instances confined to a locality where two or more local branches of the same craft exist; in other instances including all local branches of a given trade within a stated area, and occasionally extending to a whole province or even to cover the same class of workers throughout the Dominion. To meet the expenses of these district bodies a per capita tax is levied on the branches in affiliation, each unit being entitled to a certain number of delegates. Where the councils are purely local, meetings are held at frequent intervals, but in the case of provincial and Dominion-wide bodies the meetings are held annually. Some of the more important functions of the district councils operating in the Dominion are here briefly indicated.

The one Canadian conference board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union is chartered by the central organization, with power to make its own constitution and by-laws and to collect a per capita tax from the local branches which constitute it to meet the necessary operating expenses. Objects of this board include endeavours to establish and maintain a uniform work-day and rate of wages in the territory under its jurisdiction, which covers the province of Ontario; the regulation of apprentice laws; the procuring of favourable legislation for the craft; and the securing of information for its members regarding conditions of employment throughout the country.

Under the scheme of organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners provision is made for the establishment of district and provincial councils, the first-named being of a local character, meeting at short intervals, and the provincial bodies annually. These delegate organizations have power to frame working and trade rules in their respective localities; they must also provide for and hold trial of all violations of trade rules, and can enforce penalties, subject to an appeal to the general president of the brotherhood.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada (which was referred to in a previous chapter as being composed of former branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization) has a management committee in Toronto with similar functions to the district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. This management committee was originally established following the failure of the "plan of solidification," effected in 1913, between the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the latter body having expelled the Toronto branches of the Amalgamated Society because they refused to obey a ruling of its president.

The Ontario District Council of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance came into existence on May 16, 1920, and is composed of the local branches of the organization in the province which desire to affiliate. The objects of the council are (1) to promote harmony among the branches and to protect them in their rights, (2) to advance the interests of the membership at large, (3) to settle any and all grievances between affiliated branches, (4) the enforcement of the demarcation line as determined in the constitution of the alliance, and (5) to create a better feeling between the employers and employees. Regular meetings of the council are held on the third Sunday in January and the Sunday preceding the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress, each local branch being entitled to three delegates. Special meetings may be called if approved by a referendum vote. The voting

power is regulated by the membership, one vote being allowed for each fifty members or majority fraction thereof, but each branch having less than fifty members is entitled to one vote. Affiliated branches are required to pay per capita of two cents per month. Under the regulations governing affiliated local branches it is provided that where a shop or job has been declared unfair by the district council, no member of a local branch shall be allowed to work. Local branches are required to use their efforts in making the eight-hour day universal, and when making a demand for advanced wages or changes in working conditions or resisting a reduction of pay or other changes, a copy of the demands is to be filed with the district council.

Montreal District Council, No. 15, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers is chartered by the central organization, and comprises the local branches of the brotherhood operating in the city of Montreal. The objects of the council are the creation of harmony and unity between the local unions of the craft, the establishing of a minimum wage in the district, and the enforcement of a code of working rules governing hours, wages, etc. Council No. 15 has legislative and executive power on all matters relating to the common interest of the local unions in the district, including the ordering of strikes, subject to the sanction of the general executive board of the Brotherhood. The revenue of the council is derived by a per capita tax on the local unions under its jurisdiction.

District Council No. 30 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders is chartered by the international body, the jurisdiction covering all Canadian lodges of the craft having members working on railroads which have their greatest mileage in Canada. The district council is represented in the international executive by an international vice-president, and has power to levy assessments on members in the jurisdiction in case of emergency. The council has its own by-laws and may call strikes, provided the approval of the international executive council has been secured, but may arbitrate and close strikes on its own volition.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the International Association of Machinists was established with the object of standardizing conditions in the machinist industry throughout the province. The expenses of the council are met by a per capita assessment on the affiliated local branches. Regular meetings are held annually, at which wage schedules are prepared and other matters considered.

District Lodge No. 2 of the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over all units containing members of the organization employed on Canadian railways, subject, of course, to the general laws of the Grand Lodge. The proportion and methods of representation and the collection of revenue are determined by the members comprising the district. The lodge may levy assessments within its jurisdiction, provided the same have been approved by the affiliated members. The district is divided into seven sections in accord with the territory of the respective general managers of the main trunk roads as follows: No. 1, comprising the western lines of the C.P.R.; No. 2, the eastern lines of the C.P.R.; No. 3, the western region of the C.N.R.; No. 4, the central region of the C.N.R.; No. 5, the Atlantic region of the C.N.R.; No. 6, the T., H. & B. Railroad; No. 7, the T. & N. O. Railroad. The district, which issues an official monthly bulletin, is officered by a president, two vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who, with the seven section chairmen, comprise the district executive board. District Lodges Nos. 24, 46, 78 and 82 are local bodies, composed of the lodges in the cities of Hamilton, Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal, respectively, and the surrounding districts. These district lodges deal with matters affecting the interests of the members of the association in the localities mentioned.

The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union is chartered by the central organization. The board makes its own laws, subject to the approval of the general president, and elects the business agent for the territory under its jurisdiction. The revenue is derived by a per capita tax on each local union affiliated with the Conference Board, the money being received through the international headquarters.

The primary object of the joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which there are two, located respectively at Montreal and Toronto, is to call, conduct, and settle strikes and lockouts affecting the local branches under their jurisdiction. The decision of such boards in all disputes is binding upon the local unions.

The Montreal and Toronto District Councils of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have power to transact business pertaining to the welfare of the various local branches comprising their memberships, such as organizing label agitations and to prevent branches from striking without the consent of the council; also to endeavour to adjust all local

differences before they are referred to headquarters. These councils, which are entitled to one delegate each to represent them at the general conventions, have authority to investigate the financial standing of affiliated local branches, reports of same to be forwarded to the general executive board.

The International Fur Workers' Union has joint boards operating in Toronto and Montreal, these bodies having power to adopt their own by-laws, provided there is no objection by its affiliates, and may assess the members of such affiliates to meet the expenses of joint boards.

The joint councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have their own rules to govern their proceedings, and one of the stated objects of these bodies is that of promoting improvements in the conditions of employment of union shoe workers. They also carry on work to extend the recognition and use of all union labels, particularly the boot and shoe workers' union stamp, and in general to co-operate with the general officers in carrying out the contracts and policies of the organization.

The conference boards of the International Typographical Union have their own by-laws. Among other matters which engage attention at the annual meetings are those having to do with the sanitary conditions of printing offices and the securing of legislation in the interests of the printing industry, as also to secure unanimity among the various branches on matters affecting the trade. The revenue is derived from a per capita tax on the affiliations, paid direct to the conference boards. The Northwestern Typographical Conference, whose officers are located in United States cities, has jurisdiction over Oregon, Washington, Idaho and the province of British Columbia. The other conference board is composed entirely of Canadian branches of the International Typographical Union.

There are three district councils of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, located respectively in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg; the first-named was organized in 1922 and the two latter in 1924. These councils, which meet monthly, are designed to promote the welfare of the brotherhood and to bring about a larger measure of co-operation between the local lodges in the respective districts, each lodge being entitled to representation.

There are three district councils composed of branches of the International Longshoremen's Association, only one of which, however, is composed entirely of Canadian units, viz., that at St. John, N.B. This council may make rulings and decisions affecting local branches or members, but such are subject to the approval of the district branch, final decision being in the hands of the executive council of the international association. The Atlantic Coast District Council has jurisdiction over the entire north Atlantic coast including Canadian ports in the territory named. There is also a similar district body for the Pacific coast. The constitution of the first-named stipulates that one of the vice-presidents must be located in Canada, and for the latter the law requires that one of the vice-presidents be located in British Columbia. Among the functions of these councils is the investigation of the conduct of local branches and members under their jurisdiction. They also have power to inflict penalties and fines against local unions for violation of the rules of the association.

The only district union of the United Mine Workers at present functioning is that for District 26, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the charter for District 18, which formerly covered the coal mining areas in Alberta and southwestern British Columbia, having been temporarily withdrawn and the affairs of the district placed in charge of a provisional officer. The name of the district, however, is retained in this report. (Further particulars of the suspension of the charter of District 18 will be found in a subsequent chapter). District unions of the United Mine Workers have power to adopt rules for their own governance, provided they do not conflict with the laws of the international Union or joint agreements. The districts also have control over the locals affiliated, and have power to collect a per capita tax and to levy assessments on their own members, such assessments not to exceed \$1 per month. The district unions are not permitted to engage in a strike involving all or a major portion of the members without the sanction of an international convention or the international executive board, but the unions may order local strikes within their own territory on their own responsibility; provided, however, that where such strikes are to be financed by the international union they must be sanctioned by the international executive board.

The Journeymen Barbers' Federation is an organization composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in the province of Ontario. The objects of the association are: (1) the education of the barbers by means of an exchange of ideas at

annual conventions; (2) the advocacy of higher wages and shorter hours; (3) the universal closing of all barber shops on the Lord's Day; (4) provincial license and examination as to qualifications of all barbers; also more adequate sanitary regulations for barber shops, and rigid enforcement of the law pertaining thereto.

The Dominion Federation of Journeymen Barbers, composed of local branches of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, was established at the meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario which was held in Hamilton in November, 1925. The Dominion body is designed to protect the members in legislative matters only, the economic side to be looked after by the local branches under the supervision of the international organizations.

District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and has power to enact laws for its own governance, so long as they do not conflict with the international constitution, after they have been approved by the affiliated units. Among the purposes of the district body is a standardization of working conditions and rates of pay and the securing of legislation for the better protection of those engaged in the theatrical trades.

The Ontario Pipe Trades Council is an organization of plumbers, steam and gas fitters designed to co-ordinate the work of its affiliates. The council, embracing as it does workers of the trade engaged in both construction work and shipbuilding, cannot be classified, and is accordingly placed in the miscellaneous group.

Under the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge-men the United States and Canada are divided into districts, the United States having five and Canada two. District No. 6 covers the territory west of Fort William and No. 7 has jurisdiction eastward from the Great Lakes. A paid representative, whose salary is paid by the respective districts, conducts the business in accordance with the laws of the general organization, keeping a record of unemployed members and endeavouring to secure positions for them. He also collects initiation fees and dues in his own district, transmitting monthly the per capita tax, etc., due to headquarters. The districts have authority over their own affairs, such as enforcing and establishing their wage scale, and the adoption of laws to apply within their own territorial lines, provided they do not conflict with the constitution.

The four District Councils of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America located respectively at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, are designed to carry on, concurrently with the various subordinate units, the work of organizing and solidifying those who are eligible for membership. These councils also carry on the social, fraternal and legislative work of the Union. Each subordinate unit affiliated with the respective councils are entitled to one vote.

The Inter-Provincial Association of Fire Fighters, covering the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, was organized on August 3, 1925. The objects of the association are: (1) To organize all permanent fire-fighters in the provinces mentioned; (2) to foster the encouragement of a higher degree of skill and efficiency on the part of fire-fighters; (3) the cultivation of friendship among the members; (4) proper remuneration for duty performed; (5) a pension law that will provide ample funds for those dependent upon pension; (6) to have legislation enacted where necessary to make the fire-fighters' position more efficient and humane, and (7) the establishment of sick and death benefit funds.

The delegate bodies in this group whose names appear for the first time include the four district councils of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Vancouver district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Dominion Federation of Journeymen Barbers and the Inter-Provincial Association of Fire Fighters. Five district councils were dissolved during the year, viz., those of carpenters at Edmonton and Ottawa, the Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada (United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers), the Western Canada Musicians' Association, and the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions. The name of the Canadian Executive Board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is omitted from the list of district councils, the board now being the head of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, and as such appears in an earlier chapter.

The list following contains the names of 52 delegate bodies, one more than the number recorded in 1924, divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 11; machinists, 6; clothing workers, including ladies garment workers and fur workers, 6; commercial telegraphers, 4; railroad employees and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, mine

workers, printers, barbers, steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, metal workers, boiler makers, moulders, stage employees, fire fighters, steam and operating engineers, plumbers, 1 each. The list of district councils which follows is arranged in trade groups with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries:—

BUILDING TRADES

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., Wm. Jenoves, 275 Claremont St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St., Kitchener, Ont.
- Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Toronto District Management Committee.*—Pres., Geo. Thomson, 9 Regal Road, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Doggett, Room 6, 163½ Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Quebec Provincial Council.*—Pres., N. Arcand, 285 Garnier St., Montreal, Que. Sec., P. Lefebvre, 4296 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Montreal.*—Pres., J. C. Racette, 417 Ontario St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Narcisse Arcand, 285 Garnier St., Montreal, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien.*—Pres., Arthur Legaré, 69 Montmartre St., Quebec, Que. Sec., John Levesque, 272 Desfosses St., Quebec, Que.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., Wm. J. Jeffery, 33 Weyness St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Tenaion Jackson, 9 Mountnoel Ave. E., Toronto, 6. Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Hamilton.*—Pres., Leopold Sherblom, 29 East 7th St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Fred. Hawes, Labour Temple, Hamilton, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Toronto.*—Pres., R. J. Nicholls, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Cottam, Labour Temple, Church St., Toronto, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—Frontier District Council (including Welland and Lincoln Counties).*—Pres., Fred. Wright, 14 Lloyd St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., J. B. McSween, 695 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—London District Council.*—Pres., W. Ellis, Mount Pleasant Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Samuel H. Shedd, 121 Mount Pleasant Ave., London, Ont.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Winnipeg.*—Pres., Jas. Graham, 516 Carlaw Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Jas. McClements, 341 Lipton St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—District Council of Vancouver.*—Pres., T. Russell, Hallyburn, B.C. Sec., W. Page, 809 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.
- Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.—Ontario District Council.*—Pres., A. Bell, 175 Dalhousie St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Geo. March, 274 Robert St., Hamilton, Ont.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.—District Council No. 5.*—Pres., G. Aldridg, 417 Ontario St. E., Montreal. Que. Sec., D. Mondor, 226½ Breboeuf St., Montreal Que.

METAL TRADES

- Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of.—District Council, No. 30.*—Pres., J. Graham, 421 Rectory St., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. F. Chadburn, 1585 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.—Ontario Provincial Council.*—Pres., J. Munro, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. A. Young, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 2, (all Canadian Railways).*—Pres., D. S. Lyons, 331 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., H. Kempster, Room 14, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 24.*—Pres., W. H. Dekker, Box 54, Welland, Ont. Sec., Oliver S. Annon, 27 Hazel Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 46.*—Pres., C. E. Fraser, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont. Sec., John Munro, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 78.*—Pres., B. S. Oliver, 1980 First Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. W. Tait, 1865 10th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Machinists, International Association of.—District Lodge No. 82.*—Pres., W. Baugh, 2711 Adam St., Montreal, Que. Sec., H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St. Montreal, Que.
- Moulders' Union, International, Conference Board of Ontario.*—Pres., A. Maudsley, Welland, Ont. Sec., W. A. Mowry, 139 River Road, Peterborough, Ont.

CLOTHING

- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.—Montreal Joint Board.*—Mgr., L. Marcovitz, 20 Hutchison St., Montreal, Que. Sec., I. Goldbloom, 56 Colonial Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers.—Toronto Joint Board.*—Pres., A. Devenish, 2183 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. Strom, 395A Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- International Fur Workers' Union.—Joint Board of Toronto.*—Pres., Bert Counter, 343 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., F. A. Currie, 348 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
- International Fur Workers' Union.—Joint Board of Montreal.*—Pres., Emile Perrault, 2793 St. Andrew St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'.—Montreal Joint Board of Cloak Makers.*—Pres., M. Kaiser, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joseph Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E., Montreal, Que.
- Garment Workers, International Ladies'.—Toronto Joint Board of Cloak Makers.*—Pres., Chas. Skatz, 346 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Jennette Cohen, 346 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—Joint Council, No. 17.—Pres., Lionel Thibault, 1309a Parthenais St., Montreal, Que. Sec., N. Poirier, 245 Des Erables, St., Montreal, Que.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Ontario Provincial Council.—Pres., E. W. A. O'Dell, 20 Rutherford Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.

PRINTING

Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.—Pres., J. A. P. Haydon, 93 Bayswater Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. H. Wheatley, 533 Piccadilly St., London, Ont.

Northwestern Typographical Conference.—Pres., W. S. Gale, 4656 Myrtle St., Seattle, Wash. Sec., J. W. Wray, Box 146, Station B., Spokane, Wash.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—Montreal District Council, No. 8.—Sec., J. A. Bilodeau, 3074 Christopher Columbus St., Montreal, Que.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—Toronto District Council, No. 10.—Pres., Roy Smith, 238 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. F. Stewart, 63 Wrenson Road, Toronto, Ont.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—Winnipeg District Council, No. 11.—Sec., J. H. Kaiser, Box 844, Winnipeg, Man.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—Vancouver District Council, No. 15.—Sec., W. T. Jones, 303 Pender St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES

Railroad Employees, Canadian Federation of.—Montreal District Council.—Pres., James Kellock, 229 Resther St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Joe Wall, 250 Union Ave., Montreal, Que.

Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Toronto District Council.—Pres., J. W. White, 538 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. J. Brackner, 271 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto, Ont.

Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Winnipeg District Council.—Pres., J. S. McNabb, 245 River Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

LONGSHOREMEN

Longshoremen's Association, International.—District Council of St. John and vicinity.—Pres., Andrew Craig, 75 Pitt St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Wm. Mattsson, 96 Pond St., St. John, N.B.

Longshoremen's Association, International.—Atlantic Coast District Council.—Pres., Joseph P. Ryan, 164 11th Ave., New York, N.Y. Sec., Wm. F. Dempsey, 7 Santuit St., Dorchester, Mass.

Longshoremen's Association, International.—Pacific Coast District Council.—Pres., Jack Bjorklund, 4007 Park Ave., Tacoma, Wash. Sec., Geo. B. Soule, 215 Bay Building, Seattle, Wash.

MINING

Mine Workers of America, United.—District No. 18.—Provisional pres., Robt. Livett, 408 P. Burns Building, Calgary, Alta.

Mine Workers of America, United.—District No. 26.—Pres., John W. McLeod, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Alex. A. McKay, Glace Bay, N.S.

PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT

Dominion Federation of Journeymen Barbers.—Pres., Leon Worthall, 1 Hammersmith Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 6 Pelham St., St. Catharines, Ont.

Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Leon Worthall, 1 Hammersmith Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Albert Call, 110 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont.

Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, International Alliance of Theatrical.—District No. 11.—Sec.-treas., P. J. Ryan, Box 1333, Montreal, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

Firefighters, International Association of.—Inter-Provincial Association of Firefighters.—Pres., T. Steele, Fire Dept., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., Lieut. F. McLean, Fire Station No. 4, Calgary, Alta.

Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—Ontario Executive of.—Pres., J. Valin, 882 Pape Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., H. S. Mitchell, 75 Newlands Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

Ontario Pipe Trades Council.—Pres., W. Lyons, 1346 King St., London, Ont. Sec., Wm. Goring, Box 1541, Welland, Ont.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.—District No. 6.—Pres., F. C. McDonald, 223 Carroll St., Vancouver, B.C. District representative and secretary, J. E. Sims, 9319 104th St., Edmonton, Alta.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.—District No. 7.—Pres., S. G. Barclay, Toronto, Ont. District representative and secretary, W. J. McDevitt, 890 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ont.

VIII. RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD COMMITTEES

Delegate Bodies of Railway Employees' Organizations Whose Functions Are to Adjust Grievances of Members—List of the Railroads on Which They Have Been Established—Chief Officers of the Various Committees and Legislative Boards.

Among the more numerous represented Organizations in Canada are those comprising railroad employees, included in which are the railroad brotherhoods which embrace members engaged in train and engine service, and whose lodges are located at the different divisional points of the railway lines. The scheme of organization in the railroad group provides for the establishment of delegate bodies which include committees known under the names of "adjustment", "grievance", and "protective", "legislative", etc., the objects of which were discussed in some detail in a previous issue of this report. The functions of the first three named committees, which are composed of representatives from the local lodges comprising the employees of a particular railroad, include the consideration of matters affecting the conditions of employment of their members. Through the efforts of these bodies many adjustments of local complaints have been effected, and on occasions they have made satisfactory settlements of disputes involving the whole membership on a given railway system. Four of the railroad brotherhoods have established bodies known as legislative boards, and maintain representatives at Ottawa. These bodies are designed to protect the interests of railwaymen in laws which may be proposed in connection with railroad operation and also in respect to decisions made by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The provincial legislative boards have similar duties as regards their respective provinces, and may co-operate with other organizations in securing uniformity of laws concerning labour. Other railroad employees' organizations send representatives to Ottawa to look after the welfare of their members when such a proceeding is considered necessary.

The list of delegate bodies for each railway employees' organization is given separately, the names of the railroads over which the respective committees have jurisdiction being arranged in alphabetical order. In each case the name and address of the chairman and secretary (where obtainable) are given:—

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.*—Chairman, Jas. Gordon, 273 St. James St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., J. A. Goathe, 171 John St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway.*—Chairman, W. J. Young, Box 1143, Sudbury, Ont. Sec., L. Robert, Box 1155, Sudbury, Ont.
- British Columbia Electric Railway.*—Chairman, C. J. Greer, 1261 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., G. P. Boston, 1741 3rd Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Canadian Northern Portion of Canadian National Railways.*—Chairman, H. B. Chase, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. Nash, 2 Machar Ave., Port Arthur, Ont. Vice-Chairman (Eastern Lines), Thomas Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. Vice-Chairman (Western Lines), W. S. Borland, 204 31st St., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Canadian National Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, Geo. A. Stone, 165 Wesley St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Frank K. Chisholm, Box 725, Truro, N.S.
- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, R. H. Cobb, T-4 Athelma Apts., 78 Grosvenor St., Toronto, Ont. Sec. and treas., James D. McAdam, Box 123, Chapleau, Ont.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, A. Palmeter, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. L. Roop, Box 93, Kentville, N.S.
- Dominion Iron and Steel Company Railway.*—Chairman, J. A. McDonald, 115 George St., Sydney, N.S. Sec., Alex. R. Morrison, Box 372, Sydney, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.*—Chairman, Carl Gage, McLennan, Alta. Sec., W. M. Donaldson, McLennan, Alta.
- Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co.*—Chairman, J. F. Swift, Fredericton, N.B.
- Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.*—Chairman, W. G. Dewar, 47 Patterson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., James B. Grieves, 359 Hamilton road, London, Ont.
- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak Ave., Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., I. J. McKenzie, Box 227, Melville, Sask.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, A. McAstoker, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. Crosby, Box 6, Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central System (Including Canada).*—Chairman, F. C. Rowe, 1421 Campbell Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sec., G. C. Brown, 906 Hickory St., Niles, Mich.

- National Transcontinental Railway*.—Chairman, M. Mackenzie, 164 Oak Ave., Norwood Grove, Man. Sec., Edgar H. Cook, Box 152, Transcona, Man.
- Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway*.—Chairman, Thomas J. Mulligan, 44 Henry St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. E. Finlay, 42 Elizabeth St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, M. A. Powell, Box 1, Squamish, B.C. Sec., Paul Smith, Williams Lake, B.C.
- Père Marquette Railway (Including Canada)*.—Chairman, Robt. Tremper, 501 N. 2nd St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., F. C. Beamish, 235 E. 11th St., Traverse City, Mich.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company*.—Chairman, Wm. Cavanagh, 198 Fourth Ave., Limoilou, Que. Sec., A. Barrette, 16 Scott St., Quebec, Que.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, A. A. Price, 62 Woodward Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. Sec., Z. W. Griffith, 165 Belvedere St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway*.—Chairman, L. R. Lequin, Box 2, Sorel, Que.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, Chas. H. Dickson, New Waterford, N.S. Sec., Allen MacKenzie, 70 Dolbin St., Sydney, N.S.
- Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, Thos. Morel, Riviere du Loup Station, Que. Sec., W. J. M. May, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, J. T. Wilson, 222 1st Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, W. A. Preece, 335 Herkimer St., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Dominion*.—Chairman, Geo. S. McKenzie, 627 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Legislative Representative, Byron Baker, 77 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Chairman, William Pullar, 325 12th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St., Medicine Hat, Alta.
- British Columbia*.—Chairman, A. E. Solloway, 1033 Pacific St., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. J. O'Neill, Box 753, Kamloops, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Chairman, G. S. McKenzie, 627 Young St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. M. Routley, 500 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- New Brunswick*.—Chairman, Geo. W. Anderson, 190 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St. Ext., St. John W., N.B.
- Nova Scotia*.—Chairman, M. L. Roop, Box 93, Kentville, N.S. Sec., L. A. McIntosh, Armerest Bungalow, Armdale, Halifax County, N.S.
- Ontario*.—Chairman, J. S. Crawford, 148 Christina St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Byron Baker, 77 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Quebec*.—Chairman, C. A. Martyn, 212 Metcalf Ave., Westmount, Que. Sec., G. A. Pearson, Box 96, Richmond, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—Chairman, T. N. Bryans, Box 308, Sutherland, Sask. Sec., F. A. Botterell, 82 Lilloet St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, Hubert Keatley, 436 Parliament St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Algoma Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, L. L. Lecour, Sudbury, Ont.
- Algoma Steel Co.*.—Chairman, E. L. DeCoursey, Great Nor. road, R.R. 2, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Canadian Government Lines)*.—Chairman, W. G. Atkinson, 91 John St., Moncton N.B. Sec., R. E. Linden, 31 Enterprise St., Moncton, N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Canadian Northern Lines)*.—Chairman, T. M. Spooner, 522 McIntyre Block Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., Frank Rasmussen, 10631-110th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Pacific)*.—Chairman, Edwin P. Duke, 505 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg Man. Sec. A. Black, 47 Melrose Ave., Transcona, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk)*.—Chairman, W. J. Dowell, 22 East James St., Brockville, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Box, 80 Home St., Stratford, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, H. Richmond, Box 1183, Smith's Falls, Ont. Sec., W. R. King, Box 65, Woodstock, N.B.
- Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.*.—Chairman, S. L. Harroun, Junction road, Springhill, N.S.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman G. C. Herbert, Kentville, N.S. Sec.-treas., E. H. Rich, Kentville, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and Alberta and Great Waterways Railway*.—Chairman, J. G. Fleming, 11035-125 street, Edmonton, Alta.
- Inverness Railway and Coal Co.*.—Chairman, J. D. McDonald, Box 432, Inverness, N.S.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, C. Tupper, Penticton, B.C.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, D. C. Laughlin, 1 Jackson City Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Sec., J. G. McLean, 40 Chestnut St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. Railway*.—Chairman, C. H. Oram, Sydney Mines, N.S.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman J. R. Duncan, Squamish, B.C.

- Pere Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, Wm. Lash, 1216 Fitzhugh St., Saginaw, Mich. Sec., H. J. McKenna, 533 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Quebec Central Railway*.—Chairman, R. Johns, 181 Wellington St., Sherbrooke, Que.
- Sydney and Louisburg Railway*.—Chairman, A. McDonald, Box 534, Glace Bay, N.S.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, F. Dobberman, 296 Worthington St. E., North Bay, Ont. Sec., E. Floyd, Box 2078, North Bay, Ont.
- Temiscouata Railway*.—Chairman, J. D. Beaulieu, Box 76, Riviere du Loup Station, Que.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, E. Loos, 557 Aberdeen Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Wabash Railway*.—Chairman, C. F. Thomas, 207 Granite Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. Sec., O. C. Sandberg, 7159 S. Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

- Chairman, Wm. L. Best, 610 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. Sec.-treas., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave. Toronto, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Vice-Chairman, George W. Yeats, 1123 9th St. E., Calgary, Alta.
- British Columbia*.—Vice-Chairman, T. L. Bloomer, Rossland, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Vice Chairman, F. W. Nicks, 170 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Nova Scotia*.—Vice-Chairman, John R. Stewart, Box 527, New Glasgow, N.S.
- New Brunswick*.—Vice-Chairman, F. W. Henderson, 242 Lancaster Ave. West, St. John, N.B.
- Ontario*.—Vice-Chairman, H. B. Crawford, Box 609, Trenton, Ont.
- Prince Edward Island*.—Chairman, J. A. Hickey, 208 Dorchester St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
- Quebec*.—Chairman C. Marse, 1252 Isabeau St., Montreal, Que.
- Saskatchewan*.—Chairman D. C. Little, 1457 Cameron St., Regina, Sask.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS—GENERAL ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEES

- Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway*.—Chairman, T. V. Thompson, 136 Schreiber St., Sault Ste. Marie Ont. Sec., W. D. Burns, 488 Hudson St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- British Columbia Electric Railway*.—Chairman, Edmund Pugsley, 4430 Osler Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. M. Walker, 1218 Hamilton St., New Westminster, B.C.
- Canadian National Railways (Lines West)*.—Chairman, G. A. Glay, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., B. L. Daly, Dauphin, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Lines East)*.—Chairman, R. A. McDonald, 124 Cameron St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., J. E. Sutherland, Box 392, Joliette, Que.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk)*.—Chairman, Thos. Todd, 57 Carrick Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway*.—Chairman, W. G. Chester, McLaren Hotel, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. E. Cross, 132 Lawndale Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway*.—Chairman, D. Goodwin, Box 668, Truro, N.S. Sec., J. A. Meanie, Box 185, Kentville, N.S.
- Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway*.—Chairman, A. Heavner, 9845 88th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., T. F. Donovan, McLennan, Alta.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway*.—Chairman, J. N. Forde, 707 Wilson St., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. H. Bostock, 638 Battery St., Victoria, B.C.
- Kettle Valley Railway*.—Chairman, T. P. McPherson, Box 31, Penticton, B.C. Sec., G. M. Thom, Box 20, Merritt, B.C.
- London and Port Stanley Railway*.—Chairman, L. Dougherty, 438 Maitland St., London, Ont. Sec., W. Y. Hunter, 888 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.
- Michigan Central Railway*.—Chairman, J. E. Every, 1113 McKinley Ave., Bay City, Mich. Sec., S. Lucas, 50 Mitchell St., St. Thomas, Ont.
- Pacific Great Eastern Railway*.—Chairman, C. M. Conley, 180 Keith Rd. E., North Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. P. Hoag, Williams Lake, B.C.
- Pere Marquette Railway*.—Chairman, F. J. Williams, 1104 Franklin St. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sec., J. E. Krieger, 373 Harter St., Ionia, Mich.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, A. Lemieux, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que. Sec., J. A. Gilbert, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway*.—Chairman, E. E. Sheppard, 336 McIntyre St. W., North Bay, Ont. Sec., H. Sullivan, General Delivery, North Bay, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway*.—Chairman, E. C. Sheppard, Box 314, Waterford, Ont. Sec., J. W. Van Sickle, 267 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.
- Wabash Railway*.—Chairman, C. E. Bishop, 307 N. Walnut St., Danville, Ill. Sec., C. R. Pierce, 303 Jarvis St., Toledo, Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

- Dominion*.—Legislative Representative.—L. L. Peltier, Box 622, Ottawa, Ont.
- Alberta*.—Sec., H. Parsons, 315 7th Ave. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
- British Columbia*.—Chairman, J. A. Shafer, 1357-11th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
- Manitoba*.—Chairman, W. A. Portman, 103 Rose St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., J. W. Wilson, 336 Mountain Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—Sec., J. R. Fisher, Box 495, Truro, N.S.

Saskatchewan.—Chairman, J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., P. F. Mauck, 1448 Garnet St., Regina, Sask.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.—Chairman, J. A. Dent, 172 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., F. H. Garland, 455 Wellington St. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Algoma Eastern Railway.—Chairman, L. Fournier, 330 Maple Ave., Sudbury, Ont. Sec., J. A. Lecour, Box 982, Sudbury, Ont.

Algoma Steel Co. Railway.—Chairman, J. G. Merrifield, 115 Salisbury Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., V. T. Lucas, R.R. No. 1, Korah, Ont.

Canadian National Railways (Lines East).—Chairman, J. W. R. Hibbits, Jr., Bedford, N.S. Sec., J. Fagan, 262 Girourd Ave., Montreal, Que.

Canadian National Railways (Lines West).—Chairman, A. J. Ryall, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., W. G. Cunningham, 760 Garwood Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).—Chairman, John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Thos. Kelley, 622 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines east of Fort William).—Chairman, A. McGovern, 58 Oakmount Boulevard, Toronto, Ont. Sec., S. Witzel, 46 Woodside Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Pacific Railway (Lines west of Fort William).—Chairman, R. H. Urquhart, 202 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., McLaughlin, 222-14th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.

Dominion Atlantic Railway.—Chairman, R. Crosby, Box 403, Kentville, N.S. Sec., M. Williams, Kentville, N.S.

Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.—Chairman, R. S. Bradburn, 12321-108th Ave., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., B. Bersford, 10203-115th St., Edmonton, Alta.

Kettle Valley Railway.—Chairman, H. Johnston, Box 197a, Penticton, B.C. Sec., J. H. Howson, Box 72, Penticton, B.C.

Michigan Central Railway.—Chairman, A. G. W. Coan, 125th Harrison Ave., Michigan City, Ind. Sec., L. W. Cole, 88 Gladstone Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Railway.—Chairman, W. N. Youden, Box 754, North Sydney, N.S. Sec., T. Gardner, Box 136, Sydney Mines, N.S.

Ottawa and New York Railway.—Chairman, E. Charron, 285 Russell Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. F. McNeil, Moira, N.Y.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway.—Chairman, C. F. McKinnon, Box 16, Squamish, B.C. Sec., F. Conway, Squamish, B.C.

Pere Marquette Railway.—Chairman, Wm. H. Arnold, 134 East 8th St., Traverse City, Mich. Sec., L. C. Caswell, 36 Quigley Blvd., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Quebec Central Railway.—Chairman, Henry Nadeau, Lake Megantic, Que. Sec., Lenneau Cloutier, Valley Junction, Que.

Quebec Oriental Railway and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway.—Chairman, W. M. Poiner, New Carlisle, Que. Sec., W. Chisholm, New Carlisle, Que.

Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.—Chairman, R. Bedard, 113 Kirouac St., Quebec, Que. Sec., Leo Bouchard, 42 Cartier Ave., Quebec, Que.

Sydney and Louisburg Railway.—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 274, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., J. H. Day, Glace Bay, N.S.

Temiscouata Railway.—Chairman, Hormidas Coté, Rivière du Loup Station, Que. Sec., P. A. Bérube, Rivière du Loup Station, Que.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.—Chairman, G. W. F. McKerrow, 277-1st Ave., North Bay, Ont. Sec., W. J. Stephenson, 317 Fisher St., North Bay, Ont.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.—Chairman, W. J. Goodfellow, 23 Chedoke Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. S. Muirhead, 429 Charlton Ave. W., Hamilton, Ont.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE BOARD

Chairman.—Jas. McLaughlin, 222 Fourteenth Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St., East, Moose Jaw, Sask. Legislative Representative, T. J. Coughlin, 109 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

PROVINCIAL SUB-LEGISLATIVE BOARDS

Alberta.—Chairman, Jas. McLaughlin, 222 14th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta. Sec., M. W. Robertson, 10995 131st St., Edmonton, Alta.

British Columbia.—Chairman, Alex. Sutherland, Box 433, Kaslo, B.C. Sec., J. H. Cameron, Box 718, Cranbrook, B.C.

Manitoba.—Chairman, H. R. Davis, 418 10th St., Brandon, Man. Sec., W. J. Price, Box 672, Minnedosa, Man.

New Brunswick.—Chairman, E. McDonald, 40 Regent St., Fredericton, N.B. Sec., J. F. Chenard, Box H, Edmundston, N.B.

Nova Scotia.—Chairman, C. J. McDonald, Box 274, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., G. F. Sullivan, 15 Fairbanks St., Dartmouth, N.S.

Ontario.—Chairman, Jas. Conley, 211 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., C. C. Hart, Box 116, Parry Sound, Ont.

Quebec.—Chairman, J. L. Labreche, 1813 St. Jerome St., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. C. Morin, 33 Fabre St., Sherbrooke, Que.

Saskatchewan.—Chairman, L. D. McTavish, 47 Coteau St. E., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., H. C. Waller, Box 69, Biggar, Sask.

ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS—GENERAL COMMITTEES OF ADJUSTMENT

- Canadian National Railways (Western Lines).*—Chairman, W. H. Phillips, Room 522, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer, Dauphin, Man.
- Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk).*—Chairman, J. T. Eddy, Box 13, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., F. A. Parent, Arnprior, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Wm. Parsons, St. Romuald D'Etchemin, Que.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, J. A. Bell, Box 508, Sudbury, Ont. Sec. and treas., R. C. Wilton, Kenora, Ont.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines).*—Chairman, George Gilbert, 122 Evanson St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Central Vermont Railway.*—Chairman, H. J. Gibbs, Yantic, Conn. Sec. and Treas., L. J. Mannie, St. Alexander Station, Que.
- Michigan Central Railway.*—Chairman, S. C. Flood, 608 So. Wenona Ave., Bay City, Mich. Sec. and Treas., J. H. Staley, Box 922, Welland, Ont.
- Pere Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, R. M. Burr, 320 South 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sec., E. R. McColl, Highgate, Ont.
- Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.*—Chairman, J. E. Potvin, Giffard, Que. Sec., A. Pelletier, Montmorency Village, Que.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, L. Buchanan, Earleton Jct., Ont. Sec. and treas., J. A. Pelkie, Latchford, Ont.
- Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway.*—Chairman, N. C. Burdick, Vinemount, Ont. Sec., A. P. Quinton, 169 Rothsay Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
- General Counsel.*—D. Campbell, 709 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg, Man.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation.*—General Chairman (Western Lines), A. McAndrews, 427 Iroquois St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. General Chairman (Eastern Lines), J. J. O'Grady, 72 Oliver St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., W. Jewkes, Room 200, Plaza Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways.*—Chairman, Pat Woods, 506 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Sec.-treas., G. J. Maggs, 506 Scott Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, M. H. McCurdy, Old Barns, N.S.
- Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.*—Chairman, W. H. Smith, Parksville Junction, B.C.
- Grand Trunk Railway.*—Chairman, G. H. Cummings, Box 76, Bryant's Pond, Me. Sec., G. Gerald, 200 Plaza Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.
- Kettle Valley Railway.*—Chairman, C. Brown, Box 64, Hope, B.C.
- Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway.*—Chairman, T. Blanchett, St. Gregoire, Co. Nicolet Dist., Que.
- Quebec Central Railway.*—Chairman, Arthur Lussier, St. Gerard, Que.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN—JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARDS

- Canadian Pacific Railway.*—Chairman, Frank McKenna, 311 Coronation Bldg., corner St. Catherine West and Bishop Sts., Montreal, Que. Sec., Thos. Broad, 50 Melrose Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region).*—Chairman, L. McKinnon, 22 Maple St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Geo. H. Simpson, Glen Falls, St. John Co., N.B.
- Canadian National Railways (Central Region).*—Chairman, Joseph Corbett, 56 Victor St., London, Ont. Sec., F. J. Cullum, 38 Milton St., Stratford, Ont.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Region).*—Chairman, H. D. Davis, 11 25th St. E., Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., A. H. Muttitt, 212 5th St., New Westminster, B.C.
- Dominion Atlantic Railway.*—Chairman, Wm. Bardell, Kentville, N.S.

CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—GENERAL GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES

- Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region).*—Chairman, W. C. Smith, 70 Chestnut St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., J. P. O'Toole, Truro, N.S.
- Canadian National Railways (Central Region).*—Chairman, J. E. McGuire, Coronation Bldg., 121 Bishop St., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. A. Dumais, 536 Joliette St., Montreal, Que.
- Canadian National Railways (Western Region).*—Chairman, R. Dykes, 157 Lansdowne Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., C. H. Minchin, 321 25th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
- Canadian National Express Company.*—Chairman, N. L. Preston, 308 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., V. Costello, 60 Glenmore Road, Toronto, Ont.
- Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.*—Chairman, C. H. Stevenson, Box 7, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., A. E. Rogers, 337 Main St. E., North Bay, Ont.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES—BOARDS OF ADJUSTMENT

- Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines).*—Chairman, J. L. Pateman, 626 Munroe Ave., Morse Place, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. G. Greenway, 1229 Avenue B, No., Saskatoon, Sask.
- Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines).*—Chairman, W. A. Rowe, 5769 8th Ave., Rosemount, Montreal, Que. Sec., J. A. Lutton, 271 Duke St. West St. John, N.B.
- Pere Marquette Railway.*—Chairman, A. J. Ayearst, 28 St. George St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec.-Treas., S. J. Saxon, 583 Woodville St., Toledo, Ohio.

IX. TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

Voluntary Local Delegate Bodies Designed to Give Expression to Opinions of Organized Workers on Public Questions—How Financed—Number Operating in Canada—Trades Councils Under Dual Charters—Division by Provinces—Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

In addition to the delegate bodies which have been discussed in preceding chapters there are also organizations, commonly known as trades and labour councils, which are usually formed in localities where there are sufficient local branch unions to support them. It is in only rare instances that all unions in the locality identify themselves with the trades and labour council, it not being compulsory for them to affiliate. As a result of efforts on the part of certain councils many of the international organizations have urged the importance of their subordinate branches identifying themselves with the trades councils in their localities with a view to making them more representative of all classes of organized workers. The local lodges of the railroad brotherhoods, however, do not take much interest in the work of trades councils, affiliating in only a very few instances. Trades and labour councils have no power to issue charters to local branch unions which affiliate, but each affiliated branch is required to pay a per capita tax for the purpose of meeting the general expense. The functions of trade councils are chiefly to deal with matters of common interest in the respective localities, and are designed to be the mouthpiece of organized labour on public questions, and as such on occasions have been brought into prominence by their attitude on matters of more than local importance. In some localities trades councils have endorsed the demands of certain affiliated bodies for improved working conditions, and not only have they given their moral support, but have been the agency through which appeals for funds to support strikes have been made, the amounts so collected in the main being used to augment the strike benefits allowed by the central organizations with which the local unions involved are connected. Certain trades and labour councils, however, undertook to go further, usurping the functions of international organizations in issuing strike orders. To check this proceeding the American Federation of Labour, which has 850 councils under charter, some of which are located in Canada, in 1919 amended its constitution inhibiting trades councils which hold charters from the federation to order any local branch union affiliated to go on strike or to take a vote on the question of a strike until the proper authorities have agreed to such action. The Trades and Labour Congress at its 1920 convention took action to deal summarily with councils which violated the constitution of the congress or encouraged secession movements in the ranks of organized labour. Besides the trades and labour councils enumerated in this chapter there are similar bodies operating under the auspices of the national and Catholic unions and the One Big Union, the location of which will be found in the chapter in which these organizations are discussed. With two exceptions, viz., the Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal and the National Trades and Labour Council of Toronto which are affiliates of the Canadian Federation of Labour, all of the trades councils enumerated in this chapter are representative of the international trade union movement in the Dominion. The council in Fredericton, which has no affiliation with any other body, in addition to accepting the affiliation of local unions, admits to membership individuals who have no connection with a local branch union, a proceeding entirely different to that adopted by other trades and labour councils, whose memberships are constituted entirely of delegates elected by local branch unions.

Of the 45 trades and labour councils included in this chapter, three less than the number recorded in 1924, 42 are operating under charters derived from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Twenty-one of the councils in the Dominion also hold charters from the American Federation of Labour, those under dual charters being located as follows: Belleville, Edmonton, Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Quebec, St. Catharines, St. John, St. Thomas, Sarnia, South Waterloo, Three Rivers, Toronto, Vancouver, Windsor and Winnipeg. Twenty-five of the councils are located in Ontario cities, the remaining 20 being divided between the other provinces as follows: Quebec, 5; Alberta, 4; British Columbia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, 3 each; and Nova Scotia and Manitoba, 1 each.

The new councils formed in 1925 are those located in Hull and the National Council in Toronto. Councils which have not been reported as formally dissolved, but which are not functioning, and whose names are accordingly omitted, include those at Kenogami, Cornwall, Thorold and Trenton, and the Western Executive Council of the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The list following gives the location of the trades and labour councils in the Dominion, arranged in provincial groups (those operating under dual charters being marked with an asterisk), with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries, so far as the particulars were obtainable.

NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., F. C. Craig, 294 South St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., Geo. W. Betts, 39 Tobin St., Halifax, N.S.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton Labour Council.—Pres., James D. Legere, Fredericton, N.B. Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, Fredericton, N.B.

Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.—Pres., J. A. Godfrey, 487 Union St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Eugene R. Steeves, 68 Bromley Ave., Moncton, N.B.

**St. John Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore St., St. John, N.B. Sec., Ed. McGinnis, 335 City Line, West St. John, N.B.

QUEBEC

Hull Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., O. Hebert, 121 Wright St., Hull, Que. Sec., Esdras Lafrance, 19 Burke Ave., Hull, Que.

**Montreal Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. T. Foster, 747 Stuart Ave., Outremont, Que. Sec., Joseph Pelletier, Room 22, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que.

Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal (C. F. of L.).—Pres., W. P. Lavertue, 432 Workman St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Jean Bousquet, 1836 Papineau Ave., Montreal, Que.

**Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Omer Fleury, 272 Desfosses St., Quebec Que. Sec., Moise Carrier, 12 Latourville St., Quebec, Que.

**Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Odilon Gauvin, 83 Ste. Philippe St., Three Rivers, Que. Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, 36 St. Joseph St., Cap Madeleine, Que.

ONTARIO

**Belleville Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. Gardiner, Station St., Belleville, Ont. Sec., Garnett Dobbs, 163 Yeomans St., Belleville, Ont.

Brantford Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Wm. Morrison, 91 Pearl St., Brantford, Ont. Sec., Kenneth MacDonald, 46 Church St., Brantford, Ont.

Brockville Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., E. A. Horton, 16 Pearl St. W., Brockville, Ont. Sec., John Wotherspoon, 20 King St. W., Brockville, Ont.

Espanola Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Neal Croteau, Espanola, Ont. Sec., J. E. Lafreniere, Box 333, Espanola, Ont.

Fort William Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., D. MacNichol, 504 N. Brodie St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., F. E. Moore, 224 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.

Guelph Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., James Halliday, 30 Mont St., Guelph, Ont. Sec., A. McRobbie, 33 King St., Guelph, Ont.

**Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., James Roberts, 48 Fairmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., H. S. Mitchell, Box 323, Hamilton, Ont.

**Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., P. H. Kennedy, Iroquois Falls, Ont. Sec., A. A. Howard, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

**Kingston Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Breen, 44 Clergy St., Kingston, Ont. Sec., office vacant.

**Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Weick, 14 David St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Otto C. Boll, 61 Queen St. S., Kitchener, Ont.

**London Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John Colbert, 632 Queen's Ave., London, Ont. Sec., J. F. Thomas, 212 Emery St., London, Ont.

Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Geo. Rewberry, 1205 Jepson St., Niagara Falls, Ont. Sec., Allan Baxter, 302 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, Ont.

North Bay Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., Frank Reid, 177 Worthington St. W., North Bay, Ont. Sec., C. J. Wilson, 222 First Ave. E., North Bay, Ont.

**Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.*—Pres., Robt. Carson, 24 Herridge St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. R. Johnson, 98 Loretta Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., John F. Thompson, 1762 6th Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont. Sec., Colin Cashore, 369 10th St. E., Owen Sound, Ont.

**Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., T. J. McMurray, 438 Mark St., Peterborough, Ont. Sec., Bert Halpin, Sophia St. E., Peterborough, Ont.

Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.—Pres., H. Worrall, Balsam St., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Alex. Gibson, 80 Melvin Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.

- **St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., John Martin, Fraser St., St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., Geo. Hampton, 18 James St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- **St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Geo. Richardson, 80 Manitoba St., St. Thomas, Ont. Sec., L. Freeman, 59 Arthur Ave., St. Thomas, Ont.
- **Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., H. Steel, 327 Stuart St., Sarnia, Ont. Sec., Fred. W. Farley, 300 Durand St., Sarnia, Ont.
- **Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alex. Longmore, 103 Albert St. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Sec., Russell Wiber, 448 North St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
- **South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave., Galt, Ont. Sec., A. Whitfield, 15 Waterside Ave., Galt, Ont.
- **Toronto District Labour Council.*—Pres., Lawrence O'Connell, 89 Ritchie Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., James Watt, Labour Temple, Toronto, Ont.
- National Trades and Labour Council of Toronto (C. F. of L.)*—Pres., F. R. Morton, 102 Donlands Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., C. J. Whitley, 143 College St., Toronto, Ont.
- **Windsor Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. P. McKay, 705 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. Sec., E. F. Sawyer, 904 Lillian St., Windsor, Ont.

MANITOBA

- **Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., W. Owens, Labour Temple, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., F. MacIntosh, 462 McAdam Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN

- Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. Greene, 654 Stadacona St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask. Sec., A. Baker, 311 Coteau St. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.
- Regina Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., J. Essalwine, 1949 Montréal St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Ross, 2077 Rose St., Regina, Sask.
- Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Alex. M. Eddy, Labour Temple, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., G. Dealtry, Regal Block, Saskatoon, Sask.

ALBERTA

- Calgary Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., G. H. Poulton, 1233 11th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., John E. Young, 229 11th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- **Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., A. Farmilo, 12010 95th St., Edmonton, Alta. Sec., John J. McCormack, 10180 110th St., Edmonton, Alta.
- Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., F. Smeed, 128 19th St. N., Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., W. Alford, No. 1 Fire Hall, Lethbridge, Alta.
- Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., B. W. Bellamy, c/o News, Medicine Hat, Alta. Sec., Geo. Milburn, 40 8th St. S.E., Medicine Hat, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., S. D. Macdonald, Box 268, Prince Rupert, B.C. Sec., Frank Derry, Box 498, Prince Rupert, B.C.
- **Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., Wm. Dunn, 804 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Percy R. Bengough, 803 Holden Building, Vancouver, B.C.
- Victoria Trades and Labour Council.*—Pres., C. F. Moriarity, 138 Wildwood Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., E. S. Woodward, 1253 Carlin St., Victoria, B.C.

X. TRADE UNION LOCAL UNITS

The Foundation of the Trade Union Movement and the Main Source of Revenue—Decrease in International Craft Union Branches—Non-International Trade Union Branches and Independent Units Make Gains—Numerical Standing of the Nine Provinces—Cities Having Not Less Than Twenty Local Branch Unions—List of Union Branches with Names and Addresses of Presidents and Secretaries.

The local units form the basis of the entire trade union movement, comprising all central organizations and delegate bodies, and are the source from which is derived the funds for the maintenance of all trade union activities. While a number of these local branch unions have been formed through the voluntary efforts of trade unionists, the bulk of them have been established through the medium of regular representatives of central labour organizations operating on the North American continent, and who include Canada in their respective jurisdictions. In order to maintain their identity with the central organization, and to ensure their eligibility for such benefits as are provided by the respective bodies, the local branches are required to contribute a prescribed sum known as per capita tax, the amount of which is determined from time to time by the membership, either by referendum vote or by the action of a regular convention to which all good standing branches are entitled to send delegates. Local branch unions consist, as their names usually imply, of followers of a particular trade or calling, and their operations are mainly confined to a limited area, although in a few instances a much wider territory is allotted. Where two or more local branch unions of a particular craft hold charters from the same central body in the same locality, district councils are sometimes formed for the purpose of dealing with matters of general concern to the members of the organization. Federations are developed by local branches of certain kindred trades, and trades and labour councils are established in localities where the local branches are sufficiently numerous to maintain them. The finances necessary to support these several adjuncts in the scheme of organization are also contributed by the affiliated local units enumerated in this chapter, some of which are identified with each of the three classes of delegate bodies above mentioned.

The branches of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America are organized into what are known as "system" divisions, which include the members employed on a certain class of work over a whole telegraph system. The union also provides for the establishment of district groups. The railroad telegraphers, besides having local lodges, have also "system" divisions, which cover the operators on a whole railroad system. In the present publication the names of the "system" divisions are printed under the heading of the locality in which the secretary resides.

In an endeavour to obtain the fullest particulars of all local branch unions in Canada application was made to the secretaries of all central organizing bodies for lists of their affiliations in the Dominion, as well as to the known officers of local units of which the department had a record. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada only a few failed to furnish a list of their branches in the Dominion, though in a number of cases it was necessary to make more than one request. The eighteen non-international organizations supplied information as to local branches. In all cases where the local officers failed to supply particulars on the first application a second request was made with the result that out of a total of 2,336 branches of international, non-international and independent craft unions in the Dominion direct replies were received from 1,811. Where particulars were not received from the local secretary, the names and addresses furnished by the general secretaries have been used.

According to information received in the Department, there were in Canada at the close of the year 1,985 local branch unions identified with international craft organizations, a loss of 43 as compared with the year 1924. Besides these craft unions there are two international industrial organizations operating in the Dominion, viz., the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union. The six branches of the first named body are included in this chapter but those of the One Big Union, which number 53, are recorded in an earlier chapter. Adding the branches of the I.W.W. and of the O.B.U. the total international

affiliations in the Dominion number 2,044, an increase of ten for the year 1925. The loss in international branches in 1924 was 45. The local branches of what are classed as non-international organizations number 311, a gain of 43. In addition to the local branches of central bodies there are in Canada 40 independent units, an increase of seven. The number of trade union branches given a place in this chapter is 2,342 as compared with 2,335 in 1924, an increase of seven, and their combined total reported membership, as given in detail in a later chapter, is 228,808, a decrease of 6,835.

The province of Ontario, as usual, stands first as to the number of local branches of international organizations, having 866 of the total of 2,044. Quebec with 304 ranks second and British Columbia third with 201. The other six provinces stand as follows: Alberta, 172; Saskatchewan, 145. Manitoba, 136; Nova Scotia, 120; New Brunswick, 94, and Prince Edward Island, 6. Nova Scotia had a gain of 5, Quebec a gain of 4, Manitoba a gain of 20, Saskatchewan a gain of 7, and British Columbia a gain of 4. The losses were: Ontario, 9, Alberta 21. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island show the same number as in 1924.

Ontario also ranks first as regards the number of local branches of non-international organizations, having 136 out of a total of 311 operating in the Dominion. Alberta stands second in this group, with 51 branches; Quebec is third with 35, and the standing of the remaining six provinces is as follows: British Columbia, 27; Saskatchewan, 25; Manitoba, 12; Nova Scotia, 11; New Brunswick, 10, and Prince Edward Island, 4. In this group the gains were: Alberta, 27; Ontario, 8; British Columbia, 5; Quebec, 4; and Saskatchewan, 1. New Brunswick and Manitoba lost 1 each, while Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island had no change.

Among the new units added to the independent group were the Workmen's Association of Longueuil, Que.; Association of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers of the Province of Quebec, Montreal; General Labour Union, Inc., Montreal, Luscar Miners' Union, Luscar, Alta.; British Columbia Miners' Association, Michel, B.C.; New Westminster and District Longshoremen's Association, New Westminster, B.C. and Vancouver Retail Employees' Association. Also added to the list of independent units are the former Toronto and Hamilton branches of the International Jewellery Workers' Union, which are now designated as Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union of Canada. The members of these branches, who severed their connections with the international owing to dissatisfaction with the parent body, have in view the establishment of a Canadian organization. Another union to leave the parent body and become independent was the Piano Action and Key Workers' Union of Toronto, which was formerly an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour. The Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers No. 5 of Medicine Hat, now included in the independent units, was formerly an affiliate of a central organization which passed out of existence some time ago. The name of the Marine Checkers' and Weighers' Association of Vancouver, which has formerly appeared as an independent unit, has been transferred to the list of non-trade union organizations, its officers claiming that it is not a trade union. The Porcupine Miners' Union of Timmins, Ont., having affiliated with the newly-formed Mine Workers' Union of Canada, it is now recorded in the non-international group. Another independent union to become attached to a central body was the Gas Workers' Union of Winnipeg, which is now a unit of the One Big Union. The only independent body to dissolve was the British Columbia Union of Sawmill Workers of Victoria, B.C.

Appearing in the list of independent units are Papineau Assembly and Sillery Assembly, of Quebec, both of which are remnants of the original Knights of Labour, a body with headquarters in the United States, and which at one time was a flourishing organization. A synopsis of the origin of Papineau Assembly appeared in this report for 1924.

The General Labour Union, Montreal, was incorporated on Sept. 24, 1925, under the laws of the Province of Quebec, active membership in which is open to male or female wage-earners, not under 15 years of age, the monthly fee being 50 cents; owners of small industries may become honorary members by paying a monthly contribution of \$1. The chief feature of the General Labour Union appears to be to provide death and disability insurance without medical examinations, a contract to this effect having been made with a life insurance company.

With the above changes there are now 40 independent units, an increase of seven, divided according to provinces as follows:—British Columbia, 18; Quebec, 9; Ontario, 4; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 2 each; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, 1 each.

The numerical standing of the nine provinces of the Dominion as to local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units appearing in this chapter is as follows: Ontario 1,006, a gain of 1 as compared with 1924; Quebec, 348, a gain of 11; British Columbia, 246, a gain of 10; Alberta, 225, a gain of 8; Saskatchewan, 172, a gain of 8; Manitoba, 151, a gain of 18; Nova Scotia, 131, a gain of 5; New Brunswick, 105, a loss of 1, and Prince Edward Island, 11, no change.

There are 30 cities in Canada having not less than 20 local branches of international, non-international and independent units which are included in this chapter, four less than the number in this class in 1924. The cities in which the number of branches have fallen below 20 are: Kitchener, Peterborough, Port Arthur and Niagara Falls. No new locality has qualified to be included in this group. As usual, Montreal stands first in the group with 159, a gain of thirteen; Toronto comes second with 132, a loss of five; Vancouver ranks third with 89, a gain of nine; and Winnipeg is fourth with 70, a loss of two; Ottawa regains fifth place, having 64, a gain of one; displacing Hamilton, which has 62, a loss of two. The other 24 cities included in this class stands as follows: Edmonton, 59, a gain of one; Calgary, 53, unchanged; London, 52, no change; Victoria, 41, a loss of two. Quebec, 37, a gain of one; Regina, 34, a loss of one; St. John, 34, no change; Saskatoon, 33, no change; Windsor, 33, a gain of one; St. Thomas, 31, a gain of one; Halifax, 30, a gain of one; Moosejaw, 27, a loss of one; Fort William, 25, a loss of two, Brandon, 24, no change; Brantford, 24, no change; Stratford, 21, a loss of two. Lethbridge, 22, no change; Moncton, 23, a gain of two; North Bay, 24, a gain of three; St. Catharines, 23, a gain of two; Guelph, 22, a gain of two; Kingston, 21, no change; Sherbrooke, 20, a loss of one, Sault Ste. Marie, 20, no change.

During the interval between the dates at which reports were received from the central organizations and the preparation of this review several local branches have been dissolved, and the names are therefore deleted. Where local branches were established in the same interval they are published under the names of the localities in which they were formed, and are marked with an asterisk (*). The figures, however, given in the various tables are based on the returns sent in by the general officials at the close of the year 1925.

The list here printed is arranged by provinces, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. Local unions under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are designated by the letters T. and L.C. following the names; unions in Canada under charters direct from the American Federation of Labour have the letters A.F. of L. as an affix; branches of the Canadian Federation of Labour are denoted by the letters C. F. of L., and the independent units are so described. When the information could be obtained, the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries are given, the post office address of the respective officers being the same as the heading under which their names appear, unless otherwise specified.

NOVA SCOTIA

Amherst

Letter Carriers, No. 43, Federated Association of.—Pres., F. J. Doucet, 40 Albion St. Sec., Joseph Ellis, 8 Queen St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 253, International.—Pres., Roy Milner. Sec., Chas. E. Carter, 137 Church St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., Miss H. N. Corney.

Railroad Employees, No. 80, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Gallant. Sec., C. Gallant, 42 Park St.

Bridgetown

Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 534, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Aug. Watkins, Jr., Brazil Lake, Yarmouth Co., N.S.

Bridgewater

Locomotive Engineers, No. 822, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, T. K. Knox. Sec., J. H. Grant.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 919, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Z. F. Martin, Box 398. Sec., Geo. M. Hebb, Box 418.

Bridgewater—*Concluded*

Machinists, No. 1323, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. Walsh. Sec., Robt C. Reeves.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 396, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Titus Ramey, Box 422.

Railroad Employees, No. 63, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John C. Egner. Sec., R. W. Veinott.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 355, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. A. Bustin, Box 643.

Railway Carmen, No. 1293, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Stannage Hebb.

Railway Conductors, No. 671, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. R. MacLeod. Sec., H. A. Cameron.

Caledonia Mines . .

Mine Workers of America, No. 4530, United.—Sec., Michael Gillis.

Dominion No. 1

Mine Workers of America, No. 4520, United.—Pres., Arthur Petrie. Sec., Michael McKenzie.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Dominion No. 4

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4519, United.—Pres., G. E. McMullen. Sec., Robt. Worthington.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4718, United.—Pres., John Graham. Sec., Angus McDonald, Caledonia Mines.

Dominion No. 6

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4536, United.—Pres., A. Hutfield. Sec., J. Simmonds.

Florence

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4544, United.—Sec., Adam Scott, Sydney Mines, C.B.

Glace Bay

- Federal Labour Union, No. 16570, (A.F. of L.).—Sec., Alex Dooley, Marconi Station.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 581, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Frank McGillivray, Box 355. Sec., Parker Holmes, Box 128.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 717, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John McDonald, Box 814. Sec., Bert McDonald, Box 44.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4522, United.—Sec., Alex McDougall.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 133, Order of (Covers Sydney and Louisburg Railway).—Gen. Chairman, H. F. Boone, Birch Grove, N.S. Sec., G. W. Cameron.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 684, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McAuley, Bruce St. Sec., P. Leudy, Waterford, N.S., P.O. Box 61.

Halifax

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 1.—Pres., Walter Keating, 32½ Clifton St. Sec., H. C. Elms, 52 South Kline St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 83, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ramond Webber, Pine St., Dartmouth. Sec., R. T. Smith, 156 Barrington St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 22, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. McNeil, 121 Windsor St. Sec., P. L. Napier, 52 South St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 625, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Donnelly, 7 Annandale St.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 605, International.—Pres., J. Gannon, 55 Duke St. Sec., Hugh Pynn, 449 Barrington St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 9, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. R. Jamieson, 140 Cunard St. Sec., J. F. Day, 454 Agricola St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 247, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, L. A. McIntosh, Arndale, Halifax Co. Sec., Arthur L. Cooke, Box 965.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 721, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Shortall, 160 Kaye St. Extension. Sec., Clifford Driscoll, 29 Sebastian Place.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 269, International.—Pres., M. D. Coolen, 12 Woodill St. Sec., Maurice Shea, 32 Market St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1768, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Mullins, 38 Atlantic St. Sec., John A. Blackburn, 60 Willow St.
- Marine Engineers, No. 13, National Association of.—Sec., W. A. MacDonald, 62 Albert St.

Halifax—Concluded

- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 439, International.—Pres., John Hobson, 260 Maynard St. Sec., Peter Shaw, 326 Agricola St.
- Musicians, No. 470, American Federation of.—Pres., W. T. McGuire, 45 Creighton St. Sec., Leonard J. Power, 9 Brenton Place.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 425, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Philip Wilson, 8 Buyers Road. Sec., Fred Cochran, 24 Argyle St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 56, United Association of.—Pres., M. B. Boleman, 285 Maynard St. Sec., W. B. Murphy, 153 North St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., F. L. Goodwin, Post Office. Sec., Ernest W. Melvin, 13 Artz St.
- Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, Branch 8, Dominion.—Sec., W. T. R. Zinck, 12 So. Clifton St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 95, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. R. Sutherland, 20 Quimpool Road.
- Railroad Employees, No. 86, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. C. Smith, 39 Harvard St. Sec., W. D. Doyle, 182 Gottingen St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 36, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. A. Brant, 40 Inglis St. Sec., J. O. Gould, 3 South St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 193, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Swindles, 23 Cabot Place. Sec., William Flemming, 1 Hildford St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 147, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Farquherson. Sec., Joseph Veniot, 100 West St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 14, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Philip Edwards, 21 Gray St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 12, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. J. Featherstone, 109A, Charles St. Sec., R. J. Darrach, 13 Willow St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 132, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., George A. Jones, St. Antoine St. Montreal, Que. Sec., Samuel C. Connell, 60 North St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 350, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. F. Sullivan, 15 Fairbanks St., Dartmouth. Sec., G. A. Lomas, 23 Inglis St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 409, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur P. Fleming. Sec., H. Purcell, Cabot St.
- Railway Employees, No. 508, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., H. Henderson, 118 Vernon St. Sec., R. Lauder, 7 Hennessey Place.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., S. J. Webb, Glendale Hotel. Sec., W. H. Weeks, 88 Seymour St.
- Typographical Union, No. 130, International.—Pres., M. H. Norris, 111 Dresden Row. Sec., Lowell A. Garrison, 258 Gottingen St.

Inverness

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 380, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Angus McMaster, Creignish, N.S. Sec., John McLellan.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4512, United.—Sec., J. A. McNeil.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 5163, United.—Sec., D. F. Fraser.

Joggins Mines

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4509, United.—Pres., Fred Smith, Sec., Nesley Hennessey.
- Railroad Employees, No. 167, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. A. Como. Sec., R. W. Sloeum.

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

Kentville

- Blacksmiths Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 20, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Chase. Sec., Chas. Swinamer.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 497, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Corbin. Sec., George Doel, Box 527.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 874, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. A. Palmeter. Sec., M. L. Roop.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 504, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Toomey. Sec., R. T. Mosher.
- Machinists, No. 786, International Association of.—Pres., W. A. Ferry. Sec., A. L. Skinner.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Crosby. Sec., H. Haystead.
- Railway Carmen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Rafuse. Sec., F. E. Bishop, Box 386.

Little Bras d'Or Bridge

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4540, United.—Sec., John W. Mulley.

Louisburg

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4539, United.—Sec., N. H. Murphy.

Mulgrave

- Railroad Employees, No. 10, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Reeves. Sec., A. W. Carr.

New Aberdeen

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4529, United.—Pres., Alex. J. McNeil. Sec., Thos. Robinson.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4518, United.—Pres., Dan McIsaac, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Edward J. Rogers, Glace Bay, N.S.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4523, United.—Sec., Chas. A. McCuish.

New Glasgow

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1232, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Allen, Maple St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 520, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John R. Stewart, Box 527. Sec., J. A. Petipas, King St., Stellarton, N.S.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 264, International.—Sec., Wm. Dean, Box 1687.

New Victoria

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4528, United.—Pres., Jeremiah Hogan. Sec., Ramie McDonald.

New Waterford

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4526, United.—Sec., M. Johnstone.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4527, United.—Sec., Rod. R. McNeil.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4525, United.—Sec., Patrick J. Power.

North Sydney

- Railroad Employees, No. 42, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Lewis Jackson. Sec., W. R. Poole, Box 292.

Pictou

- Railroad Employees, No. 27, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John R. Pringle. Sec., Theo. Thomson.

Point Tupper

- Railroad Employees, No. 68, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Nelson Embree, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

Port Morien

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4537, United.—Pres., Jas. A. Wadden. Sec., John Nearing.

Reserve Mines

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4521, United.—Pres., James Clarke. Sec., Allan McMullon.

River Hébert

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4510, United.—Pres., H. C. Hannah. Sec., Robt. I. Smith.

Springhill

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4514, United.—Pres., Harry Powell. Sec., Archibald Terris.

Stellarton

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 586, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. A. Sutherland. Sec., Geo. W. Conway, Box 313.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4481, United.—Pres., Rufus Carr. Sec., Murdock McKenzie.
- Railroad Employees, No. 18, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Holliday, New Glasgow, N.S. Sec., Allister McDonald, Box 920, New Glasgow, N.S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 500, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Colin McLeod. Sec., John R. Smith.
- Railway Carmen, No. 324, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Emerson Wilson, Westville, N.S. Sec., J. Wm. Duff.
- Railway Conductors, No. 420, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. McGillvar. Sec., J. H. Shaw.

Sydney

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., R. Delisle, 48 Grandview St. Sec., M. McCormack, 26 Worgan St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1588, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. J. Cannins, Grove St.
- Coal Truckmen's Federal Union, No. 45 (T. and L.C.).—Sec., G. C. Browne, 243 Royal Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 663, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, M. A. Smith, York St. Sec., A. F. McKenzie, Morrison St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 329, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Langley, 160 Falmouth St. Sec., K. McAulay, 83 George St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 386, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jacob S. Robson, 6 Chappel Court.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4560, United.—Pres., Gerald Scott, Whitney Pier, C.B. Sec., Frank McLennan, Lingan Road.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 324, International.—Sec., Richard Norkett, 34 St. Ann's St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 626, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Mulmgren, 40 Esplanade St. Sec., Joseph McIsaac.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., Finlay MacDonald, Box 100.
- Railroad Employees, No. 11, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., B. H. Crawford, 24 Lorway Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 554, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. McNeil, 35 Cross St. Sec., J. F. Gilles, 25 Cossitt St.
- Typographical Union, No. 460, International.—Pres., M. J. McNeill, 130 Charlotte St. Sec., I. L. Malcolm, Box 707.

NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded

Sydney Mines

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 737, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. A. Oram. Sec., Thos. McLellan, Box 296.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4551, United.—Sec., Fred. Carr.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 4535, United.—Pres., Wm. Wolstenholme. Sec., Chas. Morris, Box 665.
- Mine Workers of America, No. 5659, United.—Pres., Emiel Erick. Sec., R. J. McDonald, Box 178.

Sweet's Corner

- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America, No. 164.—Pres., Fred Mcumber, Wentworth. Sec., L. W. Gordon.

Thorburn

- Mine Workers of America, No. 4513, United.—Sec., James E. McKay.

Truro

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 149, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Wm. Smith. Sec., Thos. McCallum, Box 491.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 171, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Henry Boomer, Alice St. Sec., A. S. McLellan, Box 733.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Aroostook Junction

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 523, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. F. Flemming. Sec., J. L. Lemieux.

Baker Brook

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 312, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Edmond Roy.

Bathurst

- Railroad Employees, No. 196, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Richard Le Blanc. Sec., Miss M. E. Landry, West Bathurst, N.B.

Campbellton

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 138, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. V. Ramsay. Sec., Geo. Mann.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 453, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Donald F. MacCallum, Box 859.
- Machinists, No. 448, International Association of.—Pres., C. Nelson. Sec., R. R. Fawcett.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 110, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Shannon. Sec., A. B. Gorham, George St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 3, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. L. Lynch, Matapedia, Que. Sec., D. K. Graham, Box 100.
- Railway Carmen, No. 119, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. J. McNeil, Box 108.

Cape Tormentine

- Railroad Employees, No. 190, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. A. Dean. Sec., W. E. Oulton.

Chatham

- Longshoremen's Association, No. 825, International (Water Front Workers of Miramichi).—Sec., Pat Gorman, South Nelson, N.B.

Truro—Concluded

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 154, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. N. McDougall, Box 730. Sec., H. G. Fraser, Box 572.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., John H. Bryson. Sec., Arthur J. Hanway.
- Railroad Employees, No. 9, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Gasfer. Sec., J. N. Campbell, Box 867.
- Railroad Employees, No. 109, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. A. Rath. Sec., S. A. MacKenzie.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. A. Hunter. Sec., S. B. Lane.
- Railway Carmen, No. 369, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. A. McKay. Sec., John F. McClure, Box 322.
- Railway Conductors, No. 203, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. C. Gillispie. Sec., W. J. Ellis, Box 228.

Tupperville

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 114, Order of.—(Covers Dominion Atlantic Railway)—General Chairman, H. A. Jacques, Middleton. Sec., Stanley Tavenor.

Westville

- Maintenance-of-way Employees, No. 137, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. W. Hoggart, Piedmont Valley, N.S. Sec., J. D. Simpson.

Chipman

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 123, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Norman Smith. Sec., John Fairley.

Durham Bridge

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 186, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Barry, Taymouth. Sec., Norman Van Horne.

Edmundston

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 873, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, D. Sinclair. Sec., J. F. Pelletier.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Morin, Eckton, N.B. Sec., James H. Plourde, Eckton, N.B.
- Railroad Employees, No. 19, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Hebert. Sec., L. Levasseur.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 891, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Raymond, 267 Botsford St., Moncton, N.B. Sec., Alb. Michaud, Box H.
- Railway Carmen, No. 808, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Harry T. Leaman, Box 62.

Fredericton

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Sec., H. Ryan, 728 Union St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 738, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. E. MacLaggan, South Devon, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 133, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Simon Burns, Fredericton Jct.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., D. W. Griffiths.
- Railroad Employees, No. 84, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Dunham, 461 King St. Sec., Robt. B. Harvey, South Devon, N.B.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued

Fredericton—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 654, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. M. Mountain, St. John St. Sec., J. P. Duncan, 646 Union St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1526, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert H. McLenahan. Sec., John J. O'Neill, 176 Charlotte St.
- Typographical Union, No. 664, International.—Sec., Frank J. Dow, 556 George St.

Hampstead

- Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 115.—Sec., Edward W. Carroll.

McAdam Junction

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Quigley. Sec., W. Holmes.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 379, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Lutwick. Sec., F. A. Mallinson.
- Machinists, No. 115, International Association of.—Pres., John McLean. Sec., G. A. T. Lester.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 175, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Estabrooks. Sec., J. E. Mack.
- Railway Carmen, No. 242, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Cummings. Sec., B. B. Herd.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1525, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. L. Fisher, Box 48.

Milltown

- Textile Workers of America, No. 1394, United.—Pres., Mrs. Lettie Butler. Sec., Guy L. Clark, St. Stephen, N.B.

Moncton

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 460, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Gordon Wallace, 205 High St. Sec., C. E. Fox, 75 High St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 378, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Gibson, 50 Fleet St. Sec., Geo. Reid, 58 Maple St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, No. 4.—Sec., H. T. Calkin, 10 Winnipeg St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 629, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Gillispie, 2 Princess St. Sec., R. M. Robinson, Sunny Brae.
- Letter Carriers, No. 26, Federated Association of.—Sec., C. E. Walton.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 162, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. H. Fryers, 110 Bonaccord St. Sec., G. W. Anderson, 190 Cameron St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 233, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. P. Bell, 100 Bromley Ave.
- Machinists, No. 594, International Association of.—Pres., Fred McNevin, Dominion St. Sec., Lorne P. McFarlane, 77 John St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 106, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur H. West, Sunny Brae. Sec., W. R. Powell, Shediac Road.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 414, —Pres., Victor E. Bowlby, 44 Henry St. Sec., Wm. J. Woods, 277 High St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 331, International.—Pres., Harry Stevens, Sunny Brae. Sec., Norman Beaton, 7 Willow St.

Moncton—Concluded

- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 553, United Association of.—Pres., Bert Hains, 430 St. George St. Sec., A. E. Horsman, 11 Lefurkey Ave.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 600, United Association of.—Pres., C. E. Keenan, Sunny Brae. Sec., W. Hardcastle, 76 High St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., J. White, P.O.
- Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association Branch No. 3, Dominion.—Pres., A. LeBlanc, Highfield St. Sec., James Walker, 1205 Main St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. C. Stuart, R. R. No. 3. Sec., Wm. Milton, 18 West St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 141, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. N. Henderson, 94 King St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 137, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Telephone Cormier, c/o Canadian National Railways. Sec., Frank H. Gillispie, c/o Canadian National Railways.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 167, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. L. Campbell, Sackville, N.B. Sec., L. W. Matson, 250 St. George St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. A. Gibson, Salisbury Road. Sec., R. L. Welling, 56 Enterprise St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. J. Appleby, 17 Birch St. Sec., F. J. Beers, 67 West St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter N. Price, Dominion St. Sec., A. D. Goguen, 469 Robinson St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 214, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. C. Wrynn, 142 Enterprise St. Sec., C. E. Morton, 171 Bonaccord St.

Napodogan

- Railroad Employees, No. 75, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Moore Merrill. Sec., Frank Holt.

Newcastle

- Railroad Employees, No. 4, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. J. Cassidy. Sec., Jas. F. Boyle, Box 3.

Perth Centre

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 170, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Levi Grant, Box 7252, Aroostook Jet., N.B.

Sackville

- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 99.—Pres., H. Bowser. Sec., F. J. Crossman, Box 154.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 140, International.—Sec., Alex. Calender, Box 451.
- Railroad Employees, No. 140, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Amos. Sec., Miss M. T. Taylor, Box 651.

St. John

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., Jas. Delay, Haymarket Square. Sec., Geo. E. Sproul, 263 Wentworth St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 919, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Kingston, 146 Paradise Row. Sec., Thos. Halsall, Russell St.
- Caulkers' Association of the City and County of St. John (Independent).—Pres., Fred Storms, 426 Main St. Sec., John A. Hughes, 90 Portland St.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded*

St. John—*Continued*

- Cigar-makers' International Union, No. 349.—Pres., John Kemp, 36 Horsfield St., Pleasant Point. Sec., C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore St.
- City Public Service Employees, F. L. U., No. 16576. (A. F. of L.).—Albert Kirkpatrick, 109 Thorne Ave. Sec., A. C. Davidson, 103 Thorne Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 24, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Marley. Sec., J. English, 307 Rockland Road.
- Fire Fighters, No. 192, International Association of.—Sec., Walter W. Gray, No. 7 Engine House.
- Letter Carriers, No. 6, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thos. Killen, 142 Britain St. Sec., W. T. Tyner, 111 Broad St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 909, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John H. Williams, 259 Rothesay Ave. Sec., Geo. W. Speer, 93 Spring St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 479, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Watters, Fairville. Sec., Geo. L. Brown, Winslow St., St. John W.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, International.—Pres., Robert Carlin, 269 Chesley St. Sec., J. Monteith, 35 Water St.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 1039, International (Ship Liners).—Pres., Clarence Maxwell, 36 Ludlow St. W. Sec., J. J. Morrissey, 156 Market Place, West St. John, N.B.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 1121, International (Elevator Employees).—Pres., D. W. Perry, 82 Lancaster Ave W. Sec., Geo. S. Dunham, 308 Carmarthen St.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 810, International (Coal Handlers and Trimmers).—Sec., W. Ely, 515 Main St.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 838, International (Marine Freight Handlers).—Pres., William Price, West St. John. Sec., Francis Keife, West St. John.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 143, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John J. Davis, 89 Paradise Row. Sec., Harry G. Piercy, Brookville, N.B.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 184, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Walter Cooper, 75 Main St., Fairville.
- Marine Engineers, No. 2, National Association of.—Pres., Herbert S. Cowan, 115 Metcalf St., N. Sec., Wm. B. Parke, 302 Duke St., St. John West.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 633, Sheet.—Sec., Frank McKay, 12 Egbert St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 105, International.—Pres., P. Hensworth, 15 Clarence St. Sec., Harold A. Little, 94 Durham St.
- Musicians, No. 728, American Federation of.—Pres., Garfield Stevens, 139 Orange St. Sec., M. L. Harrison, 57 Celebration St.
- Policemen's Federal Protective Association, No. 61, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Joseph Scott, 253 Britain St. Sec., S. Percival Spinney, 49 Main St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., G. C. Cosman.

St. John—*Concluded*

- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 36, International.—Pres., Robert Finley, Thorne Ave. Sec., W. Harold Scott, 57 Newman St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 8, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Harrison, 200 Main St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 131, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Deboo, 34 Adelaide St. Sec., W. R. Jenkins, 24 Thorne Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 204, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. J. McPhee, Kanes Corner, Sub. Div. No. 4. Sec., Geo. Lee, 9 Gilbert's Lane.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 407, Brotherhood of.—Sec., S. J. Squibb, Rothesay, N.B.
- Railway Carmen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.—Pres. C. C. Weldon, East St. John. Sec., W. Alston, 27 Celebration St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1361, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Furze, 120 St. James St. Sec., W. C. Barlow, Main St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 219, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. R. Coughlin, 226 St. George St. Sec., H. Kelly, 170 St. John St., W.
- Railway Employee of America, No. 663, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., Jonathan Wyld, 115½ St. James St.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., K. H. Colwell, 122 Douglas Ave. Sec., E. H. Smith, 15 Olive St., St. John West.
- Stage Employees, No. 440, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Leslie A. Sprague, 44 Paradise Row. Sec., J. A. Whitebone, 32 Clifden Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 85, International.—Pres., Geo. B. Lemmon, Box 1127. Sec., H. T. Campbell, Box 1127.

West St. John

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 357, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter S. Beateay, 258 Lancaster Ave. Sec., W. H. Osborne, 243 Duke St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 854, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. A. Brown, 86 Lancaster Ave.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 254, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Lutton, 271 Duke St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Stations Employees, No. 932, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. A. S. Boyle, 12 Lancaster Ave. Sec., Percy McElroy, 12 Woodville Road.

Woodstock

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 341, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. E. Currie, Box 117. Sec., A. G. McGibbons, Box 56.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 476, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. H. Craig. Sec., W. R. King, Box 65.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 188, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Brewer. Sec., A. Hayes.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Alberton

Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 219, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Walsh, Ellerslie, P.E.I. Sec., John Bernard, O'Leary, P.E.I.

Charlottetown

Labourers' Protective Union (Independent).—Pres., Daniel B. Chipman. Sec., Edward Nicholson, 92 Ponall St.

Letter Carriers, No. 27, Federated Association of.—Sec., John A. Griffiths.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 413, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James W. F. McCullum, 49 water St. Sec., J. E. Rodd, Box 342.

Marine Engineers, No. 15, National Association of.—Pres., Clifford E. Bell. Sec., Chas. Cuming.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. J. Duffy, P.O. Dept. Sec., Geo. W. H. Beers, P.O. Dept.

Charlottetown—Concluded

Railroad Employees, N. 20, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Patrick Dennis, 177 Water St. Sec., M. Macleod, 233 Richmond St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., M. M. Gillis, 33 Alley St. Sec., E. J. Gallant, 91 Edward St.

Port Borden

Railroad Employees, No. 65, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., James F. Lafferty. Sec., John H. Chlow, Kensington, P.E.I.

Railroad Employees, No. 127, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. Carmichael. Sec., Walter O'Brien.

Vernon River

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 218, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John H. McKenzie, 40 Passmore St., Charlottetown. Sec., Geo. E. Lane.

QUEBEC

Allen's Mills

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 417, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Donat Fortin, Jonquiere. Sec., Henri Marcotte.

Amqui

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 92, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Martin, Routhieville, Que.

Bristol

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 2831, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Hass, Pembroke, Ont., R.R. No. 7. Sec., R. Black.

Brownsburg

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 39.—Pres., Th. Millette. Sec., Julius Clausen.

Cap Magdeleine

Papermakers, No. 163, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chester Eagen. Sec., A. Bradley.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. A. Louthood, Drawer, 100.

Champlain

Marine Engineers, No. 17, National Association of.—Pres., Alphonse Toutant, Sec., Thomas Fugere.

Charny

Locomotive Engineers, No. 558, Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Bruce.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 610, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. A. Duclos.

Railroad Employees, No. 7, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Desrosiers. Sec., L. P. Bernard.

Railway Carmen, No. 391, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Eugene Guenette, Levis, Que. Sec., Joseph Guenette.

Chaudière Junction

Railroad Trainmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Reimnitz, Notre Dame de Charny, Que. Sec., W. Verret, Bureau Guay, Levis Que.

Coteau Junction

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 775, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Nevin. Sec., J. Clive.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 152, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Martin. Sec., Theodule Ravary.

Railroad Employees, No. 202, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Emile Venet. Sec., J. E. Bourbonnais.

Drummondville

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1507, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Ernest Parenteau.

East Angus

Paper Makers, No. 154, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Stanley Cosgrove. Sec., C. Lafontaine.

Farnham

Locomotive Engineers, No. 128, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John R. Bryan. Sec., John Lorimer.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 134, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. B. Stone, Box 183.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 187, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis Bagiant. Sec., Ira Cross.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Borkus. Sec., M. J. Clark.

Railway Carmen, No. 239, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Brodeur. Sec., J. E. Bourque.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1057, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Augustin Burque. Sec., Edouard Gouger, Box 32.

Grand'Mère

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1744, United Brotherhood of.—Pres.—Sec., Laudias Pratte, 34 Laurier St.

Graniteville

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 60.—Pres., S. Denney. Sec., D. MacFarlane.

Guenette

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 142.—Sec., Wm. O. Jones.

QUEBEC—Continued

Huberdeau

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 435, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Provencher, Monfort. Sec., Chas. Tutching.

Hull

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1169, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilfrid Beaudin, 234 Champlain St. Sec., Pierre Belanger, 115 Champlain St.

Fire Fighters, No. 174, International Association of.—Pres., Z. Leblanc, 156 Maisonneuve St. Sec., Willie Rossignol, 15 Ferland St.

Paper Makers, No. 34, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Raymond, 60 Ottawa St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., A. Morin, 37 Frontenac St.

Paper Makers, No. 35, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Goulet, 45 Charlevoix St. Sec., O. Lafleur, 393 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 50, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., O. Hebert, 124 Wright St.

Railway Employees of America, No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. J. Gibeault, Aylmer. Sec., J. A. Noel, Aylmer.

Iberville

Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Sec., John Turcott.

Joliette

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 137, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Sauvageau, Sec., Paul E. Marin, Box 705.

Labour Association of the City of Joliette (Independent).—Pres., L. A. Lepine. Sec., Telesphore Gravel.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 91, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, L. Goulet. Sec., D. H. Germain, Box 482.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Gingras, 236 Leclerc Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Albert Lajeunesse, Box 907.

Machinists, No. 847, International Association of.—Pres., O. Ferland, 145 St. Louis St. Sec., Wm. Watt, 99 St. Barthemy St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1919, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Guerard, St. Felix de Valois. Sec., F. Gravel, Box 662.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 476, Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Foucreault, 69 Richard St.

Paper Makers, No. 240, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Urgel Landreville, Crabtree Mills. Sec., Emeline Venne, Crabtree Mills.

Railroad Employees, No. 184, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Julien Masse, 61 St. Barthelemy St. Sec., Paul E. Marin, Box 705.

Railway Carmen, No. 531, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Curley, 117 St. Louis St. Sec., H. Mainville, 10 Archambault St.

Railway Conductors, No. 610, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. A. Latreille. Sec., H. A. Hudson, Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Jonquière

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1338, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. C. Labrecque, Box 298, Kenogami, Que.

Painters, Decorators and Peperhangers of America, No. 1041, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Guerin. Sec., J. Asselin, Kenogami, Que.

L'Ange Gardien

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 933, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Arias Mathie, L'Ange Gardien East, Montmorency, Que.

Labelle

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 319, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Brisebois, Val David, Que. Sec., M. Bourgeois.

Lachine

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1375, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Telesphore Cholette, 269-7th Avenue. Sec., Harris Daoust, 159 First Ave.

Letter Carriers, No. 49, Federated Association of.—Sec., Gerard Parent.

Railway Carmen, No. 343, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Eugene Beaulieu, 85 Mozart St., Montreal. Sec., George Burgess, 87-18th St.

La Tuque

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 337, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alphonse Lesieur. Sec., Henry J. Gravel.

Lévis

Machinists, No. 597, International Association of.—Pres., J. W. Couture, 2 St. Louis Street, Lauzon West, Que. Sec., J. B. Bernier, Charny, Que.

Marine Engineers, No. 8, National Association of.—Pres., Emile Bolduc, Bienville. Sec., Arthur Bégin, Bienville.

Railroad Employees, No. 1, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Bolduc, Box 156. Sec., L. P. Deschene, Box 53.

Railway Conductors, No. 533, Order of.—Chief Conductor, T. T. Marchesseault. Sec., O. Gauvreau.

Limouilou

Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 975, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Raymond Linéau. Sec., Wilfrid St. Hilaire, Sault à la Puce.

Railway Enginemen, No. 2, Canadian Association of.—Pres., W. G. Armstrong. Sec., C. F. Fabyan, 85 Eighth St.

Longueuil

Workmen's Association of Longueuil (Independent).—Pres., C. E. Birs, 15 St. Jacques St. Sec., Z. Maher, 201 Chambly Road.

Mont Joli

Railroad Employees, No. 53, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. G. H. Nadeau. Sec., J. C. Danjou.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 701, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Fournier. Sec., E. Banville, Box 175.

Montmorency Village

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. 115, Order of. (Covers Quebec Ry., L. and P. Co.'s Railway.)—J. E. Potvin, Giffard, P.Q. Sec., A. Pelletier.

Montreal

Asbestos Workers, No. 23, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and.—Pres., Wm. Ryan, 1360 Chapleau Ave. Sec., A. Padgham, 786 Evelyn St.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 115.—Pres., A. Rosenfeld, 375a Henri Julien Ave. Sec., A. Suffrin, 1292 Cadieux St.

QUEBEC—Continued

Montreal—Continued

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 55.—Pres., Ad. Labelle, 855 Lafontaine St. Sec., J. Nap. Gauvin, 4388 Papineau St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 659, Journeymen.—Sec., K. Slovsky, 241 Elizabeth St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 455, Journeymen.—Pres., Bruno Roy, 404 Rivard Street. Sec., Z. di Muro, 217 St. Catherine St. E.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 38, International Alliance.—Pres., W. Hill, 2694 Waverley St. Sec., John B. McEnroe, 21 Boucher street.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Harrison, 33 Marguerite Bourgeois Park. Sec., Thos. Fairhurst, 103 Ash Ave.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 274, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Dinardo, 590 St. Timothy St. Sec., J. Baron, 986 Mentana St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 134, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Robinson, 3641 Dandurand St. Sec., Hugh Corrigan, 70 Mance St.
- Bookbinders, No. 91, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Julien, 2074 Hutchison St. Sec., Jos. Pelletier, Rooms 22-23, 3 Craig St. E.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 249 (Leather Workers).—Sec., Charles A. McKercher, 729A St. Catherine St. E.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 266.—Pres., Charles A. McKercher, 729A St. Catherine St. E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2, (Tile Layers and Terrazo Workers).—Pres., E. Mackey, 1711 St. Urbain St. Sec., J. B. Main, 292 1st Ave., Verdun.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1 (Cement Masons).—Pres., John Brazier, 5428 4th Ave., Rosemount, Que.—Sec., William F. Blackman, 177 Guy St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 4.—Pres., Jos. Verdon, 220 Howard Ave., N. D.G.—Sec., Henry Bull, 2344 Drolet St.
- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 1, Canadian Federation of (Bricklayers).—Pres., Omer Deleau, 1404 St. Christophe St. Sec., Pierre Normandeau, 172 Chateaubriand Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 2, Canadian Federation of (Masons).—Pres., Jos. Besnier, 740 Wiseman Ave. Sec., Alphe Seguin, 301 St. Dominique St.
- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 3, Canadian Federation of (Plasterers).—Pres., Henri Chartrand, 1415 Parthenais St. Sec., C. F. Mailhot, 267 Monkland Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 4, Canadian Federation of (Lathers).—Sec., C. F. Bryere, 301 St. Dominique St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 5, Canadian Federation of (Carpenters and Joiners).—Sec., Ludger Perreault, 380A St. Charles St., Point St. Charles.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 6, Canadian Federation of (Labourers).—Sec., Henri Dufous, 170 Lagauchetière St.

Montreal—Continued

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and Other Building Trades, No. 7, Canadian Federation of (Painters).—Sec., J. E. Lemoyne, 1204 St. Timothée St.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 307, International Association of.—Pres., Val Langevin, 686 Beaubien St., E. Sec., A. Langevin, 329 Delanaudière St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2098, United Brotherhood of (Ship Liners).—Sec., Ed. Henry, 541 St. Denis St.
- Carpenters and Joiners No. 134, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Roy, 558 Wolfe St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 178, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters).—Sec., Jos. Remy, 2115 Dandurand street.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1558, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Chamberland, 1526 St. Germain St. Sec., Elz. Delisle, 4563 Cartier St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1270, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Bloom, 3207 St. Urbain St. Sec., J. Lebovitz, 219A St. Urbain St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1360, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Emery Lanthier, 157 De Courcelles St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1127, United Brotherhood of (Millmen).—Pres., Louis Gonthier, 14 Goupil St. Sec., Eudore Prineau, 84 St. Charles St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1244, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. King, 155 McCord St.
- Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 29 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., M. Mallette, 197 Chambord St.
- Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood.—Pres., George Duquette, 993 Lafontaine St. Sec., Arthur Lahaie, 412 Montcalm St.
- Civil Employees, No. 1, Montreal Mutual Union of (T. and L.C.).—Sec., J. H. Girard, 214 Boyer St.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 58.—Pres., B. Drolet, 274 Amherst St. Sec., A. Garipey, 239 Hôtel de Ville Ave.
- Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, No. 33, United.—Pres., Abraham Singerman, Apt. 5, 41 Arcade St. Sec., J. Flexer, 323 Henri Julien Ave.
- Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, No. 49, United. Sec., Henry Segal, 622 Henri Julien Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 209, Amalgamated (Coat Makers).—Pres., I. Goldbloom, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 277, Amalgamated (Pants and Vest Makers).—Pres., J. Reich, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 274, Amalgamated (Italian).—Pres., M. Colasurdo, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 231, Amalgamated (Cloth Spongers).—Pres., M. Rosen, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Clothing Workers of America, N. 115, Amalgamated (French-Canadian).—Pres., L. Morris, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 116, Amalgamated (Cutters and Trimmers).—Pres., S. Fournier, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Eidinger, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 167, Amalgamated (Coat Pressers).—Pres., D. Spiegel, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.

QUEBEC--Continued

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- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 21 (Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division).—Sec., J. E. Roy, 308 Bienville St.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 43 (Canadian National Telegraphs Division).—Sec., W. J. N. Wood, 2406 Christophe Colomb St.
- Conductors, No. 33, Order of Sleeping Car.—Sec., E. Nicholson, Apt. 2, 321 Beaver Hall Hill.
- Coopers' International Union of North America, No. 182.—Sec., Jos. P. Connor, 1974 Chateaubriand St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Smith, 183 Canning St. Sec., R. M. Robertson, 4726 Cartier St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 568, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. A. Robertson, 3154 Adams St. Sec., R. Remillard, 547 Henri Julien Ave.
- Electrical Workers, No. 492, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. Hadgkiss, 458 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Que.
- Electrical Workers, No. 561, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. L. Purves, 703 Marquette St. Sec., L. A. McEwan, 3429 Wellington St., Verdun.
- Electrical Trades Union, No. 1, Canadian.—Pres., R. Blanchette, 9183 Bordeaux St. Sec., A. Cantin, 1421 Darling St.
- Electrical Trades Union, No. 2, Canadian.—Pres., R. Prevost, 101 Pontiac St. Sec., D. Voyer, 29-4th Ave., Verdun.
- Federal Employees, No. 26, National Federation of.—Sec., Alfred P. Smith, 337 Lagachetiere St. W.
- Fire Fighters, No. 125, International Association of.—Pres., Ovilva Bissonnette, 297 Monk Blvd. Sec., A. Charbonneau, 3666 St. Dominique St.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 606, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. J. Beresford, 3155 Verville St.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 66, International.—Sec., Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St. E.
- Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, No. 67, International.—Sec., Albert Roy, 182 St. Catherine St. E.
- Gas Workers' Federal Labour Union, No. 16571 (A. F. of L.).—Sec., F. Griffard, 1077 St. Catherine St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 25, International Ladies' (French Canadian).—Pres., Wilfred Donaldson, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., Miss M. J. Sney, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 13, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Makers).—Pres., E. Aizer, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 19, International Ladies' (Cloak and Suit Cutters).—Pres., M. Kaiser, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 61, International Ladies' (Cloak and Skirt Pressers).—Pres., J. Berman, 37 Prince Arthur St. E. Sec., J. Schubert, 37 Prince Arthur St. E.
- General Labour Union, Inc. (Independent).—Pres., Alexandre Barcil, 3033 Iberville St. Sec., A. D. Sauvageau, 34 St. Michel Blvd., Ville St. Michel.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 18.—Sec., Charles Brooks, 2164B St. Jerome St.
- Glass Workers' Union, No. 24, American Flint.—Sec., P. Kennedy, 1109 Visitation St.

Montreal--Continued

- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., J. Smith, 3rd Ave. Rosemount. Sec., Xavier Parent, 219 St. Jerome St., Rosemount.
- Harbour Employees Federal Labour Union, No. 16298, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Leo. Murray, 301 Laval St. Sec., J. A. Huet, Apt. 15, 327 Emery St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 440 (Cooks).—Pres., Donat Perreault, 785 Delorimer Ave. Sec., A. Van Houtte, 3794 Berri St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 315, (Waiters).—Sec., Francis Isaac, 26A McGill College Ave.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 315, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., John E. Regan, 1061 Cartier St. Sec., L. Hatton, 1177 Church St., Verdun.
- Leather Workers' International Union, No. 71, United.—Pres., Emile Beaudry, 859 Logan St. Sec., A. Gauthier, 48 Delinelle St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 10, Federated Association of.—Pres., Joel Sauve, 486 Alma St. Sec., A. Hurtbise, 900 St. Valier St.
- Lithographers of America, No. 27, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. P. Christie, 5293-9th Ave., Rosemount. Sec., Thos. Hitchcock, 469 Delisle St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 89, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. Spence, 21-A St Mark St. Sec., S. Lees, Box 78, St Henry.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 885, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. E. Beliveau, 6193 Notre Dame St., Pointe Aux Trembles, Que. Sec., Thos. Dixon, 2761 Notre Dame St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, George W. Clendenning, 2692 Jeanne Mance St. Sec., C. Sarazin, 1495 Nicolet St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 689, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Larocque, 74 Wolseley Ave. Sec., John Williams, 2584a Mance St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. V. Cook, 63 Walnut St., St Henry.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 747, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Sloan, 2551a Mance St. Sec., Chas. Masse, 3133 St. Dominique St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 335, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. McGilly, 371 Prefontaine St. Sec., A. Page, 2414 Adam St.
- Longshoremen of Montreal, Syndicated (Independent).—Pres., Karl Trolsaas, 580 Demontigny St. Sec., C. Bujold, 1155 Beaudry St.
- Machinists, No. 631, International Association of.—Pres., James A. Wright, Apt. 12, 50 Crescent St. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St.
- Machinists, No. 111, International Association of.—Pres., J. J. Cuppello, 946 St. Catherine St. W. Sec., H. R. Stark, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St.
- Machinists, No. 785, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Pres., A. E. Morris, 1259 Marquette St. Sec., H. Biron, 1434 Davidson St.
- Mailers' Union, No. 39, (I.T.U.).—Sec., Rene Mazurette, 495 Rivard St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 190, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Alex. Pilotte, 1693 Gifford St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 148, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Fortier, 37 Laporte St. Sec., A. Legault, 92a St. Margaret St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1284, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. Mangeau, 1618 Desery St.

QUEBEC—Continued

Montreal—Continued

- Marine Engineers, No. 5, National Association of.—Pres., Eugène Hamelin, 7361 St. Denis St. Sec., Napoleon Lazure, 3232 Drolet St.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 116, Sheet.—Pres., L. L'Heureux, 6377 de Lanaudière St. Sec., J. A. Belland, 4238 St. André St.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 251, Sheet.—Pres., S. Patenaude, 986 Ontario St. E. Sec., R. Robineault, 723 Dorion St.
- Millmen.—See Carpenters and Joiners.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 21, International.—Sec., Gerald Murphy, 5460 St. Denis St.
- Musicians, No. 406, American Federation of.—Pres., J. C. Molinari, 323 Montcalm St. Sec., J. I. Paquet, 1177a Mary Ann St. E.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 349, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Valiquette, 417 Ontario St. E. Sec., F. Garipey, 417 Ontario St. E.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1024, Brotherhood of (Sign Painters).—Pres., J. J. Anderson, 1018 Berri St. Sec., J. A. Savard, 1482 Des Erables Ave.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1135, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).—Pres., C. C. Newman, 62 Laurier Ave. W. Sec., J. Dougall, 234 Melrose Ave.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 399, Brotherhood of (Railway Equipment Painters). Pres., Jas. Abbott, 2656 8th Ave., Rosemount. Sec., Edw. Veillette, 246 Des Ormeaux St., Tetreaultville.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 359, Brotherhood of.—E. P. Gourd, 559 Orleans Ave. Sec., R. McClatchie, 105-3rd Ave., Verdun.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., W. Mein, 2094 Hutchison St. Sec., H. L. Phillips, 410 St. Antoine St.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 9, International.—Pres., A. Farmer, 982 Clarke St. Sec., Herbert Shakeshaft, Box 405.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 33, Operative.—Pres., Jos. Learmonth, 334 St. Ferdinand St. Sec., G. A. Armitage, 3279 De Gaspé Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 144, United Association of.—Pres., Wm. S. Currie, 417 Ontario St. Sec., Arthur Goulet, 1408 Daoust Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 292, United Association of.—Pres., S. J. Irwin, 461 Merton Ave., St. Lambert, Que. Sec., J. F. McGovern, 2654 Moreau St.
- Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., A. Lanteigne, 341A Chambord St. Sec., C. Larivière, 1893 Plessis St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. M. Drapeau, P.O. Sec., R. Bergeron, P.O.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 52, International.—Pres., R. Desjardins, 5482 1st Ave., Rosemount. Sec., Geo. C. Brunelle, Room 3, 248 St. James St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 121, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Whiteman, 459 Notre Dame St., La-chesne, Que. Sec., W. E. Rogers, 13 Resther St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 117, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. McNulty, 206b Christopher Columbus St. Sec., David Nolan, 3347 Wellington St.

Montreal—Continued

- Railroad Employees, No. 115, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. J. Surret, 2614 A St. Urbain St. Sec., H. A. Richard, 707 Fabre St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 39, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. McKeown, 178 Aqueduct St. Sec., Harry Y. Caplan, 3000 Casgrain St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 62, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Hoey, 742 Evelyn St., Verdun. Sec., E. Deslauriers, 139 Island St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 128, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. M. De Freitas, 2388 St. Catherine St., E. Sec., E. Watkins, 630a St. Antoine St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 138, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Bouchard, 823 Cartier St. Sec., L. Caya, 6315 St. André St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 144, Canadian Brotherhood of. Sec., J. Nicholson, 18A Normanville St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 153, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Maloney, 352 Willibrords St., Verdun. Sec., M. H. Walker, 269 Hibernia St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 160, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. F. Gill, 128 Pacific Ave., Verdun.
- Railroad Employees, No. 178, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Laberge, 1050 Cote des Neiges Road.
- Railroad Employees, No. 146, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Lane, Prudhomme Ave., N.D.G., Montreal. Sec., T. Matson, 204 D'Aragon St., Ville Emard, Montreal.
- Railroad Employees, No. 179, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. M. Caskell. Sec., Joseph Adams, 320 St. Germain Ave., Ville St. Laurent.
- Railroad Employees, No. 182, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. B. Foster, 1686 Ville Marie St., Maisonneuve.—Sec., R. Townsend, 15 Boyle St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 201, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. W. Strange, 28 Woodward Ave., Verdun.
- Railroad Employees, No. 176, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Daniel Lapointe. Sec., Omer Pharon, 1010 Malo Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 104, Canadian Brotherhood of. Sec., Fred Taylor, 176 Girouard Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 14, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John C. Berry, 865 Evelyn St. Sec., George E. Sisco, 185 Manufacturers St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 490, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. McCorkell, 1291 de St. Valier St. Sec., J. L. Labreche, 1818 St. Jérôme St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 802, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Vallée, 1459 Valois St. Sec., J. Jenkins, 3247 Adam St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 506, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. J. Arcand, 166 Theodore St. Sec., J. H. Duchesnay, 278 de Lanaudière St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1238, Brotherhood of.—Pres. Gaston Vincent, 26 St. Alphonse St. Sec., N. Sickles, 161 Desnoyers St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 72, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. P. Seguin, 230A Chapleau St. Sec., Joe Hall, 43 Congregation St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. A. Baudry, 196 Desery St. Sec., R. B. Lamarache, 4553 Delorimier Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1418, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. M. Porter, 116A Dumas St., Ville Emard. Sec., F. Lafrance, 1668 St. James St.

QUEBEC—Continued

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Railway Carmen, No. 182, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. O'Brien, 165 Desnoyers St. Sec., J. Collister, 258 Willibords Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Chisholm, 4601 Lasalle Blvd., Bronx Park. Sec., E. Rivet, 972 Evelyn St., Verdun.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., F. S. Robertson, 172 Birch Ave., St. Lambert, Que.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1086, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilfrid Parent, 1940 Chambord St. Sec., W. Goldsack, 239 Mentana St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1191, Brotherhood of.—Sec., William Shore, 865 Evelyn St., Verdun.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 73, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Burnett, 88 Stanley St. Sec., Jean B. Martineau, 2236 Bordeaux St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1290, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. X. A. Lefebvre, 458 St. Valier St. Sec., H. Cloutier, 822 De Gaspé Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 80, Order of.—Chief Conductor, P. J. Monahan, 433 Durocher St. Sec., C. L. Crittenden, 2687 St. Urbain St.

Railway Conductors, No. 75, Order of.—Chief Conductor, B. Carr, 38 Charron St. Sec., T. Anderson, 42 Charron St.

Railway Employees, No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Gerard Gagnon, 1871 Chateaubriand Ave. Sec., Raoul Trepanier, 3430 St. Denis St.

Railway Enginemen, No. 3, Canadian Association of.—Pres., John Devaney, 3040 Lafontaine St. Sec., H. C. Massiah, 3016 St. Catherine St. E.

Stage Employees, No. 56, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., F. W. Cooper, Box 1333.

Stage Employees, No. 262, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., Ernest Lamy, Box 68, Station B.

Stationary and Hoisting Engineers of the Province of Quebec, Association of (Independent).—Pres., H. Duquette, 271 Fabre St. Sec., Wm. Martineau, 1665 St. Timothé St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 588, International Union of.—Pres., E. Hamelin, 7361 St. Denis St. Sec., C. Germain, 321 Fullum St.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 33, International.—Sec., George Poitras, 2461 Adam St.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Elloi Paquette, 684 Fabre St. Sec., Octave Jette, 636 Garnier St.

Tailors' Union, No. 317, Journeymen.—Pres., Amedee Loiselle, 156 Boyer St. Sec., Alex. K. Seay, 5328 Delormier Ave.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 521.—(Bread and Pastry Distributors).—Pres., Jos. Brisebois, 969 Gifford St. Sec., V. Chantelos, 710 Beaubien St. E.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 286, International Brotherhood of.—(Newspaper Delivery Drivers).—Sec., J. Theoret, 1377 City Hall Ave.

Montreal—Concluded

Textile Workers of America, No. 2003, United.—Pres., Jos Gauthier, 62d St. Ferdinand St. Sec., Oscar Nantel, 474 East Bellechasse St., St. Henri.

Theatrical Employees, National Union of (C. F. of L.).—Pres., A. Fortier, 113 Amherst St. Sec., D. Lesmarteaux, 381 Visitation St.

Torcedores de Habano, Union de (Cuban Cigarmakers), (Independent).—Sec., Ricardo De los Santo, 98 Stanley Ave.

Typographical Union, No. 145, International, (Jacques Cartier).—Pres., Joseph Gauthier, 723 Lafontaine St. Sec., Louis Gadoury, 201 Drolet St.

Typographical Union, No. 176, International.—Pres., Thos. Black, 858 Wiseman Ave., Outremont. Sec., James Philip, room 2, Ottawa Building, 248 St. James St.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 78.—Pres., Wilfred Belanger, 2590 Drolet St. Sec., A. Fortin, 378 St. Christopher St.

Mount Johnson

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 53, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Bauregard, Varennes, Que. Sec., Hermas Jette, Mount St. Gregoire.

New Carlisle

Railroad Trainmen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. LeBlanc. Sec., J. Coull.

Parent

Locomotive Engineers, No. 877, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, S. A. Brown. Sec., C. Hinman.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 857, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Pelletier. Sec., J. E. C. LaFrance.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 731, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. A. Robitaille, Timbrell Station, Via Parent, Que.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 880, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Plouffe. Sec., J. E. L. Blais.

Quebec

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 235, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. McLaren, 1317 St. Valier St. Sec., E. Pineau, 98 Lafayette St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 601, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Auellette, 146 Montmagny St. Sec., C. E. Seaulieu, 88½ Marie de l'Incarnation St.

Bookbinders, No. 152, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Alfred Gerard, 151½ Limoilou St.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades, No. 1, Canadian Federation of.—Pres., Arthur Marois, 145 de la Reine St. Sec., Raoul Giroux, Beauport Village, Que.

Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.—Pres., Adjour Poulin, 142½ Latourelle St. Sec., Edouard Drapeau 25 Guenette, Levis Que.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 730, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Legare, 69 Montmaithé St. Sec., C. A. Gigere, 75 Du Roi St.

QUEBEC—Continued

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Dominion Express Employees, No. 5, Brotherhood of.—Sec., B. A. Maguire, 65 St. Augustin St.

Electrical Workers, No. 1118, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., U. B. Walsh, 19 St. Marie St. Sec., J. B. Bechette, 838 Champlain St.

Firemen and Oilers, No. 799, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Barnard Duggan, 217 Napoleon St.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 492.—Pres., Louis Baltera, 220 St. John St. Sec., C. J. Bertram, 272 Des Fosses St.

Knights of Labour, Papineau Assembly (Independent).—Pres., Ernest Belanger, Technical School, 187r Langelier Blvd. Sec., Arthur Moreau, Technical Schol, 187 Langelier Blvd.

Knights of Labour, Sillery Assembly (Independent).—Pres., Henri Aubin, Sillery Cove, Que. Sec., David Cote, Jr., Rural Route, Box 1, Sillery Cove, Que.

Labourers' Benevolent Society, Section 1, Ship. (Independent).—Pres., Patrick Joynt, 283 Champlain St. Sec., R. Butler, 214 Champlain St.

Letter Carriers, No. 5, Federated Association of.—Pres., Joseph Cote, Station 13. Sec., L. Poliquin, Station 13.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 753, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Langlois, 121 8th Ave., Limoilou. Sec., H. O. Blanchet, 125 6th St., Limoilou.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 388, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. Dionne, 171 Laliberte St. Sec., Alfred Beaudry, 165 Laliberte St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 879, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wilfrid Turgeon, 12 St. Gabriel St. Sec., Philippe Tardif, 51 La Canardiere St.

Machinists, No. 604, International Association of.—Sec., B. Jos. Dorval, 9 de Velliers St.

Machinists, No. 397, International Association of.—Pres., Leop. Blouin, 111 Lavigueur St. Sec., J. E. Martel, 12 Bon Pasteur St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 2739 United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Art. St. Aurs, 231-1st Ave. Sec., Emmanuel Cholet, 53 3rd St.

Musicians, No. 119, American Federation of.—Pres., A. Cook, 40 Artillery St. Sec., C. Richardson, 50 Lockwell St.

Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, No. 1037, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Pat. Hughes, Bergerville, Que.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 511, United Association of.—Pres., Jos. Tremblay, 99 St. Margaret St. Sec., Joseph O'Doherty, 214 Cremazie St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., J. C. Morency, P.O.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 152, International.—Sec., E. Poitras, 72 Dolbeau St.

Railroad Employees, No. 52, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. A. Gosselin, 19 Deligny St. Sec., W. E. Olinier, c/o C. N. Rys.

Railroad Employees, No. 122, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Melanson, 105 d'Aiguillon St. Sec., E. Bernier, 47 St. Francois St.

Railroad Employees, No. 177, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Duchesneau, 1279 St. Valier St. Sec., T. J. A. Moore, 54 Lesage Ave., St. Malo.

Quebec—Concluded

Railroad Trainmen, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leo. Bouchard, 42 Cartier Ave. Sec., A. C. Jobin, 85½ 5th St.

Railway Carmen, 217, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Matte, 279 Prince Edward St. Sec., W. Bedard, 366 Richardson St.

Railway Carmen No. 283, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John J. Pichette, 157 First St. Sec., Emile Legare, 180 Fourth Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 248, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alfred Pouliot, 92 6th Ave., Limoilou, Que. Sec., J. Bouret, 167 de Beaujeu St., Limoilou, Que.

Railway Conductors, No. 130, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. Lemieux, 115 4th Ave. Sec., T. E. Grantham, 125 2nd Ave.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., Raoul Vezina, 200 Crémazie St. Sec., G. Paradis, 68 Jeanne d'Arc.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1481, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Gaudreau, 7 Dablon St. Sec., H. Boisjoli, 18 Maisonneuve St.

Stage employees, No. 523, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Louis Larose, 320 Oliver St. Sec., F. B. Kipling, 87 Joachim St.

Typographical Union, No. 302, International.—Pres., Vincent A. Fusk, 23½ St. Patrick St. Sec., Chas. Antonio Larose, 335½ Arago St.

Richmond

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 741, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sec., L. Michaud, Box 185.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 142, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Goyette. Sec., J. J. Pepler.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Custeau. Sec., G. A. Jutras.

Machinists, No. 1481, International Association of.—Pres., G. H. Bolten. Sec., J. A. Laroche.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 199, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alp. Bauchaine, Plessisville Station, Que. Sec., Jules Allard, Box 332.

Railroad Employees, No. 98, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. B. Fuller, Box 180. Sec., Fred J. Salway, Box 87, Melbourne, Que.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 865, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. H. Woodward, College St.

Railway Carmen No. 1234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Parges, Box 176. Sec., Patrick McDonald, Box 284.

Railway Conductors, No. 342, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. Begin, Box 46. Sec., W. J. Beard, Box 446.

Rivière-du-Loup

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 398, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Adelard Ouellet, Box 56 (Centre). Sec., J. H. LeBel, Box 56 (Centre).

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1545, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. E. Dionne, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Que. Sec., Omer Bernier, St. Ludger, Que., Box 51.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 204, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. Lacombe, Rivière-du-Loup Station, Sec., Eugene Ouellet, Rivière-du-Loup Station.

QUEBEC—Continued

Rivière-du-Loup—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 119, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Couturier, St. Ludger. Sec., J. A. Gagnon, St. Ludger.
- Machinists, No. 656, International Association of.—Pres., Louis Plourde. Sec., Jos. Labonte, St. Ludger, Rivière-du-Loup.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 151, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. W. Marmen, 10½ St. Cyrille St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 2, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. L. Gagne, Box 32, Rivière-du-Loup Station.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 539, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Pettigrew, Rivière-du-Loup Station. Sec., Octave Lapointe, Rivière-du-Loup Station.
- Railway Carmen, No. 256, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Parent. Sec., Alf. Dion, Rivière-du-Loup Centre.
- Railway Conductors, No. 489, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Noel Plourde. Sec., T. Berube.

Ste. Agathe des Monts

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2137, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Brien. Sec., Amedie Caillefer.

St. Alexander Station

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 171, Order of (Covers Central Vermont Railway).—Sec., L. J. Mannie.

St. Anselme

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Caron, Tourville, Que. Sec., J. O. Audet.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 569, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Clophas Greggire, Garthby, Que. Sec., Jos. Nadeau, St. Anselme Stn., Que.

St. Anne de Bellevue

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1584, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis de Chantal. Sec., Odulf Pilon.

St. Blaise

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 129, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Cote, Stottsville, Que. Sec., F. W. Skeates.

St. Charles de Bellechasse

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 206, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Lacroix. Sec., G. A. Montreuil.

Ste. Hélène de Bagot

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 290, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jos. Pages, St. Cyrille, Que. Sec., Alex. T. Poitras.

St. Hyacinthe

- Barbers' International Union, No. 423, Journeymen.—Pres., R. Arcand, 60 Central St. Joseph St. Sec., Arthur Hebert, 59 St. Joseph St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 257.—Pres., Gerard Robert, 100 Concord St. Sec., Arthur Brodeur, Box 546.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 108, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis Lamoureux, 31 Lafontaine St. Sec., Adolphe Lussier, 11 Raymond St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 29, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Oscar Levesque, 6 Viger St.

Ste. Hyacinthe—Concluded

- Postal Clerks Association, Dominion.—Sec., J. Bouchier, P.O.
- Railroad Employees, No. 203, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Brodeur, 44 St. Simon St. Sec., Joseph Morin, 32 Lafontaine St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1405, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Oscar Trudeau, 39 Morrison St. Sec., H. Laliberte, St. Rosalie.

St. Marc des Carrières

- Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Octave Plamondon.

St. Romuald d'Etchemin

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 11, Order of.—(Covers Canadian National Railway Lines Fort William to Halifax).—Pres., J. J. Trainor, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., William Parsons, Box 7.

Ste. Rosalie Junction

- Railroad Employees, No. 17, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Rodolphe Lajoie.

Ste. Thérèse de Blainville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 438, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leopold Lefebvre, St. Anne de la Perade, Qué. Sec., Art. Thiboutot.

Shawinigan Falls

- Paper Makers, No. 145, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Art. Larocche, Shawinigan Bay. Sec., Oscar Benoit, 68c 2nd St.

Sherbrooke

- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 502, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Fred Allsop, 43 Bowen Nord St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 641, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Rochelleau, 2 Armstrong St. E. Sec., J. A. Pare, 19 2nd Ave. E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., F. Devost, 267 King St. W. Sec., T. Symons, 10a Wolfe St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1684, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Philias Lemieux, 23 St. Gabriel St. Sec., Chas. E. Frost, R.R. No. 1.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 373.—Sec., J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 21, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Guy Ingham, 151a London St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 25, Federated Association of.—Pres., V. Adams, Montreal St. Sec., E. Dionne, 40½ Alexander Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 694, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. W. Schofield, 99 Wellington St. S. Sec., J. C. Smith, 42 Woodward Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 706, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Wark, 135 Bowen Ave. Sec., A. Spry, 112 Laurier Ave.
- Machinists, No. 164, International Association of.—Pres., B. L. Dutchbura, Lennoxville, Que. Sec., W. Irwin, 27 Esplanade Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 209, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. T. Cote, Lennoxville, Que. Sec., G. Fortier, 79 Ball St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 432, International.—Pres., Wm. Tobin, 101 Laurier Ave. Sec., Dan Irwin, 19 Esplanade Ave.

QUEBEC—Concluded**Sherbrooke—Concluded**

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., C. B. Loomis, Leamoxville. Sec., P. W. Powers.
- Railroad Employees, No. 157, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Moore, 45 Queen St. Sec., A. L. Blier, Grand Union Hotel.
- Railroad Employees, No. 187, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Rocheleau, Armstrong St. E. Sec., J. A. Pare, 19 2nd Ave. E.
- Railroad Trainman, No. 776, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. Legendre, 9 Alexander Blvd. Sec., G. Morin, 30 Park Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 31, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Perry, 5 Mount Pleasant St. Sec., G. A. Kenneth, 260 Wellington St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 219, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. McConnell, 55 Fairmount Ave. Sec., L. Gauvin, 9a St. Louis St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1307, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Brittan, Brooks St. Sec., A. B. Smith, 26 Armstrong Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 438, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Allen O'Dell. Sec., Henri Dechamplain.

Sorel

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 761, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Delphis Peloquin. Sec., Hector Gaborry, Box 258.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 797, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. Lequin, Box 2. Sec., Jos Lacroix, Box 685.
- Marine Engineers, No. 9, National Association of.—Pres., G. Eugene Boucher. Sec., G. S. Wilfrid Gouin, Box 786.

Three Rivers

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.—Pres., S. J. Jalbert, 80 Hertel St. Sec., Hector Pepin, 257a Lavolette St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1793, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Deshaies. Sec., O. Gauvin, 83 St. Philippe St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 915, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Duval. Sec., H. P. Boyle, Cap Madeleine, Que.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Asselin, 55 Duplessis Bochart. Sec., Romeo Garipey, 109 Cartier St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 180, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Boucher, Terrebonne. Sec., E. Paquette, Cap Magdeleine.

ONTARIO**Allandale**

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 486, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Patton, 62 William St. Sec., John Clark, 77 Essa Drive.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 442, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Watson, 59 Burton Ave. Sec., J. W. Munro, 92 Burton Ave.
- Machinists, No. 575, International Association of.—Pres., R. Johnson, Barrie, Ont. Sec., O. E. Peters, 34 Burton Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 200, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. T. Carson, 104 Tiffin St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 119, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. G. Clifton, 41 Sandford St. Barrie, Ont. Sec., J. H. Gilchrist, 10 Cumberland St.

Three Rivers—Concluded

- Paper Makers, No. 234, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Allen McCormick, 86 Zona St. Sec. A. W. McLellan, 89 St. Philippe St.
- Postal Clerks Association, Dominion.—Sec., J. Boucher, P.O.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 129, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jeffery Genost. Sec., S. L. Irving.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 924, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Lafrance, 258 St. Francois Xavier St. Sec., B. Beaubien, 25 St. Antoine St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 696, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Maurice Roy, C.P.R. Freight Office. Sec., C. E. Jacob, 124b St. Julie St.
- Typographical Union, No. 856, International.—Pres., Paul Lemay, Le Nouvelliste, St. George St. Sec., Emilien Robert, 167a St. Roch St.

Thurso

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 232, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Rene Proulx, St. Augustin St.

Timiskaming

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2118, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jos Rouillard, Box 8.

Tourville

- Railway Conductors, No. 660, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. A. Lebel. Sec., C. J. Couturier.

Tring Junction

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 131, Order of. (Covers Quebec Central Railway).—Gen. Chairman, A. C. Cote, Garthby. Sec., J. E. Marcoux.

Valleyfield

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1736, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. P. Leduc, Box 13. Sec., Arthur Dejean, Box 125.
- Textile Workers of America, No. 1541, United.—Sec., Napoleon Dumouchel.

Victoriaville

- Railroad Employees, No. 107, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres. Sec., J. A. Boucher.

Windsor

- Paper Makers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. W. Dearden.

Allandale—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 377, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Webb, Baldwin St. Sec., J. H. Wilton, 39 Cumberland St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 620, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. G. Jay, Jr. Sec., W. Kettle.
- Railway Conductors, No. 355, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. I. Matthews. Sec., J. P. McMillan.

Amherstburg

- Longshoremen's Association, No. 504-1, International (Rock Drillers).—R. W. Brown, Box 237.

Anten—Mills

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 217, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Treadwell, R.R. No. 1.

ONTARIO—Continued

Armstrong

Railroad Employees, No. 22, Canadian Brotherhood of.
—Sec., H. W. Cronk.

Arnprior

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 1, Order of. (Covers Canadian National Railway, former Grand Trunk System).—General Chairman, J. T. Eddy, Marcellus, Mich. Sec., F. A. Parent.

Belleville

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 724, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. E. Smith, 94 Chatham St. Sec., Thos. York, 14 Howard St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 30.—Pres., A. Ayling, 39 Boswell St. Sec., J. Rainbird, Station P.O.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2366, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Sopher, 39 Geddes St. Sec., C. H. Hagerman, 2 Elm St.

Federal Labour Union, No. 17314, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Geo. Griffin, 122 George St. S. Sec., A. S. Large, 33 Murney, St.

Fire Fighters, No. 15, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Wm. J. Lynch, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., Gerald Vance, 42 Murney St.

Letter Carriers, No. 45, Federated Association of.—Pres., R. C. Andrews, 264 Coleman St. Sec., P. O. Pitney, 187 Albert St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 189, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. Delisle, 299 Foster Ave. Sec., Homor Lavoie, 279 Foster Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 66, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. W. Leeman, 26 Forin St.

Machinists, No. 779, International Association of.—Pres., Thos. Ford, 113 Lingham St. Sec., J. S. Gunn, 42 Evans St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 83, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. B. Bell, 269 William St. Sec., W. Mossman, 7 Ridley St.

Musicians, No. 371, American Federation of.—Pres., Garn E. Dobbs. Sec., Chas. Hanna, 102 E. Moira St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., E. O. Keeler, 130 W. Bridge St. Sec., W. A. Rogers, 97 W. Bridge St.

Railroad Employees, No. 126, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., G. W. McNally, 145 Pinnacle St.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 124, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Newton. Sec., N. Fisk, Box 557, Trenton, Ont.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 108, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Rigby, 316 Bleeker Ave. Sec., Cecil I. Warren, 132 Chatham St.

Railway Carmen, No. 617, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Burt, Cannifton Road. Sec., W. Pallant, 42 Baldwin St.

Railway Conductors, No. 623, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. T. Nunn, 61 Emily St. Sec., P. E. Doyle, 66 Chatham St.

Typographical Union, No. 893, International.—Pres., Leonard Hill, Cedar St. Sec., Lorne D. Cook, 22 Grier St.

Bluevale

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 406, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McCrea, Londesborough, Ont. Sec., Andrew Holmes.

Brantford

Barbers' International Union, No. 298, Journeymen.—Pres., Edward Hunt, 76 Dalhousie St. Sec., J. R. Shillington, 5 South Mark St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 136.—Sec., F. H. Warning, 151 Dundas St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 9.—Pres., T. Cooper, 16 Elizabeth St. Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 498, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Andrew M. Cook, 88 East Ave.

Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., A. Tooke, 78 Dundas St.

Fire Fighters, No. 8, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., J. R. Coulbeck, 346 Rawdon St. Sec., W. L. Greene, 70 Arthur St.

Garment Workers of America, No. 237, United.—Pres., W. D. Hepton, Y.M.C.A. Sec., Miss Jean Hoag, 44 Rose Ave.

Letter Carriers, No. 13, Federated Association of.—Pres., B. O. Heron, 182 William St. Sec., B. E. Pearcey, 174 Grey St.

Machinists, No. 607, International Association of.—Sec., Jas. Hanke, 13 Pearl St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 495, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Allan, 153 Terrace Hill St. Sec., Joseph Miller, Cainsville.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29, International.—Pres., E. J. Lavery, 44 Port St. Sec., A. J. Kite, 52 Aberdeen Ave.

Musicians, No. 467, American Federation of.—Pres., W. J. Sweatman, 30 Strathcona Ave. Sec., Arch. R. Brock, 55 St. George St. Grandview, P.O.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 313, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. J. Osborne, 63 Sheridan St.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Brantford Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., J. R. Benson, Grandview, P.O.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 186, United Association of.—Sec., J. H. Heatley, 229 Brock St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Harold Boot. Sec., H. J. Hartley.

Printing Pressman and Assistants' Union of North America, No. 195, International.—Pres., R. McClinton, 99 Terrace Hill St. Sec., J. W. Frank, 146 Eagle Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 108, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ed. Baker, 124 Spring St. Sec., C. Patullo, Box 294.

Railway Employees of America, No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., C. B. Forsyth, 214 William St. Sec., G. H. Gilham, 9 Blossie St.

Stage Employees, No. 532, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Sec., Harry, Punter, 48 King St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 4, Canadian Association of. Pres., Wm. Foster, Colborne St. W. Sec., W. A. McDonald, 200 Terrace Hill St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 803, International Union of.—Sec., Wm. Powell, 12 Edwin St.

Tailors' Union, No. 117, Journeymen.—Sec., Fred W. Scott, 265 Darling St.

Typographical Union, No. 378, International.—Pres., Asa Bolton, 472 Colborne St. Sec., Jos A. Aikens, 175 Sheridan St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Bridgeburg

- BoilerMakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 642, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Hyde, Amigari, Ont. Sec., Geo. Smith, Box 53.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1850, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. O. Johnston. Sec., John G. Watts, Box 213.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 679, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Johns. Sec., M. R. Harvey.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 471, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Collins, Port Colborne, Ont. Sec., S. Blackstone.
- Machinists, No. 1263, International Association of.—Sec., H. Morgan, Amigari, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 116, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., M. Saylor.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 713, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Woodle. Sec., G. N. Smith, Box 93.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1243, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James McCarthy. Sec., Alfred Hoffman.
- Railway Carmen, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Saylor. Sec., John Bain, Box 356.
- Railway Conductors, No. 624, Order of.—Chief Conductor, N. Glauser, Bowan Road. Sec., A. S. Edwards, Phipph and Robinson Sts.

Brockville

- Barbers' International Union, No. 283, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Laverty, 68 Pearl St. W. Sec., Fred. Clutterbuck, 33 King St. W.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 742, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. McNish, 115 Abbott St. Sec., W. H. Neete, 12 Front Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 799, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. H. Brown, 17 Elm St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 24, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Sec., Robert G. Jacobs, 43 Bennett St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. Hone, Hamilton St. Sec., Robt. Wardrop, 39 Daniel St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 69, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John H. Foan, 132 Ormond St. Sec., W. L. Black, 57 Wall St.
- Machinists, No. 1153, International Association of.—Pres., E. B. Meehan, 143 Pearl St. W. Sec., S. Begbie, 34 McCready St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 315, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Jackson, 80 Louis St. Sec., W. R. Caldwell 46 Beecher St.
- Musicians, No. 384, American Federation of.—Pres., H. I. Albrey, 9 King St. E. Sec., S. W. Bell, 10 King St. W.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., James P. Mephan, 12 John St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 87, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Anderson, 37 Richard St. Sec., J. H. Jackson, 82 Abbott St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 208, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Rayworth, 98 Abbott St. Sec., W. C. Barkley, 43 Pearl St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 616, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Watkinson, 119 William St. Sec., S. Dymond, 79 Cedar St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 366, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. M. Woodcock, King St. W. Sec., F. S. Miller, 201 Church St.
- Stage Employees, No. 345, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., C. J. Ford, 76 Brock St. Sec., M. D. Frego, 22 Daniel St.

Brockville—Concluded

- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 816, International Union of.—Pres., J. M. Phillips, Pearl St. W. Sec., W. F. Chapman, 82 Water St. E.

Burlington

- Carpenters of Canada, No. 1264, Amalgamated.—Pres., W. H. Sutton. Sec., E. H. Cotter, Box 415.

Capreol

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 728, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Lewis. Sec., F. Mohns, Box 141.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 584, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Gibson. Sec., J. Blackie, Box 2.
- Machinists, No. 518, International Association of.—Sec., John McLean, Box 1.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 372, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. W. Godfrey, Washago, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 48, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. K. Polk, Box 39. Sec., J. H. Hamilton, Box 171.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 894, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. M. Hamilton. Sec., W. J. McDonald.
- Railway Carmen, No. 422, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. H. Hartley. Sec., F. G. Chubb, Box 206.
- Railway Conductors, No. 645, Order of.—Pres., S. N. Furness. Sec., R. L. Moore.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 5, Canadian Association of.—Sec., C. A. Virtue, Box 24.

Carleton Place

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 325, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Hickin. Sec., T. B. McCann.
- Machinists, No. 211, International Association of.—Sec., W. Moore, Box 143.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 362, International.—Pres., Geo. Bleach. Sec., W. A. Wilson, Box 292.
- Railway Carmen, No. 229, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Simpson. Sec., George Carmichael.
- Stove Mounters' International Union.—Sec., Fred Wilson, Box 649.

Chapleau

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 319, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Alfred E. Clifton. Sec., J. Q. Stanley.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 321, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Connaughton. Sec., G. W. Darby.
- Machinists, No. 535, International Association of.—Pres., J. J. Fortier. Sec., A. Armstrong.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 237, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Page, Ramsay Station, Ont. Sec., P. Paradis.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 246, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. R. McGregor. Sec. M. Copping.
- Railway Carmen No. 378, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. J. Haskins. Sec., W. Cochrane.
- Railway Conductors, No. 315, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. J. Killins. Sec. S. W. McDonald, Box 152.

ONTARIO—Continued

Chatham

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 28.—Pres., George B. Lindsay, 111 Emma St. Sec., Albert Wrigley, 134 William St. N.
- Fire Fighters, No. 17, Provincial Federation of Ontario, —Pres., Robert Powers, Central Fire Station. Sec., George Forsyth, Central Fire Station.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 44, United (Shirt and Overall Makers).—Pres., Mrs. L. Johnson, Murray St. Sec., Miss Olive Peck, 12 Violet St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 29, Federated Association of.—Pres., James Summer, Richmond St. Sec., A. R. Munteer, 101 Parks Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 502, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Stephen Tilley, 48 Park Ave. W.
- Musicians, No. 629, American Federation of.—Pres., Harry Hirst, Lorne Ave. Sec., Thos. W. Morrison, 65 Grant St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. B. Chalmers. Sec., L. E. Capeling, 69 Park Ave., W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 103, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. H. Johns, 204 Harvey St. Sec., A. C. Mills, 166 Park Ave W.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 21, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Wm. Congdon, 21 Grant St.

Cobalt

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 894, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Bernard Marker. Sec., John A. Bradley, Haleybury, Ont.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 700, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Neil McIsaac, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., Thomas Curry, North Cobalt, Ont.

Cobourg

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1071, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Lewis, Box 222. Sec., G. W. Burgess, Box 92.

Cochrane

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 862, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Thos. McGuire. Sec., Geo. St. Louis.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 587, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Atkinson, Box 205. Sec., Geo. R. Laidlaw, Box 29.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 326, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Johnston, Box 233.
- Railroad Employees, No. 149, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. G. Martin, Box 223.
- Railroad Employees, No. 29, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Sanderson. Sec., J. A. Bernier.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 882, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Robert W. Poe, Box 173.
- Railway Carmen, No. 209, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. S. Ross. Sec., Thomas Healey.
- Railway Conductors, No. 630, Order of.—Chief conductor, C. A. Murray. Sec., E. McGeagh.

Coldwater

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 233, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert McLean, Orillia, Ont. Sec., C. L. Brown.

Collingwood

- Barbers' International Union, No. 528, Journeymen.—Pres., Joseph Gardipy. Sec. Robert Newton.

Collingwood—Concluded

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 19.—Pres., John Gilham, R.R. No. 2. Sec., Willis Court.
- Marine Engineers, No. 3, National Association of.—Pres., Roy Carmichael. Sec., Robt. McQuade.

Cornwall

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2307, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ronald McDonald, 123 Sixth St. Sec., Jos Delisle, 130 Bedford St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 946, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Alex. Payment, 44 Hickory St. Sec., John Keenan, 221 Augustus St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 760, International Union of.—Pres., J. J. Decashie, West Front St. Sec., H. Flanigan, 4 Seymour Ave.

Crookston

- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.—Sec., Ed. Gaskell, General Delivery.

Depot Harbour

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 293, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Nelson. Sec., W. E. Quinn.
- Railroad Employees, No. 156, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Gibson. Sec., L. Daly.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 563, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis A. Crogham. Sec., J. A. Watkinson.

Desbarats

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 491, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. McCrea, R. R. No. 2, Thessalon, Ont.

Deseronto

- Fishermen's Union, No. 27 (T. and L. C.).—(Bay of Quinte and Eastern Lake Ontario).—Pres., John Behnap, Rossmore, Ont. Sec., Edgar Irwin, Box 274.

Dundas

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2034, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Tynan. Sec., Sidney Howarth.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1534, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Stirling. Sec., Jas. C. Anderson, Box 73.
- Machinists, No. 1144, International Association of.—Sec., John Brewer, 180 Hatt St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269, International.—Pres., Jas. Carmichael. Sec., Geo. Stutt, Box 326.

Englehart

- Railroad Employees, No. 40, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Hough. Sec., C. S. Jones, Box 78.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 815, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Foster, 155 Fifth Ave., W., North Bay, Ont. Sec., I. W. Barlow, 170 King St. W., North Bay, Ont.

Espanola

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2382, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Dubeau. Sec., Wm. Johnston.
- Electrical Workers, No. 956, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. L. Huebner. Sec., Leo Patenaude, Box 36.

ONTARIO—Continued

Espanola—Concluded

- Machinists, No. 1500, International Association of.—Pres., Percy Laroque. Sec., Thomas Menzies.
- Paper Makers, No. 156, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. B. Phillips. Sec., V. Ryder.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 74, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McDermid. Sec., N. Cadieux.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 867, International Union of.—Sec., D. McTaggart.

Essex

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1994, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James McKeegan, Box 456, Leamington. Sec., John S. Wagner, Kingsville, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 427, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. S. Wagner, Box 531.

Ford

- Fire Fighters, No. 28, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., G. Poole, 100 Jos. Janisse Ave. Sec., A. Mero, 751 Park St.

Fort Frances

- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Archie McDonald. Sec., Thomas Gallegar.
- Railroad Employees, No. 72, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sydney Ward. Sec., O. L. Armstrong.

Fort William

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 505, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Isaac Hunter, 530 Brodie St. Sec., A. K. Cruickshanks, 227 Pruden St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 25.—Pres., H. Slater, 507 N. John St. Sec., A. H. Pemberton, 319 N. Brodie St.
- Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., Robert E. Peat, 412 N. Syndicate Ave.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., F. B. Metcalfe, 401 Dease St. Sec., G. S. Cox, 121 Cameron St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Bott, Dominion Express Co., Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., O. C. Hutchins, 110 John St. S.
- Electrical Workers, No. 339, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. Doughty, 137 Francis St. W.
- Fire Fighters, No. 193, International Association of.—Pres., W. Westwood, 219 Norah St., N. Sec., Thomas Ross, 1203 Victoria Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 243, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. G. Smyth, 407 Prince Arthur Blvd. Sec., A. Stowe, 224 Pruden St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. F. Howland, 231 Finlayson St. Sec., J. E. Wright, Commercial Block.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 479, International (Grain Trimmers).—Pres., Jas. Carson, 216 Francis St. W. Sec., F. Moran, 1402 Sprague St.
- Machinists, No. 309, International Association of.—Pres., D. McNicol, 502 N. Brodie St. Sec., E. H. Peterson, 1512 Rankin St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 128, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Butters, 122 Dease St. Sec., Albert Rowe, 320 N. Harold St.

Fort William—Concluded

- Marine Engineers, No. 16, National Association of.—Pres., Wilbert Tom, 4 Burk Block, Port Arthur, Ont. Sec., Geo. H. Hill, 120 Rutlan St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 232, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. McLennan, 202 Bethune St.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 132, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. R. Marston, 217 E. Amelia St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 32, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Harper, 227 North Brodie St. Sec., E. L. Mears, 1410 Ridgeway St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 306, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Louis Rapley, 248 Brunswick Ave. Sec., Roy Carson, 235 N. Syndicate Ave.
- Railway Carmen No. 298, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Treslove. Sec., C. W. Bloomfield, Suite 10, Empire Apt., Simpson St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 361, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. McLoughlin, 644 Harold St., N. Sec., G. H. Dutton, 513 John St., N.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1446, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Crone, 1410 Cummings St. Sec., B. Wade, 227 E. Amelia St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 286, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. B. Marcotte, 439 Wiley St. Sec., P. S. Hollinsworth, 332 S. Syndicate Ave.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 966, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. Fieldhouse, 93 Windermere Ave., Port Arthur. Sec., A. Kohar, 804 McMillan St.
- Stage Employees, No. 467, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Ernest Dean, 138 S. Archibald St. Sec., Joe Hindson, Ross Block.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 195.—Pres., A. G. McGregor, 323 Ogden St. Sec., J. J. Clark, 213 McVicar St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Typographical Union, No. 417, International.—Pres., J. A. Doak, Box 396. Sec., Wm. Murray, Box 396.

Galt

- Barbers' International Union, No. 413, Journeymen.—Pres., Arthur Last, 6 Queen's Square. Sec., D. R. McLeod, 47 Main St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 330.—Pres., B. Hunter, Grand Ave., S. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573, Preston, Ont.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plansters' International Union, No. 15.—Pres., W. Johnson, Hespeler, Ont. Sec., H. Kummer.
- Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., A. E. Near, 110 Pollock Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 11, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. R. Balcock. Sec., W. A. Barber.
- Fire Fighters, No. 18, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Geo. Laur, 81 Dickson St. Sec., Fred Pettit, 24 Brant Place.
- Letter Carriers, No. 39, Federated Association of.—Pres., E. Smith, 64 Park Ave. Sec., A. E. Van Every, 98 Cedar St.
- Machinists, No. 120, International Association of.—Sec., A. D. Fulton, 36 Dumfries St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 447, International.—Pres., David Fraser, 64 Pollock Ave. Sec., Donald Bowie, 7 Huron St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Galt—Concluded

Musicians, No. 124, American Federation of.—Pres., Mark Reed. Sec., F. H. MacDonald, 73 Bond St.
 Typographical Union, No. 411, International.—Pres., J. Lapine, 79 Bond St. Sec., C. Johns, 100 Park Ave.

Cananogue

Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada, No. 65.—Pres., James Smith. Sec., John Beresford.

Grimsby

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1969, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Page. Sec., W. H. Talbert.

Guelph

Barbers' International Union, No. 310, Journeymen.—Pres., W. McLaren, 34 Eramosa Road. Sec., Thos. MacPherson, 47 Nottingham St.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, (Syrup Workers), International Union of the United.—Sec., Arthur W. Lewis, 608 Woolwich St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., Jas. O. Drowsky, 21 Waterloo St., E., Sec., P. Hill, 186 York Road.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2173, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., O. F. Zeigler, 116 Suffolk St. Sec., Wm. Guy, 58 Stuart St.

Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated of.—Pres., E. G. Allen, 35 Grove St. Sec., Geo. Preece, 380 Exhibition St.

Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 2, Canadian.—Pres., John A. Sheward, 177 Neeve St. Sec., John C. Macgowan, 38 Cross St.

Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 4, Canadian.—Pres., R. Fisher, Neeve St. Sec., Samuel Cook, 25 Richardson St.

Electrical Workers, No. 548, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. E. Howarth, 122 Essex St. Sec., A. E. Quaipe, 76 Northumberland St.

Federal Labour Union, No. 17669, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., George Turner, R. R. No. 6.

Fire Fighters, No. 9, Provincial Federation of Ontario. Pres., Clarence Marriott, 80 Northumberland St. Sec., Charles Vince, 39 Glasgow St.

Letter Carriers, No. 18, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thos. Simpson, 231 Suffolk St. Sec., Harry E. Winters, 7 Durham St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212, International.—Pres., Arthur Matthews, James St. Sec., Chas. Cowburn, 71 Suffolk St.

Musicians, No. 92, American Federation of.—Pres., Fred Sherlock, 141 Quebec St. Sec., E. Palmer, 30 Elizabeth St.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, No. 34.—Pres., A. J. Foltz, 331 Paisley Road. Sec., Alex. G. Cross, 88 Nottingham St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 675, Operative.—Pres., Jack Hatch, 9 Galt St. Sec., Geo. Edward Stickland, 183 Waterloo Ave.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., W. A. Little. Sec., A. Steels.

Railroad Employees, No. 125, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Searle, 187 Waterloo St. E. Sec., S. Briggs, 210 Suffolk St.

Guelph—Concluded

Railroad Employees, No. 195, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. L. Hill, c/o C.N.R. Sec., F. J. Eveleigh, 14 Victoria St.

Railway Employees, No. 796, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., Earl S. Smith, 37 Garth St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 880, International Union of.—Pres., E. Hill, Box 159, Ontario Agricultural College. Sec., L. Tutt, 171 Liverpool St.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., David Fyfe, 172 York Road.

Typographical Union, No. 391, International.—Pres., Geo. S. Harvey, 14 London Road, W. Sec., Fred Kinsey, 43 McTague St.

Hagersville

Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 1837 Brotherhood of.—Pres., Archibald Hinkworth. Sec., Robert Smith, R.R. No. 3.

Haileybury

Maintenance-of Way Employees, No. 3, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. E. Jones, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., A. Levely, Gillies Point, Ont.

Railroad Employees, No. 33, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Bell, North Cobalt, Ont. Sec., J. E. Dunn.

Hamilton

Barbers' International Union No. 131, Journeymen.—Pres., Geo. Stockfish, 103 Garside Ave. Sec., P. C. Hollier, 234 King St. W.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 66, International Alliance of.—Pres., J. Hogg, 81 Peter St. Sec., E. J. Sheehan, 65 Inchbury St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Howison, 12 Barnesdale Ave., N.

Bookbinders, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. S. Laird, 418 Kingman St.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 228 (Mixed).—Pres., G. Thompson, 461 Dunsmuir St. Sec., Jos. Gimblett, 331 James St. N.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 312, (Brewery Workers), International Union of the United.—Pres., Geo. King, 259 Young St. Sec., F. Ready, 443 Charlton Ave., W.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., John Anderson, 16 William St. Sec., John T. Laing, 164 Robinson St.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 186, International Association of.—Pres., Charles Gracie. Sec., A. R. Irvine, 136 Sanford Ave. N.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9, International.—Pres., Frank Fronger, 245 Main St. E. Sec., J. W. Richardson, 407 Bay St. N.

Carpenters of Canada, No. 1270, Amalgamated.—Pres., Allan Dove, 11-19th St., Mount Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Albert E. Edgington, Box 723 Bartonville, Ont.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 18, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Poag, 226 Barton St. E. Sec., Fred J. Hawes, Labour Temple.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 55.—Pres., Wm. Crawford, 66 Oxford St. Sec., A. R. Theoret, 632 King St. W.

ONTARIO—Continued

Hamilton—Continued

- Clothing Workers of America, No. 210 (Tailors), Amalgamated.—Pres., W. McLay, 44 Sydney St. Sec., A. Armistead, 33 Fullerton Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 4, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Male, Jr., 301 Bold St. Sec., Wm. Simpson, 164 Stinson St.
- Electrical Trades Union, No. 3, Canadian.—Pres., W. Baker, 62 Breadalbane St. Sec., J. Crawford, 55 Cheever St.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17778, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., H. Roberts, 204 Queen St.
- Firemen's Protective Association, No. 11, (T. and L.C.). Sec., D. C. McCarthy, Central Fire Hall.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 366, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St., S.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 197.—Pres., James Myers, Cor. McNab and Cannon Sts. Sec., Robt. Lanaway, 126½ James St., N.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 9, Amalgamated Association of.—Pres., William Bamford, 538 Aberdeen Ave. N. Sec., G. F. Carroll, 62 Victoria Ave. N.
- Jitney Drivers' Union, (C. F. of L.).—Sec., J. T. Connor, 54 Frederick Ave.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 145, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Sec., A. B. Cline, 193 Stirton Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 3, Federated Association of.—Sec., H. Hardecastle, 112 Rosedene Ave.
- Lithographers of America, No. 42, Amalgamated.—Pres., Irwin Jones, 274 Balmoral Ave. N. Sec., J. A. Lucas, 410 King William St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 133, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. R. Martin, 362 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., W. F. Baines, 58 Barton St. W.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 151, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. F. Hoth, 118 Florence St. Sec., C. W. Cooper, 51 Fairleigh Ave. N.
- Machinists, No. 414, International Association of.—Pres., J. D. Healy, 25 Belmont Ave. Sec., T. Partington, 137 Grosvenor Ave. S.
- Machinists, No. 1260, International Association of.—Sec., Thos. Wright, 270 Queen St. S.
- Mailers' Union, No. 71 (I.T.U.).—Sec., Hugh Leasure, 231 Catharine St. N.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 177, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Griffith, 48 Sydney St. Sec., H. Little, 48 Cheever St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1645, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Martindale, 570 Cannon St. E. Sec., P. H. Adams, 116 Wilson St.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 26.—Sec. R. Cook, 327 Emerald St. N.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 61, Sheet. Pres., Jos. March, 163 East 24th St. Sec., Robt. Fowler, 29 Macaulay St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 26, International.—Pres., John McGann, 68 Robert St. Sec., Chas. P. Lessard, 117 Barnesdale Ave. N.
- Musicians, No. 293, American Federation of.—Pres., E. J. Potter, 269 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., W. J. Smyth, 153 Wellington St. S.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 205, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Purcell, 122 Main St. W. Sec., Matthew Skidden, 212 King St. E.

Hamilton—Continued

- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sec., A. Geary, 78 Houghton Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association No. 298, Operative.—Pres., Albert Hicks, 33 Fife St. Sec., Wm Pinder, 75 Picton St. E.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 67, United Association of.—Pres., H. Hazel, 26 Hope St. Sec., J. E. Mercer, 65 Macaulay St. W.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., Arthur Goss, 471½ King St. E. Sec., Frank Curtis, 148 Grant Ave.
- Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, No. 6, Dominion.—Pres., T. H. Gardner, 8 Cumberland Ave. Sec., R. Landsboro, Station C. P.O.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 176, International.—Pres., N. R. Lighthouse, 225 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., F. W. Maxted, 42 Rosslyn Ave. N.
- Railroad Employees, No. 114, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Crane, 206 Tragana Ave. Sec., W. McLea, jr., 176 Bay St., N.
- Railroad Employees, No. 113, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jackson Kershaw, 45 East 24 St. Sec., J. Wilson, 35 Hamilton Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 34, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. E. J. Flynn, 176 Locke St. N. Sec., E. W. Anderson, 173 Gage Ave. N.
- Railroad Employees, No. 101, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. R. Thomas, 52 Barton St. W. Sec., W. C. Gillespie, 66 Dundurn St. S.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 47, Brotherhood of.—Chief Signalman, R. Brisbane, 51 Ottawa St. S. Sec., W. J. Field, 34 Connaught Ave. N.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 155, Order of (Covers T. H. and B. Railway).—Chairman, A. R. Townsend, Bartonville, Ont. Sec., A. P. Quinton, 169 Rothsay Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 226, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Latimer, 53 Lamoreaux St. Sec., E. J. Turnbull, 14 Severn St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Farr, 196 Simcoe St. Sec., Peter Megee, 535 Wentworth St. N.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1378, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert McDonald, West Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Malcolm McKellar, 332½ Herkimer St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 27, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. Wadham, 31 Strathcona Ave. N. Sec., Geo. Ferguson, 74 South Oval St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 876, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. W. Kipling, 143 Balsam Ave. Sec., James Hesketh, 45 Wentworth St., N.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., James McIlwraith, 277 Charlton Ave. W. Sec., A. F. Blackwell, 20 Albion Ave.
- Silver Workers' Union of Canada, Amalgamated (Independent).—Pres., Wm. Dewart, 300 Robert St. Sec., C. H. Pollicott, 12 Hunt St.
- Stage Employees, No. 129, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Chas. Fell, Beach Blvd. Sec., Alex. Anderson, 117 Augusta St.
- Stage Employees, No. 303 International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Sec., Chas. Purcell, Box 302.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 700, International Union of.—Pres., M. L. Smith, 157 Gibson Ave. Sec., L. J. Ellis, 142 East Ave., N.

ONTARIO—Continued

Hamilton—Concluded

- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 113, International.—Sec., Percy Bale, 44 Tisdale St. S.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Joseph Owen, Dalkeith Ave., Mount Hamilton. Sec., Sam Lawrence, 84 Cameron Ave.
- Tailors' Union of America, No. 149, Journeymen.—Pres., E. G. North, 27 Burton St. Sec. P. Renwick, 425 King William St.
- Typographical Union, No. 129, International.—Pres., W. McCullough, 97 Catharine St. N. Sec., Fred Aldridge, 94 Wilson St.

Hanover

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2013, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Fleet. Sec., Harry D. Schaefer.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1205, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Noble, Box 584. Sec., Ed. Dawson, Box 640.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 38, Canadian Association of.—Sec., W. Robinson.

Havelock

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 658, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. J. Rauton, Trenton, Ont. Sec., D. J. McDermot, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 648, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. J. Stranberg. Sec., H. A. Stinson, Box 1303.

Hearst

- Railroad Employees, No. 21, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Nicholls. Sec., C. Holler.

Highgate

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 39, Order of (Covers Pere Marquette Railway).—Sec., E. R. McColl.

Hornepayne

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 904, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. J. McFall. Sec., V. E. Merton.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 893, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. L. Ray, General Delivery. Sec., C. J. Barnes, Box 3.
- Machinists, No. 116, International Association of.—Pres., H. C. Allen, General Delivery. Sec., W. Vaughan, Box 17.
- Railroad Employees, No. 186, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. G. Copps. Sec., H. Foster.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1393, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Duncan. Sec., A. R. McNeil.

Huntsville

- Musicians, No. 682, American Federation of.—Pres., C. O. Shaw. Sec., Jas. G. Reid.

Ignace

- Railway Carmen, No. 33, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert B. Stewart. Sec., Albert Davies.

Ingersoll

- Musicians, No. 780, American Federation of.—Pres., W. H. Eden. Sec., S. H. Underwood, Box 593.

Iroquois Falls

- Electrical Workers, No. 869, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. J. Redmond, Iroquois Hotel. Sec., J. H. Smith, Box 66.

Iroquois Falls—Concluded

- Firemen and Oilers, No. 207, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. D. Philbrie, Box 318. Sec., J. McDonald, Box 89, Ansonville Ont.
- Machinists, No. 1371, International Association of.—Sec., Thos. P. Walters, Box 237.
- Paper Makers, No. 109, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Leslie F. Johnson. Sec., Felix French.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Vanier. Sec., H. Beach.
- Railroad Employees, No. 58, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. J. Crawford.

Jarvis

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 126, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Johnston, Simcoe, Ont. Sec., Chas. Powell.

Kenora

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 535, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, S. Seabrooke, General Delivery. Sec., T. F. O'Flaherty, Box 212.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. O'Flaherty. Sec., Ernest Angood.
- Machinists, No. 28, International Association of.—Pres., John R. Burnham, Y.M.C.A. Sec., Arthur J. Baker, Box 582.
- Paper Makers, No. 238, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. F. Beach. Sec., G. C. Beatty.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Hicks. Sec., Geo. Jelks.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 7, Order of (Covers Canadian Pacific Railway).—Chairman (Lines East)—John A. Bell, Box 508, Sudbury, Ont. Chairman (Lines West).—Geo. Gilbert, 162 Evanson St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. C. Wilton.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 270, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Vincent E. Peach. Sec., G. F. Doan, Box 135.
- Railway Carmen, No. 236, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Lang. Sec., W. Butt.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 688, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Jackson. Sec., J. M. Brown.
- Railway Conductors, No. 352, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. B. Conner. Sec., A. Hargrave, 630 Sherburn St., Winnipeg, Man.

Kingston

- Barbers' International Union, No. 514, Journeymen.—Pres., Jas. McCormick, 167 Wellington St. Sec., F. J. McGinty, 161 Princess St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 10.—Pres., Thomas Ellerton, 16 Cowdy St. Sec., Alex Fowler, 340 Johnson St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 249, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Southall, 12 St. Lawrence Ave. Sec., W. Birmingham, 249 Division St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 14, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., John Burns, 333 Queen St. Sec., V. Brightman, Brock St. Fire Station.
- Letter Carriers, No. 8, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. Little, 453 Alfred St. Sec., V. L. Fraser, 21 Smith St.
- Machinists, No. 54, International Association of.—Pres., George Dennison, 158 Collingwood St. Sec., W. Halliday, Portsmouth, Ont.

ONTARIO—Continued

Kingston—Concluded

- Marine Engineers, No. 4, National Association of.—Pres., G. Dennison, Collingwood St. Sec., Joseph Dunn, 181 Montreal St.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 117, Sheet.—Sec., Wm. Norman, Barriefield, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 252, International.—Pres., W. J. Reynolds, 209 Victoria St. Sec., W. J. Allen, 109 Clergy St.
- Musicians, No. 93, American Federation of.—Pres., K. McKinnon, 275 Division St. Sec., A. E. Hunt, 293 Princess St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 114, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. B. Coward, 386 Albert St.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (Kingston Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., D. M. Barr, 268 Queen St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 221, United Association of.—Pres., Wm. Marks, Portsmouth, Ont. Sec., J. Burke, 262 Queen St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., H. Nicholson, 198 Main St. Sec., H. H. Freeman, 233 Frontenac St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 308, International.—Sec., M. H. Timms, 164 Bagot St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 106, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Lane, 334 Division St. Sec., S. E. Watts, 194 Rideau St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1416, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Rutherford, 73 William St. W. Sec., Miss C. C. Cooper, 71 Lower Bagot St.
- Stage Employees, No. 528, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. Whitty, 87 Bay St. Sec., W. Kehoe, 86 Clarence St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 27, Canadian Association of.—Pres., James McGarrity, 133 Montreal St. Sec., Fred Harper, 89 Bay St.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., James Gowsell, 52 Division St.
- Typographical Union, No. 204, International.—Pres., Jas. Laturney, Johnson St. Sec., J. C. Bennet, 251 Johnson St.

Kitchener

- Barbers' International Union, No. 304, Journeymen.—Pres., O. C. Boll, Queen St. Sec., Eddie Seibert, 10 Queen St. S.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 206.—Pres., Bert Green, 45 Lydia St. Sec., Edw. Weinstein, 129 Ahrens St. W.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 12.—Pres., C. M. Wunder, Waterloo, Ont. Sec., A. W. Johnson, 24 Mill St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2096, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Reid, 119 Joseph St. Sec., Harry Andrews, 1 Moyers Terrace, Duke St.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 422.—Pres., Ed. Dengis, 61a Eby St. S. Sec., Chas. Shipanowski, Jr., 26 Louisa St.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 17 (Labourers) (T. and L.C.).—Sec., Robert Shack, 82 Mill St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 19, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Sec., Herbert M. Zettell, 65 Samuel St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 20, Federated Association of.—Pres., Arnold Smith, 119 Moore Ave., Waterloo, Ont. Sec., J. W. MacDonald, 129 Waterloo St.

Kitchener—Concluded

- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 484, International.—Pres., J. R. Mason, 105 Mill St. Sec., C. Stumpf, 133 Peter St.
- Musicians, No. 226, American Federation of.—Pres., Leo Miglarini, 3 Saugel Ave. Sec., F. A. Matthews, 105 Cedar St. S.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1028, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Arthur Lawton, 108 Peter St. Sec., P. Shilling, 265 King St. W.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 527, United Association of.—Pres., A. Hollatz, 26 Blucher St. Sec., W. H. Puddicombe, 20 Bruder Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., T. H. Hachborn, 100 Cameron St., N. Sec. A. H. Helm, 68 Gildner St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 164, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. L. Cruickshank, 82 Bingeman St. Sec., N. A. Bechtel, 548 King St. E.
- Stage Employees, No. 357, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., William Muselow, 28 Courtland Ave. E. Sec., Alfred C. Forwell, 16 Richmond Ave.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 9, Canadian Association of.—Pres., L. Lindsay, 5 Moyer Place. Sec., C. Ott, 202 Breithaupt St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 809, International Union. Sec., Frank Wieck, 14 David St.
- Typographical Union, No. 366, International.—Pres., H. McGuigan, Cameron St. Sec., A. M. Johnson, 99½ Benton St.
- Upholsterers' International Union No. 42.—Pres., Wm. Siebel, 117 Peter St. Sec., Henry Motchman, 72 John St., Waterloo, Ont.

Latchford

- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 99, Order of.—(Covers T. and N. O. Ry.).—Sec., J. A. Pelkie.

Leamington

- Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.—Sec., D. L. Webster, Box 1009.

Lindsay

- Letter Carriers, No. 51, Federated Association of.—Pres., G. A. Bate, 7 Durham St. Sec., Ernest Perry, 114 Queen St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Harry Wilson, 4 Melbourne St. W. Sec., T. G. Dayman, 57 Cambridge St. S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 136, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. R. Pickle, Glenelg St. Sec., E. Burley, 119 Durham St. W.
- Machinists No. 307, International Association of.—Pres., Chas. Menaul, 100 Durham St. W. Sec., J. W. Reynolds, 58 Mill St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 351, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Frank Reynolds, 29 St. Paul St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 189, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. Hill, Omenee, Ont. Sec., J. Shaw, 14 George St.
- Musicians, No. 733, American Federation of.—Pres., N. H. Clark, 69 Peel St. Sec., C. L. Davidson, Kent St. E.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., D. Edwards. Sec., E. S. Coombs.
- Railroad Employees, No. 129, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. I. Hutton, Todd and Waddell Bldg., Queen St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Lindsay—Concluded

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Sec., S. Scott, 14 Melbourne St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 372, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Saville, 98 King St. Sec., Herbert Parkin, 104 Lindsay St. S.
- Railway Conductors, No. 322, Order of.—Chief Conductor, T. Ringland, 18 Bond St. Sec., W. Mercer, 81 Glensig St. W.
- Stage Employees, No. 411, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., S. E. Riley, 66 King St. Sec., W. A. Hooper, 112 Lindsay St. S.

London

- Barbers' International Union, No. 366, Journeymen.—Pres., H. R. Stephenson. Sec., Cliff Sleith, 424 Richmond St.
- Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 22, International Alliance of.—Sec., Wm. Jenkins, 1 Marmora St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 183, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Foxcroft, 443 English St. Sec., J. Round, 1025 York St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 203, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Everingham, 949 Elias St. Sec., J. Robbins, 75 Linwood St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 88.—Pres., Harry Wilson, 273 Wharmcliffe Road, N. Sec., J. H. Cooper, 145 Mt. Pleasant Ave.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 381, (Brewery Workers) International Union of the United.—Pres., Henry Garnett, 286 Adelaide St. Sec., S. Ferris, 4 Leslie St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 5.—Pres., F. Northey, York St. E. Sec., F. Tillbury, 666 Lorne Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2390, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Taylor, 266 Hamilton Road. Sec., Alfred Tompkins, 72 Boullie St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1946, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Martin, 64 Smith St. Sec., R. H. Hessel, 60 Springbank Drive.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 278.—Pres., John McGuire, Labour Temple. Sec., E. J. Vincent, 227 Dundas St.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 60, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., William Campbell, 199 Horton St. Sec., Albert Lees, 56 High St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 8, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Green. Sec., D. M. Steven, 339 Princess Ave.
- Electrical Workers, No. 120, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Newton, 189 Tecumseh Ave. Sec., C. D. Bice, 10 Empress Ave.
- Federal Labour Union, No. 16523, (A. F. of L.).—Pres., Jos. Linnell, 81 Blackfriars St. Sec., J. F. Thomson, 212 Emery St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 142, International Association of.—Pres., J. Pickering, 55 Bedford St. Sec., G. H. McGregor, 16 Langarth St.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 503, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Peacock, 320 Dundas St.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 166, United.—Pres., John S. MacLeod, Pipe Line Road. Sec., Miss Vera Lawton, 58 Oxford St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 4, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. C. Watt, Sub. No. 10. Sec., A. Stuart, Post Office.

London—Continued

- Lithographers of America, No. 47, Amalgamated.—Sec., H. C. Askin, 470 Dundas St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 68, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. G. McHarg, 136 Adelaide St. Sec., R. Bunt, 159 Dreaney Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 528, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, M. McTaggart, 780 Dufferin Ave. Sec., G. A. Dowling, 583 Central Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 117, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Willows, 10 Hyatt Ave. Sec., G. G. Byron, 392 Horton St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 468, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Gray, 579 Central Ave. Sec., W. F. Shortell, 870 Elias St.
- Machinists, No. 383, International Association of.—Sec., T. W. Hilton, 4 Pearl St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 195, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Lugg, Bothwell, Ont., R. R. No. 4. Sec., Wm. A. Gordon, Mount Brydges, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 497, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Huston, 986 Hackett St.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 32.—Sec., John Showler, 897 Dufferin Ave.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 37, International.—Pres., Robt. Kelly, 728 Queen's Ave. Sec., A. M. Whitelaw, 68 Jacqueline St.
- Musicians, No. 279, American Federation of.—Pres., W. D. Bluetner, 293 Princess Ave. Sec., C. N. Perrin, 352 Adelaide St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 910, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. A. Bamford, 77 Duchess Ave.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 159, Operative.—Pres., J. Proudfoot, 640 Hamilton Rd. Sec., T. Clarkson, 49 Miles St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 593, United Association of.—Pres., Alfred Bosely, 681 Hamilton Rd. Sec., W. A. Lyons, 1346 King St.
- Policemen's Federal Association, No. 26 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Wm. Middaugh, 4 Euclid Ave. Sec., Walter P. Harpur, 140 Carling St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., E. Foster, P.O.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 173, International.—Pres., C. Haylock, Oxford St. Sec., C. V. Walters, 422 Nelson St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 35, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Cushing, 877 Colborne St. Sec., G. E. Stevenson, 6 Christie St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 96, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Mills, 29 Grafton Ave. Sec., F. S. Chappell, 241 Grand Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 240, Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. D. Hazelwood, 1341 King St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 415, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Gale, 425 Dundas St. Sec., V. A. Green, 834 Lorne Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 488, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Collier, 749 Nelson St. Sec., H. Tapsell, 36 Barker St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 16, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. J. Durkin, 774 Princess Ave. Sec., H. J. Heath, 1076 Richmond St.
- Railway Employees, No. 741, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. Colbert, 632 Queen's Ave. Sec., L. Parker, 946 Dufferin Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

London—Concluded

- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., E. P. Deane, 144 Maitland St. Sec., W. R. Henderson, 435 Piccadilly St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1485, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Masterton, 142 Oxford St. Sec., W. Ferguson, 23 Thornton Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 105, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., John Saunders, 848 Maitland St. Sec., Harold Allaster, 624 York St.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 30, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Geo. E. Moll, 6 Watson St. Sec., Jos. H. Ward, 90 Rectory St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 896, International Union of.—Pres., Chas. E. Baker, 1114 Trafalgar St. Sec., Jas. Jones, 646 William St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 115, International.—Pres., L. Petrie, 931 Maitland St. Sec., Fred. T. Allen, 396 Glebe St.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Thos. Harper, 2 Shirley Ave. Sec., Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 267.—Pres., G. H. Griffiths, 14 Beatrice Ave. Sec., W. A. Roberts, 549 Waterloo St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 30, Journeymen.—Sec., H. Stein, 239 Colborne St.
- Typographical Union, No. 133, International.—Pres., A. H. Wheatley, 16 Alma St. Sec., H. J. Hooper, 530 St. James St.

Mattawa

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 244, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Partushek, Warren, Ont. Sec., W. O. Kelly, Box 1294, Sudbury, Ont.

Merritton

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1402, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Roberts. Sec., T. J. Nestor, Box 211.
- Paper Makers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Tunney, 20 Walnut St. Sec., Ernest Fawcett, 15 Hazel St.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 77, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. Stuart. Sec., W. Hagar.

Midland

- Longshoremen's Association, No. 199, International.—Pres., G. Grant. Sec., W. H. Brandon, Box 382.
- Machinists, No. 1206, International Association of.—Pres., James A. Potts, Box 152. Sec., E. E. Moreton, Box 461.
- Marine Engineers, No. 12, National Association of.—Pres., Allan B. McMillan. Sec., Ray N. Smith, Box 179.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1429, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Eddie Dorrell. Sec., J. P. McConnell.

Milverton

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 163, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Allen, Auburn, Ont. Sec., J. W. Boeckner.

Mimico

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 666, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Todd, Box 243, Long Branch, Ont. Sec., F. G. Coles, Box 191.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 747, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. M. Lowe, 40 Princess Ave., Mimico Beach.

Mine Centre

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 313, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Frenette, Fort Frances, Ont. Sec., J. Zoonchah.

Nakina

- Railroad Employees, No. 145, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Miller. Sec., Walter J. Wilkie.

Newbury

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 191, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Broker, 397 Queen St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., W. A. Connelly.

Niagara Falls

- Barbers' International Union, No. 357, Journeymen.—Pres., Jas. R. Wade, 11 Centre St. Sec. Alex. B. Mackenzie, 38 St. Lawrence Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 27.—Pres., D. McKinnon, Banker St. Sec., W. Brooks, 12 Stuart Ave.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 315, International Association of.—Pres., Frank P. Walsh, 245 John St. Sec., T. J. Whiteside, 1055 Maple St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 713, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Lamie, 1174 Jepson St. Sec., G. Rewbury, 1205 Jepson St.
- Electrical Trades Union, No. 3, Canadian.—Pres., G. H. Addenbrooke, 303 Lundy's Lane. Sec., John Mills, 646—2nd Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 36, Federated Association of.—Pres., B. Clarkson, 241 River Rd. Sec., Wm. Boyd, 1464 Lewis Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 337, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. A. Gardner, 756 St. Lawrence Ave. Sec., H. Wamsley, 924 Jepson St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 487, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. W. Hamilton, 78 Victoria Ave. Sec., L. Scobie, 138 Stanton Ave.
- Machinists, No. 1296, International Association of.—Pres., A. S. Warren, 509 Queen St. Sec., W. Peace, 225 Lundy's Lane.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John James, 20 Ellis St. Sec., H. Edwards, 1860 Drummond Road.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 667, United Association of.—Sec., H. Clayton, 239 Taylor St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 134, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Roberts, South End P.O. Sec., E. D. Stanbury, 259 Huron St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 379, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John N. Allan, 42 Dunn St. Sec., H. A. Strange, 810 Fourth Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 198, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Slater, First Ave. Sec., A. Lovell, 208 Second Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 251, Brotherhood of.—Sec., S. W. Benwell, 72 Jepson St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1251, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Skidmore, 46 Buckley Ave. Sec., Walter A. Benwell, 712 Cookman Crescent.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 232, International Union of.—Pres., Norman McCarter, 158, Orchard Ave. Sec., W. H. Emery, 169 Epworth Circle.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Ed. Garnell, 24 Walnut St.
- Typographical Union, No. 885, International.—Pres., Patrick Haffey, 701 River Road. Sec., Cecil Booth, 132 Terrace Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2043, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., William J. Campbell, Niagara Falls. Sec., Thomas Gobert, Box 138.

Nipigon

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 346, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. A. Smith, Pearl, Ont. Sec., W. E. Cooney, Jellicoe, Ont.

North Bay

Barbers' International Union, No. 805, Journeymen.—Pres., Alf. A. Trudeau. Sec., K. Zeller, 20 Main St. W.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 474, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Joseph Stevenson, 144 Regina St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 417, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Tucker, 72 Sherbrooke St. Sec., Fred. S. Gardner, 41 Percy St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1740, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. B. Garthshore, McIntyre St. W. Sec., Thomas Parr, 146 First Ave. E.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 25, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. M. Cragg, c/o Dominion Express Co. Sec., A. B. Ralph, c/o Dominion Express Co.

Firemen and Oilers, No. 613, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Carvell, 77 Front St. Sec., H. Bicker, 30 Chippawa St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Thomas, 255 1st Ave. E. Sec., J. T. Wilson, 222 1st Ave. E.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, James McIlvenna, 151 Main St. E. Sec., John Cleminson, 287 Main St. E.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 234, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robt. Lowry, 95 1st Ave. E. Sec., H. W. Smith, 7 Worthington St. W.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 791, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Mitchell, 98 John St. Sec., Ed. Floyd, Ferris, Ont.

Machinists, No. 413, International Association of.—Pres., F. Simpson, 232 Queen St. Sec., W. Ison, 176 Princess St. W.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 2697, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Duquette, Widdifield. Sec., Arthur Caley, 149 Fisher St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1022, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Tompkins, 4 Laurier Ave. Sec., R. Moffatt, 13 Fourth Ave. E.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 361, United Association of.—Pres., I. McCauley, 38 Hardy St. Sec., G. Guy Lamorie, 420 Main St. E.

Postal Clerks, Association, Dominion.—Sec., R. J. Secor.

Railroad Employees, No. 37, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Stanley Allison, 225 Regina St. Sec., J. S. Wissler, West Ferris Post Office.

Railroad Employees, No. 56, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McDonald, 214 Fraser St. Sec., P. Farrell, 217 King St. W.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 249, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Watling. Sec., V. B. Willecock, 15 Eva St.

Railway Carmen, No. 131, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Webster, 37 Hammond St.

Railway Carmen, No. 192, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Walter Colyer, 142 Fifth Ave. E. Sec., Chas. Malyon, 166 Fraser St.

North Bay—Concluded

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 235, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. T. Moulder, 24 Laurier Ave. Sec., W. J. Botwright, 208 Klock Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 242, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Chas. Harrison, 65 Jane St. Sec., Alf. Brown, 134 Worthington St. W.

Railway Conductors, No. 689, Order of.—Pres., Albert Miller, 91-1st Ave. Sec., J. H. Jessup, 166 Worthington St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., W. J. Gagne, 164 Second Ave. W.

Oakville

Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., J. H. Barker, Box 548.

Oil City

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1789, Brotherhood of.—Sec., V. Cascadden.

Orillia

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 18.—Pres., Joseph Lover, Camie St. Sec., James J. Mahony, Peter St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1607, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Smith, Front St. Sec., P. Herlin, Box 1084.

Railroad Employees, No. 165, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Letherby, Midland, Ont. Sec., D. Doherty, Midland, Ont.

Oshawa

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 20.—Pres., J. Coffey, General Delivery. Sec., E. O. Sargeant, 497 Cubert St.

Letter Carriers, No. 53, Federated Association of.—Pres., Jas. Nelson, 121 Huron St. Sec., H. J. Carey, 236 Glidden Ave.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136, International.—Sec., Chas. H. Giles, 15 Fairbanks St.

Musicians, No. 503, American Federation of.—Pres., O. G. Reynolds, 38 Bloor St. Sec., N. H. Dunford, 71 Oshawa Blvd.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 644, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Jas. H. B. Mear, 103 Brock St. W.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., F. E. Graham, P.O.

Ottawa

Barbers' International Union, No. 704, Journeymen.—Pres., Donald Jack, Lisgar Apts., Bank St. Sec., Geo. S. MacDonald, 320 Powell Ave.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 368, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Drake, 205 Hawthorne Ave. Sec., W. E. McCagherty, 132 Ossington Ave.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 394, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Donald Holtby, 138 Concord St.

Bookbinders, No. 173, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. McDowell, 335 James St. Sec., G. A. Carroll, 238 Slater St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 14.—Pres., R. Hay, 34 Evelyn Ave. Sec., A. Campbell, 25 Newton St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Ottawa—Continued

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union No. 7 (Stone Masons).—Pres., William Rothwell, 136 McLeod St. Sec., F. W. Jackson, 47 Fulton Ave.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 93, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Barnett, 107 Smirle Ave. Sec., W. H. Cochrane, 114 Brighton Ave.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., T. J. Curley, Breeze Hill Ave. Sec., Rod. Plant, 148 Creighton St.

Dominion Express Employees', No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Morgan, 3 Bell St. Sec., N. Laporte, 3 Maple St.

Fire Fighters, No. 162, International Association of.—Pres., H. Morrison, 52 Creighton St. Sec., Donald Dear, 469 Metcalfe St.

Lathers' International Union, No. 423, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., James Wood, Ottawa East. Sec., Hipp. Thomas, 474 Arlington Ave.

Laundry Workers' International Union No. 275.—Sec., Israel Proulx, 145 Overton St., Eastview, Ont.

Letter Carriers, No. 2, Federated Association of.—Pres., George McGuire. Sec., F. Berube.

Lithographers of America, No. 40, Amalgamated.—Pres., T. Slee, 186 Fourth Ave. Sec., Lewis Mullin, 416 Bronson Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 469, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, I. Johnson, 137 Hawthorne Ave. Sec., M. T. Ashe, 22 Patterson Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 163, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. F. Cole, 49 Bayswater Ave. Sec., J. P. Chisholm, 203 Gloucester St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 899, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. L. McDonald, 33 Willard Ave. Sec., H. Watson, 417 Nelson St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 912, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Goodfellow, 152 Drummond St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 172, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Scharf, 858 Somerset St. Sec., Edwin Ashfield, 132 Cambridge St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 81, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James A. Murdock, 113 Sweetland Ave. Sec., A. D. Price, Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.

Machinists, No. 412, International Association of.—Sec., J. Dion, 424 Main St., Westboro, Ont.

Machinists, No. 825, International Association of.—Pres., George Taylor. Sec., James Ernest Stiff, 150 Aylmer Ave.

Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, No. 2, Dominion.—Pres., J. A. Julien, Cyrville, Ont. Sec., Cleophas Bordeleau, 101 Bolton St.

Mailers' Union, No. 60 (I. T. U.).—Sec., L. McCaffrey, 223 Gloucester St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 223, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Denis McSheffery, Hurdman, Ont. Sec., W. Stanley-Smith, 18 Spruce St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 222, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Pretty, Carleton Place, Ont. Sec., T. Gibson, Bellamy, Ont.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 93, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Morrison, 283 Arlington Ave.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 47, Sheet.—Pres., Wm. Morgan, 1060 Somerset St. Sec., H. Meilleur, 42 McGee St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280, International.—Sec., Wm. McEwen, Billings Bridge, Ont.

Musicians, No. 180, American Federation of.—Pres., H. G. Roberts, 234 Brezechill Ave. Sec., Fred. Muhlig, 47 Strathcona Ave.

Ottawa—Continued

Office Cleaners' Federal Labour Union. No. 67 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., Mrs. M. Stanyar, 63 James St.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 200, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. Sharp, 474 Cambridge St. Sec., H. Herbst, 70 Frank St.

Paper Makers, No. 243, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Dallas Grant, Box 282.

Pattern Makers' League of North America (Ottawa Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., W. P. Daly, 579 Lisgar St.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 44, International.—Sec., A. E. Noffke, 144 Drummond St.

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 124, Operative.—Pres., J. Carter, 40 Bethany Road. Sec., W. B. Freemantle, Westboro, Ont.

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union, No. 6, International.—Pres., John D. Potts, 105 Cartier St. Sec., Ed. J. Lane, 54 Preston St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 71, United Association of.—Pres., Robt. Mackie. Sec., J. H. Lee, 31 Baird St.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. H. Logan, 140 Hamilton Ave. Sec., S. Leblanc, City P.O.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 5, International.—Pres., Patrick J. Ryan, 141 Sweetland Ave. Sec., A. J. Larden, 227 Bell St.

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 73, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Henry Blais, 19 Walker St., Wrightville, P.Q.

Railroad Employees, No. 110, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Ainsborough, 626 Cumberland St. Sec., T. D. Charlebois, 22 Rose St.

Railroad Employees, No. 30, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. McAllister, 409 Sunnyside Ave. Sec., A. J. Williamson, 19 James St.

Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 118, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Gigue, 145 Chambord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. G. Lunn, Box 264, Kemptville, Ont.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 185, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Maloney, 62 Henderson Ave. Sec., H. H. Brown, 502 McLeod St.

Railroad Trainman, No. 129, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. B. Wilson, 25 Sherbrooke Ave. Sec., F. T. Bradley, 33 Clarey Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 230, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Lee, 139 Hinton Ave. Sec., Geo. A. Reilly, 11 Melrose Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 522, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Stevenson, 88 Frank St. Sec., E. W. Overall, 18 Elizabeth St.

Railway Conductors, No. 29, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. O'Connell, 64 Spruce St. Sec., J. B. Morris, 35 Grove Ave.

Railway Conductors, No. 643, Order of.—Sec., J. Nealon, 45 Sunset Blvd.

Railway Employees of America, No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., J. A. Robinson, 72 Spadina Ave. Sec., A. Brisbois, 476 Murray St.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., Johnson McClean, 193 Ranleigh Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1161, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Evans, Jr., 96 Irving Ave. Sec., J. Stacey, 223 Bell St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Ottawa—Concluded

- Railway Enginemen, No. 7, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. L. Corkum, 17 Robinson Ave. Sec., R. M. Carmichael, 147 Hamilton Ave.
- Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 353.—Pres., Alex Larose, 339 Gloucester St. Sec., L. E. Casault, 49 Cathcart St.
- Siderographers' Association of America, International.—Pres., Ira Fowler, 27 Julian Ave. Sec., Geo. E. Crawford, 238 Gilmour St.
- Stage Employees, No. 95, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Gilbert J. Graham, 131 Maple St. Sec., R. R. Mareil, 492 Rideau St.
- Stage Employees, No. 257, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., E. A. Andrews, 135 Gloucester St. Sec., A. B. Zumar, Apt. 1, 285 Laurier Ave. W.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 473, International Union of.—Pres., Jas. Edmunds, Westboro, Ont. Sec., A. E. Holtby, 140 Elm St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 50, International.—Sec., A. Faust, Westboro, Ont.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., J. Monroe, Box 64. Sec., John Graham, Box 64.
- Tailors' Union, No. 143, Journeymen.—Pres., J. E. Godbout, 191 St. Andrew St. Sec., F. X. Larose, 665 St. Patrick St.
- Typographical Union, No. 102, International.—Pres., Jas. W. Jefferson, Box 491. Sec., J. K. Peffers, 58 Frank St.
- Water Works Employees' Federal Union, No. 19 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., W. Thompson, 97 Victoria St. Sec., L. N. Tremblay, 506 Bronson Ave.

Owen Sound

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2230, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Shaw, 1209-12th Ave. W. Sec., Allan George, 490-20th St. W.
- Letter Carriers, No. 33, Federated Association of.—Sec., Chas. Gaskell, 716-8th St. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 214, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. Beighton, 1188-4th Ave. E.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 413, International.—Pres., Jas. Playford, 2499-3rd Ave. E. Sec., Edward Bayley, 963-7th Ave. E.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., T. Watson, 382-7th St. E. Sec., W. A. Hawkins, 1054-1st Ave. W.

Oxdrift

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 132, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Lemonson, Dryden, Ont. Sec., Wm. Wallace Duncan, Minnitaki, Ont.

Pagwa

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 65, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. J. Pindgren, Ogahalla, via Nakina, Ont. Sec., A. Caquette, Tashota, Ont.

Palmerston

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, William Scrimgeour. Sec., Adam Diebel.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 181, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Willis, Box 295. Sec., H. W. Ladd, Box 184.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 468, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cutting, Park Head, Ont. Sec., C. Hancock, Box 99.

Palmerston—Concluded

- Railroad Employees, No. 166, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., William Wells. Sec., William E. Brittain.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 39, Brotherhood of.—Sec., S. H. Hobson.
- Railway Carmen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Stephenson. Sec., J. S. Elliott.
- Railway Conductors, No. 402, Order of.—Pres., H. L. Craig. Sec., M. J. Barker, Box 356.

Parry Sound

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 447, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Hooper. Sec., G. H. B. Roefs, Otter Lake Station, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 135, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Mahoney. Sec., Samuel Hearst.
- Railway Carmen, No. 157, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Frank Cooper, Box 355.

Pembroke

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 11.—Pres., R. Studdley. Sec., Wm. Moldenhour, 155 Welland St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2466, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph C. Arnold, Pembroke St. E. Sec., J. F. Gagne, 216 Patterson St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 22, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., G. H. Lafontaine, 309 Miller St. Sec., Ira C. Price, Box 777.

Peterborough

- Barbers' International Union, No. 402, Journeymen.—Pres., John Smith, 144 Simcoe St. Sec., M. H. Gainey, 423 George St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 17.—Pres., J. J. Hartley, 234 Antrim St. Sec., G. Hitchins, 524 Wolfe St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 219, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. N. Hales, Driscoll Terrace. Sec., E. English, 576 Rogers St.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 3, Canadian.—Pres., W. G. Lackey, Claraday P.O., Ont. Sec., R. G. Darrell, Claraday P.O., Ont.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 17, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Wade, 579 Aylmer St. Sec., E. G. Sutherland, 560 Romaine St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 11, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., A. McDonald, 270 Dublin St. Sec., A. Mason, 470 Bolivar St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 22, Federated Association of.—Pres., Arthur Moscrop. Sec., Ernest E. Lee, 29 Cricket Place.
- Machinists, No. 435, International Association of.—Pres., Andrew D. Foley, 492 Cambridge St. Sec., H. G. Ballard, 278 Rogers St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 211, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Daly, 546 Chamberlain St. Sec., Levi Linton, Box 271, Claremont, Ont.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. Delahey, Fraserville, Ont. Sec., J. S. Chambers, 175 Aylmer St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191, International.—Pres., Alfred Huot, 248 Charlotte St. Sec., Ed. Hollingsworth, 205 King St.
- Musicians, No. 191, American Federation of.—Pres., W. Townsend, Chamberlain St. Sec., Albert Breadman, 5 Wilson Ave., Claraday, P.O.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—(Peterborough Branch of Toronto Association).—Sec., S. P. McFadden, 299 Pearl Ave.

ONTARIO—Continued

Peterborough—Concluded

- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., C. F. Richardson, P.O.
- Railroad Employees, No. 170, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Spooner, 487 Parnell St. Sec., A. E. Rundle, 126 Lock St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 743, Brotherhood of.—Sec., James H. Carey, 187 Antrim St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 622, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., D. A. Robertson, 250 Charlotte St.
- Stage Employees, No. 432, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., Thos. J. Stenton, 610 Reid St.
- Typographical Union, No. 248, International.—Sec., M. Dunkley, 525 Romaine St.

Point Edward

- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.—Sec., Percy A. Frampton, Box 1.

Port Arthur

- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 53, International Association of.—Sec., Rod Young, 119 Pine St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., E. Cox, 110 Brent St. Sec., H. D. Rourke, 25 Sheppard St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Nash, 2 Machar Ave. Sec., H. M. Hunnicut, 35 Maudslay Court.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 593, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Gott, 522 Harold St. Sec., T. M. Graham, 27 Prospect Ave.
- Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Port Arthur Branch.—Sec., Nick Virta, 314 Bay St.
- Machinists, No. 820, International Association of.—Pres., W. McCollum, 343 Frederica St., Fort William. Sec., F. O. Robinson, 309 St. Vincent St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 172, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Caldwell, James St., Fort William. Ont. Sec., A. E. Bonstel, 411 Franklin Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 231, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Lemieux, Schrieber, Ont. Sec., A. Bianconi, 36 Center St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 428, International.—Sec., J. Smith, 208 Cumberland St. N.
- Musicians, No. 489, American Federation of.—Pres., W. H. Sara, 232 College St. Sec., Fred. E. Moore, 224 E. Mary St., Fort William, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 239, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Conrad Hogstrom. Sec., David Cathmore.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 40, International Brotherhood of.—Alex. Gibson, 80 Melvin Ave. Sec., Geo. Durham, 321 Dacre St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 626, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. H. Douglas. Sec., J. W. Langley, 222 Victoria St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 347, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Harris, 148 Oliver Road. Sec., T. McAulay, 105 College St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 536, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Peter Gingras, 210 Banning St. Sec., Allan Grey, 80 Jean St.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 12, Canadian Association of.—Sec., G. M. McLeod, 100-7th Ave.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 865, International Union of.—Pres., Charles Boxendale, 136 Secord St. Sec., Arthur John Smith, 408 Dufferin St.
- Typographical Union, No. 575, International.—Pres., Harold Stanworth, 291 College St. Sec., C. Bocking, Suite 2, Nelson Block.

Port Colborne

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1168, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Deeks, Humberstone, Ont. Sec., C. Wickmann, Humberstone, Ont.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 1215, International.—Pres., J. Brown, Box 114. Sec., Arthur Steele, Box 295.

Port Hope

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 20, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred. Ponnell, Brighton, Ont. Sec., James McCullough, Box 522.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189, International.—Pres., Alex. Berryhill. Sec., G. Corbett, Box 138.

Powassan

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 72, Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. M. Schell, South River.

Preston

- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 554.—Pres., C. Collard, Argyle St. Sec., Edgar Drage, Box 573.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1277, Amalgamated Society of.—Pres., J. Farraday. Sec., W. A. Linn, Box 54, Blair, Ont.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314, International.—Pres., Thos. Mulligan, Commercial Hotel. Sec., W. E. Eaton, Box 446.

Rainy River

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 749, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Sisk. Sec., R. D. Fierheller.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 750, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. McNeil. Sec., J. D. Delafield.
- Railroad Trainman, No. 828, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Hubbard. Sec., D. T. Millsap.
- Railway Carmen, No. 436, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank Longhurst. Sec., Aug. Bourre.
- Railway Conductors, No. 30, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. A. Lockhart, General Delivery. Sec., M. H. Laing.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 25.—Pres., J. S. Roche. Sec., W. H. Patterson.

Reddit

- Railroad Employees, No. 38, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Mahoney. Sec., S. King.
- Railway Carmen, No. 225, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Caron. Sec., G. Maki.

Renfrew

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2138, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Kippen.

Ridgetown

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1896, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Michael Brown. Sec., William Hudson.

St. Catharines

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 295.—Pres., W. Retbley, George St. Sec., J. Glaum, 84 Queen St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 610, Journeymen.—Pres., G. A. Hill, 196 St. Paul St. Sec., Albert Call, 110 St. Paul St.
- Barbers' Union, No. 1, St. Catharines (Independent).—Pres., James M. Bessey, St. Paul St. Sec., Adam Haynes, 293 St. Paul St.

ONTARIO—Continued

St. Catharines—Concluded

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 4.—Pres., E. Bird, Grantham Ave. Sec., C. G. Patey, 108 Louisa St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 38, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Hampton, 18 Jones St. Sec., C. E. Gilbert, 164 Russell Ave.
- Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. C. Duval. Sec., R. A. Bell, 14 Niagara St.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140.—Pres., C. Whitten, 28 Kernahan Ave. Sec., W. Haynes, 87 Albert St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 303, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thos. W. Dealy, 108 York St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 25, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Oscar Burch, 132 Lake St. Sec., Arthur Burch, 47 Richmond Ave.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 686, International.—Pres., James Martin, 30 Alberta St. Sec., J. W. Johnston, 43 McGhie St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 17, Federated Association of.—Sec., Chas. Honsinger, 16 Rodman St.
- Machinists, No. 268, International Association of.—Pres., H. V. Relton, Pine St., Thorold, Ont. Sec., Robt. Hulme, 71 Wiley St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 385, International.—Sec., Wm. Adam, 11 Berryman Ave.
- Musicians, No. 299, American Federation of.—Pres., Wm. G. Leach, 19 Wellington St. Sec., Jos. C. Phelan, 106 Louisa St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 407, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Clement Shobottom, St. Patrick St. Sec., Wm. A. Beatty, 115 Russell Ave.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America (St. Catharines Branch of Buffalo Association).—Sec., Ernest Reynolds, 50 Henry St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 244, United Association of.—Pres., James Laidlaw, 28 McGhie St. Sec., Thos. O. Cambray, 4 Centre St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., H. Patrick, 13 Beecher St. Sec., J. A. Carlisle, 9 Gerard St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 102, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Naylor, Merriton, Ont. Sec., R. D. McCulloch, Box 17.
- Railway Employees, No. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., L. P. May, 139 Pleasant Ave. Sec., Wm. Holt, 32 Taylor Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 461, International Alliance of Theatrical.—C. McKen, Box 70.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 903, International Union of.—W. C. Ives, 167 St. Paul Crescent. Sec., J. P. Hardie, R.R. No. 1.
- Typographical Union, No. 416, International.—Sec., Lorne Calcott, 16 William St.

St. Mary's.

- Musicians, No. 754, American Federation of.—Pres., Wm. Barrett. Sec., Wm. H. Eyles, Box 761.

St. Thomas

- Barbers' International Union, No. 222, Journeymen.—Sec., C. M. Anderson, 93 Ross St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 148, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Fearn, 56 West Ave. Sec., Harry Dukes, 153 Wilson Ave.

St. Thomas—Continued

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 372, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Oswald, 46 Maple St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 413, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. May, 52 Kains St. Sec., F. Roberts, 61 Wilson Ave.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 531.—Sec., George Gerhardt, 39 Hiawatha St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 8.—Pres., Arthur Chamberlain, 31 Ross St. Sec., Charles Scrase, 24 Trafalgar St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 787, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McKenzie, Pere Marquette Railroad. Sec., R. Patterson, Pere Marquette Railroad.
- Fire Fighters, No. 16, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., Arthur Lavery, 42 Owaisa St. Sec., Alex. MacDonald, 11 Hamilton St.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Bassett, 137 Balaclava St. Sec., C. Simper, Chestnut St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 23, Federated Association of.—Pres., Joe McDonald, Manitoba St. Sec., Thos. W. Moore, 18 Alma St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 529, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, George H. Laidlaw, 16 Omeme St. Sec., W. H. Holman, 50 Balaclava St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 132, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, James Lowry, 23 John St. Sec., Thomas Duffy, Wellington St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 661, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. G. Kennedy, 18 Wilson Ave. Sec., H. W. Buckpitt, 45 Mitchell street.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 5, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Saxon, 98 Flora St. Sec., W. S. Richardson, 637 Talbot St.
- Machinists, No. 294, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. McCann, 15 Oliver St. Sec., L. Ballantine, 40 Flora St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 919, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. A. Loucks, 18 Talbot St. Sec., Richard Sutton, 9 Verna St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1636, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Wilson, 31 Jackson St.
- Musicians, No. 633, American Federation of.—Pres., George Taylor, 11 Locust St. Sec., Wm. Abernethy, Royal Bank Chambers.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. Chas. Corbett, 16 Queen St. Sec., Miss M. Baker, 76 Scott St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 97, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., George Winter. Sec., Albert C. Coristine, Glanworth, Ont.
- Railroad Helpers and Labourers, Brotherhood of (C. F. of L.).—Pres., Thomas Noon, 14 Chester St. Sec., William Turvey, 32 Locust St.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 27, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. F. Neil, Ridgetown, Ont. Sec., J. H. Rinch, 5 St. Anne's Place.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 47, Brotherhood of.—Pres. I. A. Clark. Sec., H. Sharp, 62 Elizabeth St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Farr, 27 Fourth Ave. Sec., John H. McIntyre, 17 Woodworth Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 13, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Ed. Adderman, 58 Chestnut St. Sec., J. Lordan, 63 Alma St.

ONTARIO—Continued

St. Thomas—Concluded

- Railway Conductors, No. 631, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. B. Howarth, 67 Chester St. Sec., W. F. Hutchison, 22 Maple St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1387, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Carruthers, 32 Chestnut St. Sec., A. F. Turner, 85 Chester St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 692, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. H. Goodey, 19 Wawa St. Sec., John Holston, Pinafore Lake.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 253.—Sec., R. H. Oliver, 47 Arthur St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 141, Journeymen.—Pres., Robert Skinner, Omeme St. Sec., J. W. Roberts, 34 West Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 459, International.—Pres., H. J. Smith, 47 Balaclava St. Sec., W. E. Croteau, 86 Kains St.

Sandwich

- Railway Carmen, No. 920, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. White, 54 Curry Ave., Windsor, Ont. Sec., G. E. Drake, 17 London St. E.

Sarnia

- Barbers' International Union, No. 467, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Presley, 141 Front St. Sec., A. E. Chambers, 141 Front St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 539 International Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Nield, R.R. No. 2.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 23.—Pres., H. A. Price, Jr., 202 Mitton St. Sec., Robert Sweet, 260 Emma St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1004, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Chalmers, Maxwell St. Sec., W. H. Knox, 197 George St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 21, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Sec., Edward Grant, 174 George St.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 689, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. R. MacRae, R.R. No. 2, Mandamin, Ont.
- Letter Carriers, No. 31, Federated Association of.—Sec., T. W. Perrie, 534 Wellington St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 240, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Arthur Vince, 188 Alfred St. Sec., Jas. Copeland, 140 Savoy St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 221, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. M. Miller, 394 Campbell St. Sec., W. Kerr, 125 Alfred St.
- Machinists, No. 792, International Association of.—Pres., J. B. Carrington, 344 Milton St. Sec., D. W. Finan, 267 Campbell St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 429, International.—Pres., Patrick Mulvale, George St. Sec., Roy East, 240 Vidal St. S.
- Musicians, No. 628, American Federation of.—Pres., John Collum, Queen St. Sec., W. E. Brush, 144 Stuart St.
- Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 716, United Association of.—Sec., John W. Lambert, 157½ Lochrel St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 183, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Christie, Point Edward, Ont. Sec., R. Gilmour, 385 Palmerston St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 227, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Wilder, 291 Mitton St. S. Sec., W. J. Carr, Box 83, Point Edward, Ont.

Sarnia—Concluded

- Railway Carmen, No. 420, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Stevenson, 300 Queen St. Sec., A. Bishop, 206 Proctor St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 189, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. E. Fulcher, 139 Alfred St. Sec., E. F. Clarke, 556 Devine St.
- Typographical Union, No. 837, International.—Sec., Fred. W. Farley, 300 Durand St.

Sault Ste. Marie

- Barbers' International Union, No. 744, Journeymen.—Pres., F. E. Montgomery, 110 Gore St. Sec., Clarence W. Andrist, 628 Queen St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 16.—Pres., Thos. Hancock, 30 Grosvenor Ave. Sec., J. W. Dyell, 25 St. George Ave. E.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 446, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Francis Weir, 36 St. George's Ave. Sec., James Hendry, 124 Gladstone Ave.
- Fire Fighters, No. 6, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Sec., C. R. Cochrane, 223 Gloucester St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 42, Federated Association of.—Pres., John S. James. Sec., E. R. Hagan, 164 Albert St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 67, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, N. Fulcher, 142 Albert St. Sec., J. W. Cleminson, 444 John St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 606, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. H. Nesbitt, 524 John St.
- Machinists, No. 485, International Association of.—Pres., Arthur Cooper. Sec., Wm. D. Stewart, 41 Grosvenor Ave.
- Marine Engineers, No. 14, National Association of.—Pres., Thomas O'Reilly, 153 Queen St. Sec., J. W. Archibald, 35 Hughes St.
- Musicians, No. 276, American Federation of.—Pres., Elijah Ward, Box 522. Sec., Geo. E. Richardson, 14, The Drive.
- Paper Makers, No. 133, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Verkinleen. Sec., Zina Cline, 112 Andrews St.
- Pattern Makers League of North America.—Sec., N. R. Grant, 646 Bay St.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 67, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Brooks, Bruce St. Sec., P. Van Middle, 349 Albert St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 611, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. S. Lowry, 87 London St. Sec., T. J. Sullivan, 25 Alberta Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 429, Order of.—Chief Conductor, S. Whelan, 470 Wellington St. E. Sec., J. M. Kennedy, 810 Queen St. E.
- Railway Employees, No. 850, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Sec., P. Summerville, 18 Hughes St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1462, Brotherhood of.—Sec., F. Smith, 204 Queen St. W.
- Stage Employees, No. 435, International Alliance of.—Pres., Geo. H. Stephen, Bay St. Sec., H. M. Ramsome, Box 902.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 697, International Union of.—Pres., W. Calvert, 13 Victoria Ave. Sec., F. Cullen, 183 Alexander St.
- Typographical Union, No. 702, International.—Pres., Lee Devoe, 122 Spring St. Sec., George P. Malone, 17 Hughes St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Schreiber

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 562, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. P. Kelly. Sec., John Smitheman.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 387, Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. D. Bryson, Box 57.
- Machinists, No. 69, International Association of.—Pres., F. Kastner, Box 105. Sec., Harold Jacomb.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 260, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. Person, Mackenzie, Ont. Sec. W. Sparkes. Box 315.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 419, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. C. Fields. Sec., F. Kelly.
- Railway Carmen, No. 153, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. J. Garrity.
- Railway Conductors, No. 573, Order of.—Chief Conductor, Geo. F. Moore. Sec., H. H. Barton.

Sioux Lookout

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 654, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. J. Travis. Sec., W. J. Eastman.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 308, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Fred. C. Meadwell.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 321, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. H. Layzell, Box 181.
- Railroad Employees, No. 24, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Cameron. Sec., R. C. Hanson.
- Railway Trainmen, No. 860, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Moyle. Sec., J. A. McLeish.
- Railway Carmen, No. 28, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bentley. Sec., Ed. Pierson.
- Railway Conductors, No. 601, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. F. Campbell. Sec., W. C. Adams.

Smith's Falls

- Barbers' International Union, No. 570, Journeymen.—Pres., H. Burchill. Sec., C. A. Tye.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 21.—Pres., Hebert Kendall. Sec., Thos. L. Pull, Box 1241.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 381, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Wilson, Box 529. Sec., James C. Currie, Box 258.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 479, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Richmond. Sec., G. Snider, 30 McEwan Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 518, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. W. Wilde. Sec., E. Lunn.
- Machinists, No. 1421, International Association of.—Pres., W. Stinson. Sec., James Grant.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Maud, McGill St. Sec., H. Rodney, 5 Elgin St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 136, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Corley, 59 Montague St.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 201, International.—Pres., John Driscoll. Sec., Chas. B. Dickson, Box 1187.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 245, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. J. Maud, 15 McGill St. Sec., F. L. Howard, 38 Railway Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 527, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. M. Brown, 31 John St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 317, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Tom Morrison. Sec., C. McCann, James St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1473, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Porter. Sec., Edmund Code, Box 1312.

Smith's Falls—Concluded

- Railway Conductors, No. 199, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. A. Miskelly. Sec., J. A. Loucks, Box 758.
- Railway Conductors, No. 578, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. J. Butterill. Sec., W. J. Green, Box 763.

Southampton

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2183, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Manley.

Stratford

- Barbers' International Union, No. 136, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Hudson, 14 Wellington St. Sec., W. F. Logan, 164 Birmingham St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 92, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Kidnew, Mowat St. Sec., F. C. Betts, 12 Rankin St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 297, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Riches, 19 Strachan St. Sec., C. J. Maynard, 123 Mowat St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 24.—Pres., A. Dunneman, 6 McCulloch St. Sec., Geo. W. Fink, 162 Nelson St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1990, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Clark, 21 Queen St. Sec., J. J. O'Rourke, 65 Norman St.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 539, International Brotherhood of.—Wm. Quilliam, 23 Cedar St. Sec., Thomas Forrest, 13 Ash St.
- Letter Carriers, No. 19, Federated Association of.—Pres., Thos. Sherwood, 27 Bay St. Sec., Jas. E. Hill, 93 Mowat St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 188, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. G. Brown, 134 Falstaff St. Sec., Wm. J. O'Brien, 245 Water St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 38, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. M. Burk, Rebecca St. Sec., Neil H. Robb, Nile St.
- Machinists, No. 103, International Association of.—Pres., J. McInnes, 75 Perth St. Sec., J. J. Dalrymple, 99 Perth St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 60, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Ford, Tavistock, Ont. Sec., T. E. Gilks, 67 Dover St.
- Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 88.—Sec., C. Jones, Grange St.
- Musicians, No. 418, American Federation of.—Pres., R. A. Bird, 185 Church St. Sec., C. J. Small, 133 Nelson St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 194, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Earl Butler, 168 Nile St. Sec., C. F. Knight, 98 Charles St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 70, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. I. Kropf, 129 Railway Ave. Sec., W. A. Essex, 82 Charles St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 180, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. L. Wettlaufer, 209 Birmingham St. Sec., F. Drake, 50 McKenzie St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 8, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Elliott, 36 E. Gore St. Sec., B. Nicholson, 18 Cherry St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 928, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Cullum, 38 Milton St. Sec., A. Bowling, 242 Nile St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 15, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. H. Taylor. Sec., T. L. Wilson, 37 Gore St. W.

ONTARIO—Continued

Stratford—Concluded

- Stage Employees, No. 621, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., R. J. Huehnergard, 174 Railway Ave.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 31, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. J. Heckman, 27 Mill St.
- Typographical Union, No. 139, International.—Pres., John Richea, 243 Huron St. Sec., Herbert J. Bruder, Box 554.

Sturgeon Falls

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1801, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. B. Lafleur. Sec., Jos. Fournier, Box 196.
- Electrical Workers, No. 442, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Colquh. Sec., E. W. Innes, Box 298.
- Machinists, No. 368, International Association of.—Pres., T. Markle. Sec., J. Mearns.
- Paper Makers, No. 135, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Pineau. Sec., L. Langevin.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 71, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Ellis. Sec., John F. Cote.

Sudbury

- Dominion Express Employees, No. 19, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. G. Rogers, 472 Pine St. Sec., J. B. Twigger, Box 35.
- Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Sudbury Branch.—Sec., A. E. Windle, Box 2020.
- Railroad Employees, No. 136, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. G. Dube. Sec., Wm. Vandebelt.
- Railway Carmen, No. 187, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. J. Jacob, Box 1417. Sec., E. H. Moss, Box 587.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1093, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Brownlee, Box 771. Sec., C. A. Dunsford, Box 1343.
- Stage Employees, No. 634, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres. C. H. Perry. Sec., D. A. Lefebvre, Box 114.

Thorold

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1677, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. Skelton, 93 Queen St. N.
- Electrical Workers, No. 914, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. L. Tecs, St. Catharines, Ont. Sec., F. H. Johnson.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 329, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Conway, 27 Anne St., Merriton, Ont. Sec., Charles Munro, Box 982.
- Paper Makers, No. 101, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Keyes. Sec., James Kelly, 16 Marquis St., St. Catharines, Ont.
- Paper Makers, No. 114, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., William Jordan, 32 Welland St.
- Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 84, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Warke. Sec., Alex. J. Martin.

Tillsonburg

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1631, Brotherhood of.—Sec., William Duncan, Box 532.

Timmins

- Barbers' International Union, No. 916, Journeymen.—Pres., Edgar St. Louis, Box 1792. Sec., Patrick Monk, Box 1792.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1815, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. W. Turnbull.
- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—(Names of officers not supplied).
- Railroad Employees, No. 143, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Miss B. Urquhart, Box 155.

Toronto

- Asbestos Workers, No. 20, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—Pres., Sid. Harvey, 38 Gillespie Ave. Sec., J. Cullen, 16 Otter Ave.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, No. 181.—Sec., A. Rosenberg, 1106 College St.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 517, Journeymen.—Pres., James Tennyson, 2 Crang Ave. Sec., Geo. Lewis, 199 Bolton Ave.
- Bill Posters and Billers, No. 78, International Alliance of.—Pres., R. R. Horne, 35 Brock St. Sec., R. W. Harrington, 370 Ontario St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 318, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Dickson, 12 Wallace Ave. Sec., J. R. Elliott, 617 St. Clarens Ave.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 548, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Dan. Frame, 2 Lambert Ave. Sec., Wm. A. Jacobs, 439 Salem Ave.
- Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 637, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. McLean, 265 Sterling Road. Sec., Jas. Lennox, 489 Concord Ave.
- Bookbinders, No. 28, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Crowder, 60 Bond St. Sec., Miss Bertha Bardfelt, 60 Bond St.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 233.—Pres., Horace Stone, Labour Temple. Sec., N. L. Phillips, Labour Temple.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 304, International Union of United (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers).—Sec., John D. Corcoran, c/o Labour Temple.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 26 (Stone Masons).—Pres., R. Gettings, 11 Gough Ave. Sec., R. Leggate, 44 Adams Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., Wm. Jarvis, 32 Conway Ave. Sec., J. Bamber, Labour Temple.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 4, International Association of.—Pres., A. Wilson, 200 Simcoe St. Sec., L. E. Bowring, 47 Nickle Ave., Mount Dennis, Ont.
- Caretakers' Association, No. 63 (T. and L. C.). Board of Education.—Pres., James E. Goold, 53 Ritchie Ave. Sec., W. H. Kingsley, 355 Glebeholme Blvd.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1820, United Brotherhood of (Cabinet Makers and Millmen).—Pres., Sydney Short, 103 Dagmar St. Sec., Michael E. McCann, 145 Holborne Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 27, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. J. Foster, 68 Chambers Ave. Sec., John Cottam, 167 Church St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

- Carpenters of Canada, Br. 3, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. B. Johnson, 382 St. Germain Ave. Sec., Geo. Thomson, 9 Regal Road.
- Carpenters of Canada (Central Branch), Amalgamated.—Pres., A. Lyon, 215 Chisholm Ave. Sec., E. Long, 426 Wellesley St.
- Carpenters of Canada, Br. 6, Amalgamated.—Pres., David Spencer, 107 Arundel Ave. Sec., Wm. H. Hopkins, 187 Fulton Ave.
- Carpenters of Canada (West Toronto Branch) Amalgamated.—Pres., Thos. Dyer, 5 Bramby Grove, Fairbank, Ont. Sec., Arthur Barker, 112 Durie St., Swansea, Toronto.
- Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, No. 1, Canadian.—Pres., William Duffield, Melbourne Ave. Sec., Horace Weavers, 11 Cunningham Ave.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 27.—Pres., L. Greybiehl, 58 Carr St. Sec., J. Pamphilon, 112 Spruce St.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 43 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., H. W. Wrigglesworth, 5 Riverdale Ave. Sec., R. W. Coulson, 259 Lansdowne Ave.
- Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 22, Amalgamated (T. and L. C.).—Sec., F. W. Dunham, 271 Weston Road.
- Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, No. 41, United.—Pres., M. Berger, 65 Grange Ave. Sec., I. Zeldin, 18 St. Andrew St.
- Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, No. 46.—Pres., Alex. Perl, 73½ Bellevue Ave. Sec., M. Bergstein, 175 Lippincott St.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 211, Amalgamated (Tailors).—Pres., A. Temkin, 174 Palmerston Ave. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 212, Amalgamated (Cutters).—Pres., E. Partridge, 13 Glenmount Park Road. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 216, Amalgamated (Pant Makers).—Pres., H. Chikofsky, 194 Palmerston Ave. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 219, Amalgamated (Pressers).—Pres., Joe Biganetz, 18 Denison Square. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 222, Amalgamated (Vest Makers).—Pres., Sam. Fishman, 60 Denison Ave. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 233, Amalgamated (English).—Pres., A. Devenish, 2183 Dufferin St. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Clothing Workers of America, No. 235, Amalgamated (Italian).—Pres., H. De Luca, 99 McCaul St. Sec., L. Strom, 346-348 Spadina Ave.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 1 (Canadian Pacific Division).—Sec., Alex. S. Strachan, 114 Langley Ave.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Ontario Broker and Leased Wire Division).—Sec., C. R. Fawthrop, 68 Chisholm Ave.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 59 (Canadian Marconi Wireless Division).—Chairman, F. C. Allen, Government Wireless Station. Sec., J. E. West, Government Wireless Station.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 2, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Simmonds, 19 Hounslow Heath Road. Sec., R. G. Broadhurst, 39 Millicent St.
- Electrical Trades Union, No. 1, Canadian.—Pres., J. H. Talbot, Room 111, 350 Bay St. Sec., G. W. McCollum, Room 111, 350 Bay St.

Toronto—Continued

- Electrical Trades Union, No. 2, Canadian.—Sec., G. W. McCollum, Room 111, 350 Bay St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 353, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Nutland. Sec., P. Ellsworth, 307-8th Ave.
- Electrical Workers, No. 636, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Brown, 328 Ossington Ave.
- Elevator Constructors, No. 50, International Union of.—Pres., C. Brock, 497 St. Clarens Ave. Sec., C. MacKintosh, 110 Hiawatha Road.
- Fire Fighters, No. 113, International Association of.—Pres., Hilton Johnson, 224 Cowan Ave. Sec., Albert Cross, 113 Amelia St.
- Firemen and Oilers, No. 434, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. Allen, 33 Day Ave. Sec., Bert Hopper, 317 Ryding Ave.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 35, International.—Pres., B. C. Counter, 97 Dunn Ave. Sec., Miss A. Mann, 34 Morse St.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 40, International.—Pres., Louis Steinberg, 92 Bellevue Ave. Sec., John Greenspoon, 262 Augusta St.
- Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, No. 65, International.—Pres., B. A. Counter, 97 Dunn Ave. Sec., Miss A. Mann, 24 Morse St.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 185, United (Clothing Cutters).—Pres., T. Harrison, 123 Heward Ave. Sec., R. Somerville, 13 Howard Park Ave.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 202, United.—Miss M. Clancy, 136 Hastings Ave. Sec., Miss M. Stephen, 142 Rosemount Ave.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 14, International Ladies' (Cloakmakers).—Pres., Max Shur, 346 Spadina Ave. Sec., Miss Jennette Cohen, 346 Spadina Ave.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 92, International Ladies' (Cloak Pressers).—Pres., J. Goodis, 346 Spadina Ave. Sec., Miss Jennette Cohen, 346 Spadina Ave.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 83, International Ladies' (Cutters).—Pres., D. Dalton, 346 Spadina Ave. Sec., Miss Jennette Cohen, 346 Spadina Ave.
- Garment Workers' Union, No. 7, International Ladies' (Embroidery Workers).—Pres., William Scharf, 346 Spadina Ave. Sec., Miss Jennette Cohen, 346 Spadina Ave.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 66.—Pres., George A. Bard, 189 Argyle St. Sec., Charles Jebb, 90 Gladstone Ave.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., John Bruce, 88 Teignmouth Ave. Sec., W. H. Knucky, 189 Hallam St.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 731, International.—Sec., Robert Lee, 12 Power St.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, No. 506, International.—Pres., G. Drover, 308 Clinton St. Sec., Joe Dane, 825 King St. W.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, No. 555.—Pres., Charles Falkner. Sec., Harry Cude, 212 Winnett Ave.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 97, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., Geo. Osler, 43 Murray St. Sec., Wm. Stewart, 167 Boon Ave.
- Leather Workers' International Union, No. 100, United.—Sec., Albert Gibson, 22 Woodington St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

Letter Carriers, No. 1, Federated Association of.—Pres., C. W. Wilson, 125 Jones Ave. Sec., W. G. Ovell, Earls court Ave.

Lithographers of America, No. 12, Amalgamated.—Pres., John G. Buchanan, 110 Gillard St. Sec., J. C. MacLea, 66 Wineva Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 295, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Geo. Wanless, 28 Harvard Ave. Sec., Wm. D. Donaldson, 303 Evelyn Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 70, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Robert Whan, 872 Palmerston Ave. Sec., Parker Little, 61 Oakmount Road.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 852, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. W. Hudson, 128 Arundel Ave. Sec., D. Dow, 13 Cruikshank Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 756, Brotherhood of.—Sec., William J. Colling, Box 196, Mimico Beach.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 67, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. E. Crowhurst, 90 Wolseley St. Sec., James Pratt, 218 Fern Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 262, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Backhouse, 1 Priscilla St. Sec., Geo. Bond, 154 Quebec Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 269, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Kerr, 274 Monarch Park Ave. Sec., W. G. Faulkner, 3 Grandview Ave.

Machinists, No. 235, International Association of.—Sec., M. Ketcheson, 158 Beaconsfield Ave.

Machinists, No. 1252, International Association of.—Sec., A. F. McMillan, Apt. 19, 433 Sackville St.

Machinists, No. 1301, International Association of (Brass Workers).—Sec., J. H. Partridge, 255 Clinton St.

Machinists, No. 371, International Association of.—Pres., Sam Burke, West Toronto. Sec., Wm. J. Moore, 84 Vernon St., West Toronto.

Mailers' Union, No. 5 (I. T. U.).—Pres., Harold J. Mitchell, 15 Balmy Ave. Sec., Geo. H. Gordon, 207 Woodfield Road.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 419, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. R. Duffy, 97 Humber side Ave. Sec., R. H. Burbridge, 16 Kenneth Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 33, Brotherhood of.—J. J. Robertson, 52 Seymour Ave. Sec., Jas. Jackson, 302 Poulton Ave.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 444, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. G. Curtis, 193 Gamble Ave., Todmorden, Ont. Sec., A. W. Hodgson, R.R. No. 2, Pickering, Ont.

Metal Polishers' International Union, No. 21.—Pres., John H. Webb, 143 Campbell Ave. Sec., James Spring, 236 Ashworth Ave.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 30, Sheet.—Pres., G. Latimer, 49 Cedric St. Sec., H. W. MacKay, Labour Temple.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 207, International (Brass).—Sec., Robt. Paton, 271 Jarvis St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 23, International.—Pres., John Slaughter, 717½ Palmerston Ave. Sec., Alex. Allan, 237 Bathurst St.

Musicians, No. 149, American Federation of.—Pres., Bert Henderson, 50 Gerrard St. E. Sec., Joseph Weatherburn, 24 University Ave.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 958, Brotherhood of (Glass Workers).—Pres., Fred Chadwick, 9 Grove Ave. Sec., John D. Franklin, Box 553, Weston, Ont.

Toronto—Continued

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 1113, Brotherhood of (Sign and Scene Painters).—Pres., Thos. Corden, 85 Scollard St. Sec., Wm. Habbershaw, 174 Robina Ave., Oakwood.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 151, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Scraggs, Long Branch. Sec., A. E. Cook, 14 Armstrong Ave.

Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Sec., Wm. Reynolds, 65½ Claremont St.

Pattern Makers' Association of Canada, No. 1, United (C. F. of L.).—Sec., O. Greenwood, 126 Emmerson Ave.

Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 35, International.—Pres., James S. Dyer, 1041 Shaw St. Sec., C. E. Seli, 40 Richmond St. W.

Piano Action and Key Workers' Union (Independent).—Pres., J. Green, Chryessa St., Mt. Dennis, Ont. Sec., Arthur Clarke, 409 Indian Grove.

Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 48, Operative.—Pres., West Green. Sec., H. Berry, 2 Frankish Ave.

Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 598, Operative.—Pres., Wm. Scott, 224 Gerrard St. E. Sec., R. Allan, 158 Meagher Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 379, United Association of (Automatic Sprinkler Fitters Employed in Canada).—Organizer, John W. Bruce, 663 Carlaw Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 46, United Association of.—Pres., R. Baker, 1 Baltic Ave. Sec., W. J. Storey, 167 Church St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 576, United Association of.—Pres., D. J. Hammell, 131 Alcorn Ave. Sec., F. Dale, 155 Redpath Ave.

Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Sec., Wm. N. Duncan, 50 Pickering St.

Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, No. 1, Dominion.—Pres., T. H. Wandle. Sec., E. J. Farley, 75 Crescent Road.

Printing Pressmen's National Union, No. 10 (C. F. of L.).—Pres., J. C. Hinchcliffe, 149 St. Clarens Ave. Sec., W. J. Fogarty, 82 Barton Ave.

Printing Press Assistants' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.).—Pres., H. A. Molloy, 1287 Queen St. E. Sec., T. Morton, 13 Dean St.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 1, International (Web).—Sec., C. M. Davey, 302 St. Clements Ave.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 10, International.—Pres., Carl Drohan, 5 Margory Ave. Sec., Thomas Whitcombe, 17 Lark St.

Railroad Employees, No. 76, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. R. Graver, 181 Lytton Blvd. Sec., W. J. Brackner, 271 Wolverleigh Blvd.

Railroad Employees, No. 197, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. L. Lane, 194 Symington Ave. Sec., L. Campbell, 18½ Doncrest Rd.

Railroad Employees, No. 100, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Ascott, 285 Meagher Ave. Sec., R. F. Anderson, 55 Madelene Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 123, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. Jones, 22 Leopold St. Sec., A. R. Clarke, 364 Atlas Ave.

Railroad Employees, No. 26, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. McDonogh, 33 Ward St. Sec., J. J. O'Halloran, 569 Bloor St. W.

ONTARIO—Continued

Toronto—Continued

- Railroad Employees, No. 175, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. N. Lee, 117 Dundas St. W. Sec., A. Renwick, 205 Bathurst St.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 122, Brotherhood of.—Sec., V. Sanders, 304 Keele St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Binnington, 157 First Ave. Sec., H. McGowan, 383 Manning Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 255, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. A. Sinclair, 14 Montague Ave. Sec., J. H. Davison, 168 St. John's Road.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 759, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Burke, 17 Roblock Ave. Sec., W. R. Fitzsimmons, 40 Lewis St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 511, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Percy Score, 46 Vernon Ave. Sec., W. Richards, 17 Sprout Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Cox, 20 Pine Hill Crescent, Mount Dennis, Ont. Sec., Wm. Chisholme, 1646 Dufferin St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 619, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Lambert, 381 King St. W. Sec., E. E. Dennis, 32 Daulac Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 79, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Herd, 135 Summerhill Ave. Sec., F. Brighton, 264 Sterling Rd.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., B. Mereson, 101 Jones Ave. Sec., W. D. Robbins, 56-60 Bond St.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., B. B. Bennett, 118 Ranleigh Ave.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1451, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Cooke, 132 Fairview Ave. Sec., Edgar Alexander, 101 Westminster Ave.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 985, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. J. Pedely, 21 Alton Ave. Sec., F. Denyer, 110 Withrow Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 17, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. MacDonnell, 661 Carlow Ave. Sec., A. Riley, 706 Markham St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 345, Order of.—Chief Conductor, R. H. Carson, 200 St. John's Road. Sec., E. Chapman, 1086 College St.
- Silver Workers' Union of Canada, Amalgamated (Independent)—Pres., R. C. Kerswill, 39 Keele St. Sec., A. Thornton, 237 Bain Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 173 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Chas. A. Dentelbeck, 23 Fulton Ave. Sec., Geo. H. Jones, 62 Sherwood Ave.
- Stage Employees, No. 58, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., J. Elmer Ferris, 40 Doel Ave. Sec., Chas. O'Donnell, 32 Enderby Road.
- Stationary Engineers, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—Sec., Geo. A. Brown, 241 Major St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 793, International Union of.—Sec., E. Boyle, 573 King St. E.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 46, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. O. Jarman, 14 Herman Ave.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 21, International.—Pres., W. E. Hilt, 329½ Clinton St. Sec., H. Perkins, 68, The Lindens, Bain Ave.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Wm. Lister, 270 Gledhill Ave. Sec., J. J. Anson, 1112 Ossington Ave.

Toronto—Concluded

- Tailors' Union, No. 132, Journeymen.—Pres., Alex. Wilson, 216 Lake Shore Ave. Sec., James Watt, 437 Delaware Ave.
- Transportation Employees' Union, No. 1 (C. F. of L.), Toronto.—Sec., J. A. Jeffery, 148 Hampton Ave.
- Typographical Union, No. 91, International.—Pres., L. A. Lewis, 960 Logan Ave. Sec., Geo. Murray, 33 Richmond St. W.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 30.—Pres., W. Lamb, 76 Gates Ave. Sec., A. Hurst, 91 Markham St.

Trenton

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 837, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. Burden, Box 584. Sec., P. J. Godin, Box 873.
- Machinists, No. 834, International Association of.—Pres., Jas. McKenzie. Sec., H. S. Langdon.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 280, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Lester Puffer, Box 62, Consecon, Ont.
- Railroad Employees, No. 112, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. W. Larry.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 293, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. E. Hill. Sec., J. F. Pelkey, Box 115.
- Railway Carmen, No. 353, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Kennedy. Sec., W. B. Barker, Box 72.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. H. Meyers. Sec., L. M. K. Salisbury.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 1, Canadian Association of.—Sec., J. E. Cote, Box 113.

Tweed

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 192, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. White, Perth, Ont. Sec., N. Benny, Kaladar, Ont.

Walkerton

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2351, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Etherton. Sec., Lorne Hergott, Box 168.

Walkerville

- Fire Fighters' Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., E. J. Lemmon. Sec., N. Riberdy, 620 Gladstone Ave., Windsor, Ont.

Wallaceburg

- Glass Workers' Union, No. 33, American Flint.—Pres., James Johnson. Sec., Truman Irwin.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, No. 70.—Pres., John McNaughton. Sec., Hugh Greenwood.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 893, International Union of.—Pres., Jos. Christo. Sec., Geo. Kuling.

Waterford

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1632, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Hugh McMartin, Box 470.

Waterloo

- Garment Workers of America, No. 270, United.—Pres., Miss Eva Braun. Sec., Vincent Hummell.
- Musicians, No. 544, American Federation of.—Pres., M. I. Erb, 66 Agnes St., Kitchener, Ont. Sec., Fred. A. Edmonds, 34 Willow St.

ONTARIO—Continued

Welland

- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 32.—Pres., A. McManus. Sec., G. Tipney, Box 1337.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 969, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Mitchell, Maple Ave. Sec., W. A. Moore, Box 1111.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 274, United.—Pres., Mrs. Pearl Totten, 18 Patterson Ave. Sec., Miss Elizabeth Ingle, Box 1644.
- Machinists, No. 131, International Association of.—Pres., A. Venalles. Sec., W. H. Dekker, Box 54.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 26, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Schram, Wainfleet, Ont. Sec., E. Schram, Box 1256.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 472, International.—Sec., John Wood, 62 Oakland Ave.
- Musicians, No. 453, American Federation of.—Pres., W. Wilkinson, John St. Sec., F. Dean, Box 438.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 595, United Association of.—Pres., Robert Edington. Sec., Geo. Schram, Box 1303.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 16, Order of Covers Michigan Central System).—General Chairman, S. C. Flood, Bay City, Mich. Sec., J. H. Staley.

West Lorne

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1895, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles A. Brown. Sec., John A. MacColl, Box 769.

Whitby

- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2175, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Anderson. Sec., G. Gillespie, Box 216.

Windsor

- Barbers' International Union, No. 451, Journeymen.—Pres., C. Penrose, 25 Pitt St. E. Sec., C. D. Stevenson, 25 Pitt St. E.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 6.—Pres., Alex. Macdonald. Sec., Chas. E. Needham, 459 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 347, International Association of.—Sec., E. Whickes, 13 Salter St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 494, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Briggs. Sec., Thos. Brook, 1084 Wyandotte St. E.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 23, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. R. Spaulding, 27 Grant St., Chatham, Ont. Sec., Jas. G. McKeown, 173 Sandwich St. W.
- Electrical Workers, No. 773, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Laughton, General Delivery, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., G. Hope, 575 Windermere Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Fire Fighters, No. 159, International Association of.—Pres., R. May, No. 2 Fire Hall. Sec., A. Harpur, No. 2 Fire Hall.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 190, United.—Pres., Mrs. Ida Walters, 339 Pierre Ave. Sec., Miss Emma Comartin, 130 Moy Ave.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 439, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., Charles Willis, 419 Bruce Ave. Sec., Julius Holub, 977 Marion Ave.
- Letter Carriers, No. 16, Federated Association of.—Sec., J. McKernan, 617 Gladstone Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 390, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. H. Carter, 1224 Dufferin Place. Sec., G. W. Richardson, 132 Hall Ave.

Windsor—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 421, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ernest Archer, 319 Brant St. Sec., Samuel Carther, 1222 Dufferin Place.
- Machinists, No. 718, International Association of.—Sec., Geo. A. Dielt, 326 Glengarry Ave.
- Machinists, No. 799, International Association of.—Sec., Francis Carr, 183 Elm Ave.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 456, Sheet.—Pres., E. M. Waddell, 75 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont. Sec., A. Bourne, 332 Elm Ave.
- Musicians, No. 566, American Federation of.—Pres., Phillip J. Tschirhart, 54 Elm Ave. Sec., W. J. Folland, 1205 Pelissier St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 629, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Peacock, 1049 Wyandotte St. E. Sec., Wm. Leaker, 517 Assumption St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 345, Operative.—Pres., Ed. Brazil, 493 Pelissier St. Sec., A. Williams, 335 Arthur St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 552, United Association of.—Pres., G. Conrick, 16 California Ave., Sandwich, Ont. Sec., J. H. Hart, 316 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., C. W. Bryan, 1008 Elsmere Ave. Sec., A. J. Webb, 1569 Bruce Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 191, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. J. O'Reilly, 126 Elm Ave. Sec., S. J. Charles, 359 Ellis Ave.
- Railroad Employees, No. 185, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., E. Winn, 146 Turner Road, Walkerville, Ont.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 316, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frank J. Hogan, 1010 Church St. Sec., C. A. DeCou, 84 Ottawa St., Walkerville, Ont.
- Railway Carmen, No. 196, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Vickery, 434 Lincoln Road, Walkerville, Ont. Sec., Thos. Mitchison, 110 Detroit St., Sandwich, Ont.
- Railway Employees, No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Geo. Bennett, 122 Cameron Ave. Sec., Allan Ardern, 304 Peter St., Sandwich, Ont.
- Railway and Steamship Clerk, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1362, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. McDowell, 147 Elm Ave. Sec., H. A. Baker, 17 Crawford Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 494, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. P. Carnaghan, 552 Hall Ave. Sec., Harry Stephens, 813 Albert St.
- Stage Employees, No. 580, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Harold V. Massey, 920 Giles Blvd. Sec., Wm. D. Hawthorne, 428 Windsor Ave.
- Stationary Engineers, Canadian Association of.—Pres., G. Turnbull, 231 Gladstone Ave. Sec., W. G. Waymouth, 436 Lincoln Road.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 871, International Union of.—Sec., Jas. W. D. Graves, 424 Ontario St.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184.—Pres., Wm. Alldritt, Wellington Ave. Sec., J. J. Lonnee, 144 Crawford Ave.
- Tailors' Union, No. 114, Journeymen.—Sec., Tom Rogan, 1009 Sandwich St. E.
- Typographical Union, No. 553, International.—Pres., Wm. Slater, 61 Pine St. Sec., C. Beckner, 56 McEwan Ave.

ONTARIO—*Concluded***Wingham**

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 492, International.—Pres., J. H. Robertson. Sec., Alex. Robertson, Box 297.

Woodstock

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 22.—Pres., Jas. D. Hill, 33 Oxford St. Sec., Fred. Adams, 501 Grace St.

Fire Fighters, No. 10, Provincial Federation of Ontario.—Pres., W. J. Bryce, 23 Light St. Sec., E. McJannett, 314 Simcoe St.

Woodstock—*Concluded*

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249, International.—Pres., F. Burk, 134 Delatre St. Sec., Wm. J. Houston, 124 Delatre St.

Musicians No. 170 American Federation of.—Pres., Thomas Moyer. Sec., Geo. Lightbody, 327 Simcoe St.

Railroad Employees, No. 158, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Phelps, 80 Teeple St. Sec., R. S. Hutchison, 60 Dover St.

Stationary Engineers, No. 37, Canadian Association of.—Sec., R. Odendahl, 826 James St.

Typographical Union, No. 317, International.—Pres., R. W. Griffiths, 590 Ingersoll Ave. Sec., P. D. Le Cras, 48 Bexley St.

MANITOBA

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Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, No. 194, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. H. Allen, Deloraine, Man. Sec., H. Robb, Waskada, Man.

Brandon

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 321, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. R. Webb, 260 Franklin St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., — Sec., George Hockley, 815 Lorne Ave. E.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2082, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Norman, 249 1st St. Sec., A. A. Morrison, 550 11th St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 69 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., J. Watkins, 1014 2nd St. Sec., P. Baker, 1108 1st St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., Geo. E. Armstrong, 432 Frederick St. Sec., A. Veale, 653 13th St.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 10, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. D. Mitchell, 900 9th St. Sec., W. Johns, 805 10th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 818, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, John Runciman, No. 8 Crawford Block. Sec., Thos. Douglas, 107 Louise Ave.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 667, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. A. Preston, 121 Louise Ave. Sec., S. H. Godley, 215 Fifth St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 464, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Corley, 219 Rideau St. Sec., E. H. Westbury, 209 Rosser Ave.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 788, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. White, 552 2nd St. Sec., H. G. Haggquist, 366 Dennis St.

Machinists, No. 574, International Association of.—Pres., R. Mummery, 219 Russell St. Sec., W. L. Powers, 244 Fourth St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 62, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Shaw, 451 Frederick St. Sec., W. F. Dark, Box 1049.

Musicians, No. 501, American Federation of.—Pres., A. J. Doke, 447 12th St. Sec., Fred. C. Cox, c/o Cox Printing Co.

Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 127, Operative.—Sec., Samuel J. Gilder, 330 Percy St.

Brandon—*Concluded*

Railroad Employees, No. 49, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Brown, East Brandon. Sec., Jas. Dobbs, 128 16th St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 394, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. McCool, 9 Bank of Hamilton Chambers. Sec., G. A. Hardy, 736 10th St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 855, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. J. Cassidy, Room 57, Y.M.C.A. Sec., William P. Kearns, 559 Frederick St.

Railway Carmen, No. 339, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Frederick Murray, 437 Russell St. Sec., Chas. B. Harrold, 433 Russell St.

Railway Carmen, No. 523, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Henry, 344 Park St. Sec., Edw. J. Geddes, 22 Victoria Block.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1113, Brotherhood of.—Sec., P. P. Buche, 343 5th St.

Railway Conductors, No. 464, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. A. McGuinness. Sec., C. M. Dales, 415 Eighth St.

Railway Conductors, No. 605, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. W. Cowan, 504 Russell St. Sec., L. E. Ostrander, 237 Twelfth St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 650, International Union of.—Pres., Geo. Goodwin, 560 Russell St. Sec., George Rawson, 437 9th St.

Typographical Union, No. 700, International.—Pres., E. McKinstry, c/o Sun Pub. Co. Sec., O. D. Stitt, 230 3rd St.

Dauphin

Locomotive Engineers, No. 737, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. Thompson, 120 5th Ave. S.W. Sec., Thos. Caley, Box 554.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 661, Brotherhood of.—Sec., John M. Bateman, 130 4th St. S.W.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 379, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. T. Walkey, Box 60, Watson, Sask. Sec., Fred Baggett, Box 183.

Railroad Employees, No. 45, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Douglas Kitney, Box 594. Sec., H. W. Platts, Box 548.

Railroad Telegraphers, Div. No. 43, Order of (Covers Canadian National Railway Lines West of Fort William).—Gen. Chairman, W. H. Phillips, 522 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., G. H. Palmer, Box 145.

MANITOBA—Continued**Dauphin—Concluded**

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 748, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. G. Edwards, Box 126. Sec., Wm. McClernon, Box 461.
- Railway Carmen, No. 305, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Adam Stark. Sec., Henry F. Cox.
- Railway Conductors, No. 512, Order of.—Chief Conductor, H. W. Watson. Sec., J. J. Porter, Box 8.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 8, Canadian Association of.—Sec., N. Parson, Box 498.

Elm Grove

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Bongfeldt, Sprague, Man. Sec., N. S. Draper.

Foxwarren

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 197, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. Smith, Springside, Sask. Sec., H. Lazenby.

Kenville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 196, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joe Loughorn, Swan River, Man. Sec., H. J. Mortimer.

Miami

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 365, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Wright, Rosebank, Man. Sec., H. Leathers.

Minnedosa

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 825, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. G. Smith, Box 84. Sec., Henry Inman, Box 367.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 840, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. G. Wilson. Sec., R. J. Preston.

Molson

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 238, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Hirst, Kenora, Ont. Sec., H. Bennington.

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- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 370, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Mackin. Sec., A. C. Merriman.

Portage la Prairie . .

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., G. R. Shaver. Sec., Eric Smith.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 264, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. G. Stuckey. Sec., C. Preston, Box 195.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 145, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. A. Orran, Camp Hughes, P.O. Man. Sec., H. Langridge, Box 78.
- Railroad Employees, No. 174, Canadian Brotherhood of. Pres., C. A. Smith. Sec., H. Cory.

Rivers

- Railroad Employees, No. 105, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Norman Tivy. Sec., C. W. Angel.

Selkirk

- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 1, Amalgamated Association of.—Sec., L. Trillenberg, General Delivery.
- Manitoba Provincial Sanitarium Attendants' Federal Union, No. 71 (T. and L. C.).—Sec., J. C. Grant, Box 653.

Souris

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Robert Knowles. Sec., Geo. McClelland.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 789, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Smith. Sec., W. R. E. Hall, Box 487.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. M. Macdonnell. Sec., J. Bridle, Box 274.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 722, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Mayne. Sec., M. McKellar.
- Railway Conductors, No. 612, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. H. Stokes. Sec., J. S. E. Brown.

Transcona

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 816, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. S. Holtby, Box 84. Sec., T. Ross Currie, Box 62.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 813, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. H. Martinsen, Box 618. Sec., W. C. Ferguson.
- Machinists, No. 484, International Association of.—Pres., Gerald Tuck, Suite 6, Cotter Block. Sec., A. Smith, 100 Bristol Ave., Norwood, Man.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 408, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Hanson, Box 214. Sec., P. Esselmont, Box 211.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 872, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. C. Lapier, 39 Yale Ave. W. Sec., E. Vincent, 18 Melrose St. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 550, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Irvine, 217 Edmonton St., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., R. N. Urquhart, 737 Valour Road, Winnipeg, Man.

Winnipeg

- Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110, Industrial Workers of the World, Winnipeg Branch.—Sec., J. Campbell, 196 Henry Ave. E.
- Actors' Union of Canada, Hebrew (C. F. of L.).—Sec., S. Itzkovitz, 263 Pritchard Ave.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 565, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Smith, 605 Maryland St. Sec., Arthur Hepworth, 199 Balmoral St.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 147 (Railroad), International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Foster, 701 Victor St. Sec., W. S. Harvey, 128 Emily St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 126, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Sam Preece, Box 1615. Sec., A. B. Page, Box 60, Hulton, Man.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 105 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of the United.—Sec., Wm. Hoop, c/o Labour Temple.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., Thos. Ching, Labour Temple. Sec., Walter Owens, Labour Temple.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 82, International Association of.—Pres., R. E. Johnson, 1374 Elgin Ave. Sec., B. J. Hiscock, 1574 Elgin Ave.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 343, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. A. Welsh, 550 Lipton St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 172, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. Chippendale, 732 Spruce St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., G. J. Goslin, 389 Rutland St. Sec., E. E. O'Connell, 285 Thompson St., Weston, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA—Continued

Winnipeg—Continued

- Civic Employees' Federation of Winnipeg (Independent).—Pres., T. McGregor, 289 Chalmers Ave. Sec., H. Bailey, 606 Broadway Ave.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America (Western Canada Broker and Leased Wire Division).—Sec., F. G. Grant, 340 Bartlett Ave.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 7, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. B. Minchin, 729 Kildonan Drive. Sec., M. Einarson, 606 Alverstone St.
- *Electrical Communication Workers of Canada (Canadian National System Division No. 1).—Sec., R. I. Bradley, Suite 21, Acadia Apts.
- *Electrical Communication Workers of Canada (Western Canada Leased Wire and Broker Division, No. 2).—Sec., F. G. Garnett, 340 Bartlett Ave.
- Electrical Workers, No. 435, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. MacIntosh, 462 McAdam Ave. Sec., J. L. McBride, 165 James St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 1037, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Cameron, 487 Lipton St. Sec., J. Horn, 165 James St.
- Fur Workers' Union, No. 91, International.—Sec., Win. Katz, 727 Stella Ave.
- Garment Workers of America, No. 35, United.—Pres., B. H. Hunt, 184 Ethelbert St. Sec., Miss Annie J. MacRae, 877 William Ave.
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.—Sec., M. Dolgan, 382 Alfred Ave.
- Lithographers of America, No. 31, Amalgamated.—Pres., John Kelly, 49 Edgerton Road, St. Vital. Sec., R. Anderson, 5 Shipman Court.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 76, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, R. V. Turner, 92 Chestnut St. Sec., Geo. Feaveryear, 1147 Ingersoll St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 583, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, G. H. Bradshaw, 351 Bartlett Ave. Sec., R. F. Mathieson, 642 Walker Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dawes, 375 Luxton Ave. Sec., R. H. Hutchison, 223 Lansdowne Ave.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 597, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Cook, 618 Warsaw St. Sec., G. C. Calder, 467 Brandon Ave.
- Machinists, No. 189, International Association of.—Pres., W. J. Nelson, 869 Dudley Ave. Sec., W. H. C. Logan, 137 Glenwood Crescent.
- Machinists, No. 122, International Association of.—Pres., H. Smith, 1616 Alexandra Ave. Sec., Geo. Leach, 1622 Ross Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 207, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. M. Anderson, 321 Cathedral Ave. Sec., Wm. Cooper, 577 Dufferin Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 323, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Wilson, 340 Rosedale Ave. Sec., W. F. Herr, 608 Garwood Ave.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 420, Sheet.—Pres., A. Palmer, 117 Hindly Ave., St. Vital. Sec., H. Davis, 834 Weatherdon Ave.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 174, International.—Pres., J. W. T. Fieldsend, 137 Kilbride Ave. Sec., John Ferguson, 548 Aikens St.
- Musicians, No. 190, American Federation of.—Pres., Jas. T. Simmons. Sec., F. A. Tallman, 547 Furby St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 739, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. W. Fish, 415 Scotia St., W. Kildonan, Man.

Winnipeg—Continued

- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., J. Akerstream, 387 Tweed Ave. Sec., Chas. Robertson, 625 Toronto St.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 37, International.—Pres., I. B. Gardiner, Box 2225. Sec., Stanley W. Siver, Box 2225.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 334, Operative.—Pres., R. H. Kameen, 65 Guay Ave., St. Vital. Sec., James J. Scott, 53 Guay Ave., St. Vital.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 479, United Association of (Railway Pipe Fitters and Helpers).—Pres., H. Laurie, Labour Temple. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 78 Morley Ave.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 254, United Association of.—Sec., Robt. C. Neill, 92 Juno St.
- Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, No. 5, Dominion.—Pres., Geo. Miller, Winnipeg Ave. Sec., S. G. Randall, 124 College St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 35 (Web), International.—Pres., Wm. Mackie, 510 Bowman Ave. Sec., Wm. H. Bartley, 652 Banning St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 87, International.—Pres., W. P. Larsen, 706 E. Kildonan Road, East Kildonan. Sec., H. Roberts, Box 1712.
- Railroad Employees, No. 120, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., James Strachan, 42 Robinson St. Sec., Frederick Lea, 279 Beaverbrook St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 66, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. S. Shaver, 435 Scotia St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 78, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. G. Leaber, Kirkfield Park, St. Charles, Man. Sec., A. L. Lydiard, 308 McIntyre Block.
- Railroad Employees, No. 130, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John W. Barbee, 795 Main St. Sec., Charles E. Johnson, 795 Main St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 67, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Evans, 170 Bertrand St., Norwood. Sec., H. L. Scarth, 36 Furby St.
- Railroad Employees, No. 142, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. McGregor, 289 Calmers Ave. Sec., A. Munro, 194 Kennedy St.
- Railroad Signalmen of America, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Smith, 467 Inkster Blvd. Sec., W. G. Guthrie, 48 Inkster Blvd.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 223, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. McNeerney, 68 Polson Ave. Sec., A. McMorland, 1581 Alexander Ave.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 691, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. A. Mabb, 401 Robert Ave., East Kildonan. Sec., W. W. Sills, 108 Warwick Apts.
- Railway Carmen, No. 371, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Marshall, 1177 Sherburn St. Sec., A. T. Woolston, 851 Nassau St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 35, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Campbell, 1115 Alexandra Ave. Sec., J. McCammon, 2168 Gallagher Ave.
- Railway Carmen, No. 6, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Hawthorn, Fairbairn Block, Main St. Sec., S. Parbery, 1430 Elgin Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 47, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. H. Fogg, 350 Elgin Ave. Sec., T. F. Glenwright, 643 McDermot Ave.
- Railway Conductors, No. 604, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. Willcock, 333 Bartlett Ave. Sec., T. J. Vincent, 695 Mulvey Ave.

MANITOBA—Concluded**Winnipeg—Continued**

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 613, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. F. Scott, 232 Harbison Ave. Sec., John J. Ratcliffe, 50 Pearl St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1326 (C.N.R.) Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alexander N. McLean, 588 Jessie Ave., Fort Rouge. Sec., Wm. Hunter, 390 Brandon Ave., Fort Rouge.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 629, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. L. Pauley, 549 Castle Ave., Elmwood. Sec., S. W. Houston, care of 1623 Ross Ave.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1487, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Samuel Grundy, 8 Vivian Ave., St. Vital. Sec., W. Macauley, 628 Beresford Ave.

Railway Employees of America, No. 99, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., M. J. Lizette, 272 Eugenie St., Norwood, Man. Sec., T. H. Cheadle, 402 Bannatyne Ave.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., G. Dennehy, 574 Alexander Ave. Sec., T. J. Kneebone, 255 Clare Ave.

Railway Enginemen, No. 16, Canadian Association of.—Pres., A. Black, Suite 7, Nassaw Apts. Sec., John S. Crerar, 469 Gertrude Ave.

Winnipeg—Concluded

Stage Employees, No. 63, International Alliance of, Theatrical.—Pres., J. Dillabough, 526 Sherbourne St. Sec., Alex. Simpson, 559 Toronto St.

Stage Employees, No. 299, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Walter J. Harris, Garrick Theatre. Sec., H. Spurr, Box 2143.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 59, International.—Pres., A. W. Cooney, 11 Keewatin St. Sec., J. A. Foster, Box 1842.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Wm. Fox, Box 1911.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 63.—Pres., Perry Norvell, 215 Eugenie St., Norwood, Man. Sec., A. J. Young, 509 Warsaw Ave.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (Milk Wagon Drivers and Chauffeurs), No. 119, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. Glen, 165 James St.

Telephone Workers, No. 1 (Independent) Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Beale, 714 Goulding St. Sec., J. A. C. McVagh, 821 Ashburn St.

Typographical Union, No. 191, International.—Pres., E. G. Smith, 92 Sherbrooke St. Sec., W. B. Lowe, Box 2024.

Water Works Operators (Independent).—Pres., William Scott, 115 Margaretta St. Sec., R. Smith, 741 Alverstone St.

SASKATCHEWAN**Biggar**

Locomotive Engineers, No. 847, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. A. Young. Sec., E. C. Reynolds.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 831, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. S. Dickson. Sec., P. Hamel.

Railroad Employees, No. 151, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. A. Madden. Sec., A. S. Nicholas.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 581, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. McIntyre. Sec., J. Kranz.

Railway Carmen, No. 197, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Adkins. Sec., L. D. Campbell.

Railway Conductors, No. 675, Order of.—Chief Conductor, M. Lukken. Sec., O. I. Croonquist.

Briercrest

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 659, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. F. Shenton, Box 143. Sec., A. Antymnuik, Riverhurst.

Calder

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 349, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Trueman, Wroxton, Sask. Sec., W. Heaps.

Estevan

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1943, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Thomas Dixon, Box 358.

Gravelbourg

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 596, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. R. Peters, Galilee, Sask. Sec., L. C. McKenzie, Box 98.

Humboldt

Locomotive Engineers, No. 900, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, T. R. Kidd, General Delivery. Sec., C. Sands, General Delivery.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 844, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. E. Lee. Sec., D. J. Munroe, Box 101.

Railroad Employees No. 155, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert W. Smith. Sec., Wm. Cuthbert, Box 205.

Railway Carmen, No. 437, Brotherhood of.—Pres., I. Proctor. Sec., W. W. Cannage.

Railway Enginemen, No. 10, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. H. Cherry. Sec., E. A. Rhodes, Box 38.

Kamsack

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 852, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. T. Gunderson. Sec., R. C. Dickson.

Railroad Employees, No. 152, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. R. Sinclair, Box 132. Sec., W. T. Burton, Box 326.

Railway Carmen, No. 1442, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. O. Northrop.

Railway Enginemen, No. 9, Canadian Association of.—Pres., John G. McLaren. Sec., S. Risa, Box 152.

Kerrobert

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 648, Brotherhood of.—Pres., I. Seime. Sec., G. W. Povey.

Kipling

Railroad Employees, No. 181, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Chas. A. Irwin.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued**Kindersley**

Railroad Employees, No. 163, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Rouse. Sec., A. J. Howard.

Melfort

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 220, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Polowy Sec., J. R. Conyers.

Melville

Locomotive Engineers, No. 764, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. B. Stewart. Sec., E. A. Fiddy, Box 553.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 580, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. E. Beard. Sec., C. C. Sandusky.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 169, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Dove. Sec., Tom Carlton.

Railroad Employees, No. 61, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. L. Parker. Sec., A. G. Carter.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 805, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. B. Burgman.

Railway Carmen, No. 450, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. F. Robinson. Sec., A. W. Goundry.

Railway Conductors, No. 541, Order of.—Chief Conductor, L. J. Webb. Sec., H. B. Patterson, Box 448.

Moose Jaw

Barbers' International Union, No. 589, Journeymen.—Pres., W. J. Beamish, City Barbershop. Sec., A. E. B. LeBlanc, Gem Barber Shop.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 478, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. J. Riches, 711 Athabasca St. W.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., James Gowans, 891-4th Ave. N.E. Sec., E. Griggs, Land Titles Office.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 619, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Richardson, 959 Caribou St. W. Sec., Thomas Wright, 1005 Athabasca St. E.

Civic Employees' Federal Union, No. 9 (T. and L.C.).—Pres., J. H. Leach, 831-5th Ave. N.E. Sec., E. Haresign, 1109 Athabasca St. E.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., R. B. Smart, Post Office. Sec., W. G. Jones, Post Office.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 12, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Kelly, 6 Virginia Court. Sec., C. H. Badendick, 953 Stadacona St. W.

Electrical Workers, No. 802, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. B. Ridgeway, 759 Athabasca St. E. Sec., Henry Murphy, 361 Main St. N.

Fire Fighters, No. 151, International Association of.—Pres., Peter Mitchell, Central Fire Hall. Sec., William Donald, Central Fire Hall.

Letter Carriers, No. 34, Federated Association of.—Pres., Horace Horton, 844 Hochelaga St. E. Sec., Gerald Walsh, 1308 Redland St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 510, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, D. A. Fraser, 463 Stadacona St. West. Sec., W. A. Cooper, 240 High St. West.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 521, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Cann, Box 543.

Machinists, No. 639, International Association of.—Pres., F. P. Barr, 445 Manitoba St. E. Sec., Wm. Keay, 141 Fairford St. E.

Moose Jaw—Concluded

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 127, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. Butler, 1143 Alder Ave. Sec., Wm. G. McAndrew, 180 Iroquois St. W.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 431, Sheet.—Sec., R. H. Servis, 1081 Willow Ave.

Musicians, No. 474, American Federation of.—Pres., Cyril Hampshire, 1054-1st Ave. N.W. Sec., Geo. F. Dewey, 1318 Connaught Ave.

Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, No. 7, Dominion.—Pres., Geo. McIlhagga, 630 Hochelaga St. W. Sec., T. E. Parkinson.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 34, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. T. Hudson, 342 Iroquois St. W. Sec., A. S. Pipes, 646 Stadacona St. W.

Railway Carmen, No. 204, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Harry Dixon, Cecilia Court. Sec., J. P. Young, 351 Grand View Ave., South Hill.

Railway Employees of America, No. 614, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Albert K. Brooks, 1029 Alder Ave. Sec., Arthur E. Stanley, 462 Hochelaga St. W.

Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., A. A. LeClaire. Sec., Geo. Tomlinson, 1136-5th Ave. N.E.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 665, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Mose, 221 Riverside St., South Hill. Sec., E. J. Malant, 1161-4th Ave. N.W.

Railway Conductors, No. 393, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. L. McIntosh, 438 Ominica St. W. Sec., J. H. Laird, 153 Ominica St. W.

Stage Employees, No. 406, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., E. T. Clarke, 535 Ominica St. E. Sec., Chas. H. James, Box 747.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 2, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. A. Larson, Box 774. Sec., S. Gutheridge, 913 Caribou St. W.

Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 86.—Pres., T. M. Macafee, 1019 Fourth Ave. S.W. Sec., W. Goetling, 1052 Willow Ave.

Typographical Union, No. 627, International.—Pres., G. W. Peck, 1147 Connaught Ave. Sec., Leonard A. Bailey, 1104 Stadacona St. W.

North Battleford

Locomotive Engineers, No. 716, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. R. Dobson, George St. Sec., James E. Ross, Charles St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 697, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. B. Girvan, General Delivery. Sec., E. Nelson, Box 843.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 485, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bowes, Bresaylor, Sask. Sec., Geo. E. Holliday.

Railroad Employees, No. 64, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. H. Sergeant. Sec., T. C. Howard.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 751, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Durling. Sec., J. D. Nichol, Box 17.

Railway Conductors, No. 495, Order of.—Chief Conductor, B. Hadley. Sec., W. E. Evans, Box 8.

Railway Enginemen, No. 15, Canadian Association of.—Sec., E. Coppock.

Phippen

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 304, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Semchuk, Wilkie, Sask. Sec., M. Jurnyn, Hardisty, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued

Prince Albert

- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., H. L. Doyle. Sec., W. J. Spencer.
- Letter Carriers, No. 46, Federated Association of.—Pres., H. Jacobs, 14th St. W. Sec., A. C. Taylor, 10th St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 832, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. H. Lewis, 7th St. E. Sec., W. H. Chapman, 549 19th St. E.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 784, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John A. Lindstrom, 471-8th St. E. Sec., E. Edwards, 296-21st St. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 261, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Taylor, 447-15th St. E. Sec., G. Brown, 551 12th St. E.
- Musicians, No. 221, American Federation of.—Pres., J. Atkinson, 543 River St. E. Sec., A. H. Ray, 369 14th St. W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 57, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. S. Costigan, Suite 7, Miller Block. Sec., Geo. L. Cross, 337 9th St. E.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 870, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. M. Laing, Agnew Block. Sec., W. G. Lindsay, 341 9th St. E.
- Railway Carmen, No. 551, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Brydon, 1919 Central Ave. Sec., D. G. Grief, 499-23rd St. E.
- Railway Conductors, No. 665, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. G. MacPhee, 148-21st St. E. Sec., W. P. Winter, 2319-1st Ave. W.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 19, Canadian Association of.—Pres., L. W. P. Copeland, Melfort, Sask. Sec., S. R. Marland.
- Stage Employees, No. 496, International Alliance of.—Theatrical.—Pres., G. Birket, 456 13th St. E. Sec., J. G. Owens, 35 28th St. E.
- Typographical Union, No. 705, International.—Pres., N. Newbatt, Oxford St. Sec., J. Gilmour, Box 124.

Radville

- Railway Enginemen, No. 22, Canadian Association of.—Pres., M. J. Mulvihill, Prince Albert, Sask. Sec., T. B. Clemes, Box 96.
- Railroad Employees, No. 173, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. K. Curtiss. Sec., A. K. Cassidy.

Regina

- Barbers' International Union, No. 713, Journeymen.—Pres., Geo. Oliver, Rex Barber Shop, Hamilton St. Sec., C. G. Hodges, 1938 Halifax St.
- Bookbinders, No. 205, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Conrad, 2222 Queen St. Sec., Edwin Wood, 2326 Wallace St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., Harry Shawcross, Trades Hall. Sec., John Chambers, 1344 McIntyre St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 359, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. D. Hands, 1117 Montague St. Sec., Sidney Playfoot, 954 Wallace St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 532, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joseph Carpenter, 1400 Angus St. Sec., Geo. Richardson, 850 Angus St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1867, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Haldenby, General Delivery.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., G. F. Hitchens, Post Office Staff. Sec., R. P. Randall, 1070 Montague St.

Regina—Continued

- Dominion Express Employees, No. 9, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. O. Ferrie, 1225 Wascana St. Sec., Joseph Goodhue, 1431 Robinson St.
- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., F. A. Metcalfe, 2103 Scarth St.
- Electrical Workers' Union, Regina (Independent).—Pres., F. B. Capstick, Sun Electric Co. Sec., W. J. Willis, 1047 Retallack St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 181, International Association of.—Pres., A. Thomson, No. 4 Fire Hall. Sec., A. C. Watt, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 896, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, William B. Turner, 829 King St. Sec., W. Armstrong, 3515 5th Ave.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 828, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, F. H. Jenkins, 1304 Retallack St. Sec., R. P. Shier, 2071 Retallack St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 746, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. L. McKercher, 1061 Garnet St. Sec., J. Shooter, 1054 Rae St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 696, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. G. Forrest, 1335 Retallack St. Sec., O. E. Hobson, 835 Rae St.
- Machinists, No. 326, International Association of.—Pres., J. McIntyre, 2071 Angus St. Sec., H. Eastwood, 1111 Rae St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 156, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Craig, Avonhurst, Sask. Sec., A. E. Pearce, 15th Ave. and Pasqua St.
- Musicians, No. 446, American Federation of.—Pres., H. H. Barnes, 1952 Hamilton St. Sec., T. W. Bee, 1952 Hamilton St.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 509, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Cocks, 2121 Winnipeg St. Sec., Wm. Clough, 2178 Wascana St.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 393, Operative.—Pres., E. Chillingworth, 963 Retallack St. Sec., J. Stevens, 651 Athol St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 179, United Association of.—Pres., G. Miller, 808 McTavish St. Sec., C. Hoelscher, 1884 Rae St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 75, International.—Pres., Robt. Laing, 33 Black Block. Sec., H. M. Williams, Box 352.
- Railroad Employees, No. 43, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. R. Tilling, 1351 King St. Sec., E. N. Mowbrey, 2037 Edward St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 929, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. L. Coutts, 1032 Montague St. Sec., R. C. Snelgrove, 2236 Osler St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 253, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Grainger, 1032 Queen St. Sec., W. J. Edwards, 835 Athol St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 345, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Shaw, 1566 Cameron St. Sec., W. McIntosh, 1426 Blanchard St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 35, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Appleby, 2034 York St. Sec., C. Whittet, Box 138.
- Railway Conductors, No. 159, Order of.—Chief Conductor, G. L. Lamb, 698 Queen St. Sec., W. Rollo, 1124 Athol St.
- Railway Employees, No. 588, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., R. Baldwin, 872 Robinson St. Sec., A. G. Morris, 970 Aigyle St.

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued**Regina—Concluded**

- Stage Employees, No. 295, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., J. R. Hartree, 1323 King St.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 1, Saskatchewan Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. H. Manifold, 1331 Elphinstone St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 116, International.—Pres., S. McMillan, c/o Regina Leader. Sec., W. J. Napier, c/o Daily Post.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Sec., Andrew B. Nelson, 1121 Winnipeg St.
- Typographical Union, No. 657, International.—Pres., Geo. Wm. Crabtree, 1072 Montague St. Sec., A. E. Humphries, 2038 Osler St.

Rocanville

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 133, Brotherhood of.—Sec., M. P. Bennett, Welwyn, Sask.

Saskatoon

- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 600, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. Gregory, 1809 12th St. W.
- Bookbinders, No. 85, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. E. Etheridge, 224 2nd Ave. N. Sec., M. L. Hadesbeck, Box 1251.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., Wm. Jones, Box 31, Nutana. Sec., Wm. H. Dickinson, 615 28th St.
- Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., Harold Draper, Box 80, Nutana.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1390, United Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Williamson, 1117 Avenue F. North.
- Civil Service Employees' Federal Union, No. 2, Saskatchewan (T. and L. C.).—Pres., J. M. Hill, Box 1642. Sec., H. E. Etheridge, Box 1131.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., J. Scott, Post Office. Sec., J. H. Roberts, 421 Avenue K North.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 16, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. J. Cooney, Dominion Express Co. Sec., W. J. Donlon, Dominion Express Co.
- Electrical Workers, Saskatoon (Independent).—Pres., Walter Wallace, 409 Main St. Sec., John Kemp, 1508 Ave. C. North.
- Fire Fighters, No. 80, International Association of.—Pres., A. Higgin, No. 2 Fire Hall. Sec., Wm. Cameron, No. 2 Fire Hall.
- *Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, Saskatoon (Independent).—Sec., Miss McConnell, Labour Temple.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 715, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Jas. Mullin, 419 Ave. F. South. Sec., R. D. McRae, 809 Ave. A. North.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 723, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. Campbell, 416 5th St. Sec., H. W. Goodall, 411 Ave. D. South.
- Machinists, No. 534, International Association of.—Pres., W. R. Innes, 416 25th St. W. Sec., J. Buby, Box 377, Sutherland, Sask.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 318, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Wm. Bruce, 726 Ave. J. South.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 114, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Lee, Box 237, Watrous, Sask. Sec., A. S. Boulding, General Delivery.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 758, Sheet.—Sec., A. C. Griffiths, 303 29th St.

Saskatoon—Concluded

- Musicians, No. 553, American Federation of.—Pres., Guy C. Watkins, 307 22nd St. E. Sec., E. M. Knapp, Box 769.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1173.—Pres., A. J. Williamson, 500½ Ave. J. South.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 442, Operative.—Pres., A. Roberts. Sec., A. R. Cooper, 904 Ave. I. North.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 264, United Association of.—Pres., J. B. Burk, 409 Ave. C. North. Sec., H. Moore, No. 8 Masonic Temple.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 206, International.—Pres., L. S. Wilkins, Box 1031. Sec., Fred. Reynolds, Box 1031.
- Railroad Employees, No. 168, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. Stirling. Sec., A. A. Burman, Suite 1, Elete Block.
- Railroad Employees, No. 44, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thomas Oates, 904 22nd St. Sec., Charles Haigh, Box 840.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 733, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. A. Purvis, 107 9th St. Sec., James Wedge, 434 Avenue, I. S.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1447, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Brannan, 121 Ave. D. Sec., P. Cutts, 711 King St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1180, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. S. Hurling, 204 Ave. O South. Sec., F. Greenway, 1229 Ave. B. North.
- Railway Conductors, No. 595, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. L. Byers, 400 Ave. E. South. Sec., James McMahon, 409 Drinkle Bldg. No. 3.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 615, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Wm. H. Moore, 1503 Ave. E. North. Sec., C. H. Tindall, 1134 Ave. F. North.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 20, Canadian Association of.—Pres., J. V. Manning, General Delivery. Sec., W. F. Brown, 202 7th St.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Sec., W. S. Robertson, 1316 Ave. G North.
- Stage Employees, No. 300, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Peter Dransfield. Sec., Jack Nesbitt, 727 9th St. Nutana.
- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 233.—Sec., D. J. Evans, 509 Ave. I South.
- Typographical Union, No. 663, International.—Pres., Fred. S. Gordon, c/o Star Publishing Co. Sec., W. E. Brunskill, 123 Ave. H. North.

Sintaluta

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 250, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. Armstrong, 1871 Robinson St., Regina, Sask. Sec., E. Mitchell, Box 129.

Sutherland

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 793, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. T. English. Sec., L. Williams.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 778, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Dwyer. Sec., W. H. Scott.
- Machinists, No. 598, International Association of.—Pres., J. Lundie. Sec., W. H. Pitt, Box 375.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 847, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Patterson. Sec., A. J. Lang.
- Railway Carmen, No. 147, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Garrett. Sec., E. Milner.
- Railway Conductors, No. 587, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. E. Wootton. Sec., N. B. Findlay.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded***Swift Current**

Musicians, No. 651, American Federation of.—Pres., Edward Spencer. Sec., D. C. Hebb.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 953, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Reid, Box 38. Sec., R. Hamer, Box 288.

Typographical Union, No. 726, International.—Pres., A. G. Carey. Sec., M. Hutchinson.

Unity

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1875, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. S. Smith, Artland, Sask. Sec., Wm. Brown, Box 367.

Vonda

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 350, Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Blackburn, Box 61.

ALBERTA**Aerial**

Mine Workers of America, No. 4685, United.—Pres., R. S. Morris. Sec., I. C. Radocy.

Airdrie

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 198, Brotherhood of.—Sec., G. E. Lissack, Box 161, Halkirk, Alta.

Alberta Beach

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 486, Brotherhood of.—Pres., M. Paige, Onoway, Alta. Sec., J. Almond.

Bellevue

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., David Morris. Sec., John Brooks.

Beverley

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., L. Smith.

Big Valley

Locomotive Engineers, No. 878, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. T. Turner. Sec., L. H. McMillin.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 849, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. H. McMillan. Sec., J. P. Paul.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 256, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Donald K. McLay, Box 141.

Miners' Federation, No. 2, Edmonton and District (C. F. of L.).—Sec., R. Paton.

Railroad Employees, No. 150, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Sec., Harold W. Wendt, Box 190.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 773, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. C. Cavanagh. Sec., W. F. Wendt.

Railway Conductors, No. 129, Order of.—Chief Conductor, B. G. Worsfold. Sec., P. J. McCorkell.

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., John A. McDonald. Sec., Wm. Oakes, Box 61.

Brulé

Mine Workers of America, No. 1054, United.—Pres., Chas. Burrows, Brulé Mines. Sec., Patrick Meehan, Brulé Mines.

Watrous

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1686, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. M. Wilson.

Railroad Employees, No. 133, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. White. Sec., Jas. McAndrew.

Railway Carmen, No. 1384, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Butterley. Sec., Norman L. Stroud.

Weyburn

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 171, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Edw. Patience.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1486, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Blackwell. Sec., A. A. Jones.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 4, Saskatchewan, Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Birch. Sec., Wm. Stoughton.

Yorkton

Railroad Employees, No. 205, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Rippell. Sec., J. Goodman.

Calgary

Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110, Industrial Workers of the world, Calgary Branch.—Sec., John Cumming, 232 Ninth Ave. E.

Barbers' International Union, No. 230, Journeymen.—Pres., Geo. E. Dumbbeck, 239 7th Ave. W. Sec., H. V. Grainger, 1205A 1st St. W.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 585, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. Barnecut, 1218 Sifton Blvd.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 392, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Allan. 932 3rd Ave. N.W. Sec., Thos. Whitehead, 257 22nd Ave. N.W.

Bookbinders, No. 211, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Thomas, 14 Hatfield Court. Sec., Wm. Morrison, 530 6th Ave. W.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 124 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—Pres., Jas. Cox, 711 23rd Ave. S. E. Sec., S. L. Johnson, 805 3rd Ave. N.W.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., W. H. Jones, 246 20th Ave. N.W. Sec., John Stalker, Box 1873.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 126, International Association of.—Pres., James A. Clisholm, 18th Ave. N.W. Sec., Jas. E. Worsley, 1006 18th Ave. E.

Calgary Civic Employees' Association, No. 37 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Ellis Moore, 408 11½ St., N.W. Sec., Wm. Hinchelwood, 442 21st Ave. N.W.

Carpenters' Amalgamated of Canada, No. 1265.—Sec., Thomas Vickers, 2323 7th Ave., N.W.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1779, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John S. Davidson, 225 22nd Ave. N.E. Sec., Thos. F. Wilson, 1628 17th Ave., N.W.

City Hall Staff Association, No. 33 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., J. W. Jenkinson, 1609 32nd Ave. S.W. Sec., J. W. Stanley, c/o City Hall.

City Hospital Employees' Association, No. 8 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., G. Urquhart, General Hospital. Sec., F. Taylor, 114 17th Ave., N.E.

Dominion Express Employees, No. 1, Brotherhood of.—Pres., K. H. Newinger, 509 11th Ave., E. Sec., A. L. Jordan, 628 13th Ave. N.E.

ALBERTA—Continued

Calgary—Continued

- Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., R. C. Heard, 2023 35th Ave. S.W.
- Electrical Workers, No. 348, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. J. McLaughlin, 124 6th Ave. E.
- Fire Fighters, No. 255, International Association of.—Pres., W. A. Cowan, No. 1 Fire Station. Sec., L. M. MacLean, No. 4 Fire Station.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Workers of Canada, United (C. F. of L.).—Pres., W. J. Cox, 2640 6th Ave. N.W. Sec., C. C. Young, 612 15th Ave. N.W.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 597.—Pres., J. P. Summers, 915 4th St. N.E. Sec., H. Webb, 1408 Centre St. E.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 355, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, W. J. Coleman, 421 12th Ave. E. Sec., A. Pinchbeck, 1025 19th Ave. E.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 635, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. W. Yeats, 1123 9th St. E. Sec., J. Main, Box 1872.
- Machinists, No. 357, International Association of.—Pres., J. W. Lindall, 507 13th Ave. E. Sec., Harry Whitaker, 313 12th Ave. E.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 161, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Gus. Soderback, Box 1861. Sec., H. Pallant, 214 4th Ave. W.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 254, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. White, 720 14a St., E. Sec., J. P. S. Hawkins, 1615 17a St. E.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 444, Sheet.—Pres., J. McDonald, 428 15th Ave. E. Sec., W. Bell, 1009 3rd Ave. N.W.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 254, Sheet.—Sec., E. P. Ward, 913 14th St. E.
- Musicians, No. 53, American Federation of.—Pres., Harry C. Ford, Sr., 639 3rd Ave. W. Sec., Herbert M. Thurston, 23 Lorraine Apts.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 553, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Chas. Birne, 1606 15th St., E. Sec., Jack Coon, 1114 19th Ave., N.W.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 324, Operative.—Sec., John McClelland, 3819 Center St. S.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 496, United Association of.—Pres., W. Wood, 519 6A St. N.E. Sec., A. Hutchinson, 417 11th Ave., N.E.
- Policemen's Protective Union, No. 6 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Chas. W. Cox, 227 9th St., N.E. Sec., J. A. Smith, 609 12th Ave., E.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., J. T. Young, Post Office Staff. Sec., G. W. Edmunds, Post Office Staff.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 201, International.—Pres., John Sparks, 3802 3rd St. N.W. Sec., W. J. Buck, 746 5a St. N.W.
- Railroad Employees, No. 47, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. D. Shackleton, 338 14th Ave. E. Sec., D. M. McDonald, 718 4th St. N.E.
- Railroad Employees, No. 169, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. Hildred, 2011 33rd Ave. S.W. Sec., A. R. Warner, 835 3rd Ave. N.W.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 663, Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. Meecham, 2214 8th St. E.
- Railway Employees' Industrial Union (C. F. of L.).—Sec., D. MacMillan, 1709 8th St. E.

Calgary—Concluded

- Railway Carmen, No. 42, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert T. Alderman, 215 13th Ave. N.W. Sec., J. T. Thompson, 506 21st Ave. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 145, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Joe Allen, 820 22nd Ave. S.E. Sec., J. A. Melvin, 523 18th Ave. N.W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 1312, Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Fisher, 1114 1st St. E. Sec., A. E. James, 1605 26th St. S.W.
- Railway Employees, No. 583, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., W. J. Hartwick, Suite 6, Anderson Apts. Sec., C. S. Newcombe, 2317 1st St. E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 637, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. C. Hemmings, 435 22nd Ave. N.E. Sec., S. J. Williams, 233 12th Ave. E.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 632, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Adam, 409 18th Ave. N.W. Sec., J. C. Cook, Suite 3, 917a 17th Ave. W.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., H. A. Clarke, 1408 Boulevard N.W. Sec., O. T. Dean, 619 15th St. N.W.
- Railway Conductors, No. 463, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. R. Russell, 528 20th Ave. W. Sec., A. D. Fidler, 910 14th Ave. W.
- Stage Employees, No. 212, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., K. S. Davidson, 509 2nd St. W. Sec., G. Franklin, 356 2nd Ave. N.E.
- Stage Employees, No. 302, International Alliance of Theatrical (Moving Picture Machine Operators).—Pres., Chas. M. Anderson, 210 2nd Ave. W. Sec., R. McGregor, 130 19th Ave. N.E.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 838, International Union of.—Pres., S. S. Tappin, 1325 11th Ave. W. Sec., E. Applegate, 205 9A St. N.W.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 109, International.—Pres., D. McFarlane, 615 1st Ave. N.W. Sec., C. R. Stunell, c/o Herald.
- Street Railway Employees' Union, No. 2, Canadian (C. F. of L.).—Sec., R. C. Heard, 2023 35th Ave. S.W.
- Tailors' Union, No. 194, Journeymen.—Sec., David Davies, 1110 17th Ave. W.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 528, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Moffat, 4509 MacLeod Trail. Sec., A. Hollings, 3634 1A St. S.W.
- Typographical Union, No. 449, International.—Pres., David D. Smith, Box 1962. Sec., Andrew Davison, Box 1962.

Camrose

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1736, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. A. Lindberg, Kingman, Alta. Sec., Albert Cartier, Box 244.
- Mine Workers Union of Canada.—Pres., Alexander Coutts. Sec., Ernest Mallabone.

Carbon

- Miners' Federation, No. 3, Edmonton and District (C. F. of L.).—Sec., Arthur Evans, c/o Peerless Mines.
- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., John Kalinn, Box 129. Sec., William Mackie.

ALBERTA—Continued

Coalhurst

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., J. Pontorale.
Sec., L. McLeod.

Coleman

Mine Workers' Union of Canada, No. 2.—Pres., Frank
Whittock. Sec., David Gillespie.

Drumheller

Mine Workers of America, No. 59, United.—Pres., T.
Fernet, Newcastle, Alta. Sec., Harry Smith.

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., E. Davies.
Sec., Robert Hall.

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., R. Van Loo.
Sec., T. Connelly, Box 396.

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., John McGue.
Railroad Employees, No. 139, Canadian Brotherhood
of.—Sec., E. J. Melville.

Railway Carmen, No. 59, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F.
Hutchings. Sec., K. Matheson.

Eckville

Maintenance-of-way Employees, No. 1660, Brotherhood
of.—Pres., S. Gormley, Leslieville, Alta. Sec., R.
Bertram, Box 87.

Edmonton

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union
of America, No. 276.—Pres., Wm. Edge, 12055-95th
St. Sec., W. H. Hunt, 10655-96th St.

Barbers' International Union, No. 227, Journeymen.—
Pres., N. Pearen, 10116-101st St. Sec., J. S. Cham-
berlain, Box 433.

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 546, In-
ternational Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Marshall,
10626-109th St. Sec., Thos. Roberts, 12531-124th St.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 279,
International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Rankin,
12926-116th St. Sec., James McLean, 10333-114th
St.

Bookbinders, No. 188, International Brotherhood of.—
Pres., J. A. Rutherford, Suite 14, McDougal Court.
Sec., T. Mattison, Box 414.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of
America, No. 314, International Union of the United
—Pres., J. H. Dundas, 9535-109A Ave. Sec., J.
Flower, 10832-75th St.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union,
No. 1.—Pres., J. Colville, 12044-92nd St. Sec., J.
W. Hood, 11209-66th St.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325, United Brotherhood
of.—Pres., Wm. M. Scott, 11717-85th St. Sec., Dun-
can R. Blair, 11641-93rd St.

Carpenters of Canada, No. 2607, Amalgamated.—Pres.,
J. Francis, 9534-109th Ave. Sec., A. E. Sibun, 11709-
89th St.

Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 30 (T.
and L. C.).—Pres., J. M. MacDonald, 9314-104th
Ave. Sec., A. Parkinson, 9504-100A St.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., C. L.
Croft, 9848-76th Ave. Sec., L. Lloyd Jones, P.O.

Civil Service Union, No. 52 (T. and L. C.).—Pres.,
F. G. Mitchell, 11927-107th St. Sec., E. J. Hogan,
11149-97th St.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 67,
(Canadian Government Telegraphers Division).—
Sec., F. G. Colmer, Government Telegraphs.

Edmonton—Continued

Dominion Express Employees, No. 14, Brotherhood of.
Pres., Harry McAfee, 10146-96th St. Sec., James
Stevenson, 11143-133rd St.

Electrical Trades Union, Canadian.—Sec., Alan M.
Eager, 11204-95A St.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of.—
Pres., T. Steele, No. 6 Fire Hall. Sec., Frank
Arnold, No. 1 Fire Hall.

Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United.—Pres.,
Mrs. Annie Stephenson, 9534-101A Ave. Sec., Mrs.
Lillian Morris, 9837-85th Ave.

Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union
of America, No. 92, International.—Sec., Carl E.
Berg, 9374-103rd Ave.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance
and Bartenders' International League of America,
No. 474.—Pres., Jos. McLean, Box 605. Sec., J. A.
Corcoran, Box 605.

Lathers' International Union, No. 205, Wood, Wire and
Metal.—Pres., Jas. Wilson, 9652-102nd Ave. Sec.,
Fred Tull, 12047-103rd St.

Letter Carriers, No. 15, Federated Association of.—
Pres., Albert M. Forrest, 9634-106th Ave. Sec.,
William Joyce, 10736-112th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 817, Brotherhood of.—Chief
Engineer, O. E. Beld, 11243-124th St. Sec., C. S.
McCormick, 10252-115th St.

Locomotive Engineers, No. 796, Brotherhood of.—Chief
Engineer, E. C. Nehring, 10131-117th St. Sec., T.
W. Pinkston, 12937-120th St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 847, Brother-
hood of.—Pres., J. Gordon Fleming, 11035-125th St.
Sec., M. L. Barker, 9705-98th St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 810, Brother-
hood of.—Pres., W. J. Wellington, 10331-106th St.
Sec., C. H. Harris, 10806-125th St.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 809, Brother-
hood of.—Pres., W. MacDonald, 10833-123rd St.,
Edmonton, Alta. Sec., C. Potter, Room 25, Condell
Block.

Machinists, No. 817, International Association of.—Pres.,
H. W. Taylor, 11128-125th St. Sec., A. H. Smith,
10992-128th St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 95, Brotherhood
of.—Pres., W. Barrington, 11817-94th St. Sec.,
I. W. McGillivray, 12330-101st St.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 324, Brotherhood
of.—Pres., James Phillips, 9553-77th Ave. Sec.,
J. Reid, 11249-94th St.

Metal Workers' International Association, No. 371,
Sheet.—Pres., H. J. Scollan, 91st St., Cor. 114 Ave.
Sec., G. Thompson, c/o Barry Sheet Metal Works.

Mine Workers of America, No. 4119, United.—Pres.,
F. Gottschalk, 9607-98th Ave. Sec., Geo. F. Golecs,
9620-102A Ave.

Miners' Federation, No. 1, Edmonton and District
(C. F. of L.).—Pres., W. Walker, Beverly, Alta.
Sec., J. Armstrong, 11229-70th St.

Moulders' Union of North America, No. 373, Interna-
tional.—Pres., J. Henry, 11908-93rd St. Sec., E.
Ford, 9711-100A St.

Musicians, No. 390, American Federation of.—Pres.,
C. T. Flustwick, 10167-94th St. Sec., H. G. Turner,
303 Alexandra Block.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No.
1016, Brotherhood of.—Sec., C. Seivers, 9855-75th
Ave.

ALBERTA—Continued

Edmonton—Concluded

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 372, Operative.—Pres., G. Legassick, 11945-80th St. Sec., Jack Leslie, 9420-102a Ave.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 488, United Association of.—Pres., H. G. Hunt, 11223-81st St. Sec., A. P. Shaw, 10425-97th St.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 685, United Association of.—Sec., R. S. Wood, 10715-111th St.

Policemen's Federal Union, No. 74 (T. and L. C.)—Pres., M. A. Kelly, 11240-92nd St. Sec., R. Jennings, No. 3 Police Station, North Edmonton.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 255, International.—Pres., A. S. Neale, 11513-87th St. Sec., F. E. Turpin, 11342-95th St.

Railroad Employees, No. 99, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. Meneer, 11305-108th Ave. Sec., C. J. Miller, 11522-95A St.

Railroad Employees, No. 31, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. J. Pallot, 12005-96th St. Sec., Wm. Henderson, 11218-92nd St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 861, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. W. Harrison, 11013-126th St. Sec., A. M. Priestley, 10411-93rd St.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 793, Brotherhood of.—Pres., S. O. Nicholson, 12122 Jasper Ave. Sec., W. A. Leonard, 9625-107A Ave.

Railway Carmen, No. 448, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Lewis, 11340-92nd St.

Railway Carmen, No. 530, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Hugh A. Macdonald, 9759-76th Ave., Strathcona, Alta. Sec., Ed. Fenton, 9852-77th Ave., Strathcona, Alta.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 648, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Rankin, 32 Hecla Block. Sec., Eric Wright, 11908 Fort Road.

Railway Conductors, No. 591, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. J. Vance, 9510-106A Ave. Sec., W. F. Broad, 10227-122nd St.

Railway Employees, No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., James Matear, 11509-88th St. Sec., Fred McClean, 11249-91st St.

Railway Enginemen, No. 18, Canadian Association of.—Pres., Wm. Brill, 10748-106th St. Sec., Walter McCallum, 10638-105th St.

Stage Employees, No. 360, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., E. T. Palmer, 10224-122nd St. Sec., F. P. Broadbent, 11219-70th St.

Stage Employees, No. 210, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres.—Sec., J. D. Dear, 10129-116th St.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 857, International Union of.—Pres., C. Baker, 10905-98th St. Sec., Geo. Dabner, 12102-85th St.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 55, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. McDonald, 223 Carrall St. Sec., J. E. Sims, 9819-104th St.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 129, International.—Sec., J. D. McLean, c/o Bulletin.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., Norman Gilchrist, c/o G.W.V.A. Sec., Alfred Farnilo, 12010-95th St.

Tailors' Union, No. 233, Journeymen.—Sec., B. McDonald, 10039-108th St.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 514, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. C. Watt, 11205-101st St. Sec., Nick Means, General Delivery.

Typographical Union, No. 604, International.—Pres., H. Hawkins, 215 Alexandra Block. Sec., Daniel K. Knott, Box 607.

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Edson

Locomotive Engineers, No. 453, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. H. Trapp. Sec., Wm. Davidge.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 903, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Marshall, Box 81. Sec., C. McKeever.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 240, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. McKeever. Sec., H. Waters.

Railroad Employees, No. 55, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. P. McCuish. Sec., Miss J. H. Wannop.

Railway Carmen, No. 625, Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. Olenek. Sec., Jos. Gerrard.

Foothills

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., A. Hopkins.

Hanna

Locomotive Engineers, No. 854, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, L. J. Waine. Sec., F. C. Bloom, Box 241.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 863, Brotherhood of.—Pres., V. R. Speare. Sec., Wm. W. Ruddy, Box 163.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 255, Brotherhood of.—Pres., D. McPherson, Box 213, Alsask, Sask. Sec., J. H. Richardson, Box 301.

Railroad Employees, No. 171, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Robert Gordon. Sec., T. H. Williams, Box 98.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 933, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Telford. Sec., R. H. Allan.

Railway Carmen, No. 1396, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. S. Walt. Sec., Geo. Goldcineh.

Railway Conductors, No. 662, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. Bell. Sec., G. F. Baldwin.

Railway Enginemen, No. 17, Canadian Association of.—Sec., E. R. Brown, Box 150.

Jasper

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 904, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Sorensen. Sec., O. E. Jacobson.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1874, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. King. Sec., R. White.

Railroad Trainmen, No. 727, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. A. Mainprize. Sec., C. Hedberg.

Railway Conductors, No. 674, Order of.—Chief Conductor, W. C. Shovar. Sec., W. S. Grieve.

Lethbridge

Barbers' International Union, No. 71, Journeymen.—Pres., H. Morris, Arcade Barber Shop. Sec., James H. McNeil, Box 132.

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 354 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers) International Union of United.—Pres., Fred Smeed, 128-19th St., N. Sec., Frank B. McNabb, 1226-5th Ave., S.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 3.—Pres., R. Burgmann, 501 19th St. N. Sec., W. Alford, No. 2 Fire Hall.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 846, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Wright, 1705 1st Ave., N. Sec., Fred Quinn, 1120-5th Ave. S.

Civil Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 70 (T. and L. C.)—Pres., W. Viney, 1117-5th Ave., S. Sec., G. F. Osborne, 449 19th St. N.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., A. W. Dow.

ALBERTA—Continued

Lethbridge—Concluded

- Electrical Workers, No. 630, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. J. Stitt, 602 10th St. S. Sec., L. Wadden, 648 12th St. S.
- Fire Fighters, No. 237, International Association of.—Pres., Chas. Pankhurst, No. 2 Fire Hall. Sec., W. Alford, No. 2 Fire Hall.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, No. 292.—Sec., George Stafford, General Delivery.
- Letter Carriers, No. 38, Federated Association of.—Pres., J. H. Easton. Sec., Geo. Masson.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 750, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. M. Thomas, 1257-4th Ave. S. Sec., Jas. Reid, 522-14th St. S.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 735, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Earl A. Welch, Room 5, Dominion Block. Sec., J. Beaumont, 425 12th St. N.
- Machinists, No. 805, International Association of.—Pres., Robert MacDonald, 532 12th St. A. North. Sec., H. Sinclair, Williamson Block, 13th St. N.
- Maintenance-of-way Employees No. 205, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. E. Baines, Box 329. Sec., J. J. Cameron, Box 55.
- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., S. Pinehak. Sec., Alex. Robertson.
- Musicians, No. 497, American Federation of.—Pres., David Scott. Sec., H. McIlvena, 903 7th Ave. S.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 785, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. R. Weir, 906 8th St., S. Sec., J. H. Staples, Box 504.
- Railway Carmen, No. 289, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Henderson, 418 12th St. N. Sec., E. Castles, 521 6th St. S.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. H. Llewellyn, 1252 8th Ave. S. Sec., Percy Cull, 1313 6th Ave. S.
- Railway Conductors, No. 542, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. H. Emderton, 318 15th St. N. Sec., J. W. Delay, 529 12th St. N.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 861, International Union of.—Pres., A. Smeaton. Sec., George Young, 807 9th Ave. S.
- Typographical Union, No. 551, International.—Pres., T. E. Morris, Herald Office. Sec., Geo. A. Thompson, 824 7th St. S.

Luscar

- Luscar Miners' Union (Independent).—Pres., D. Donvito. Sec., Roy Reid.

McLennan

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 864, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, P. A. Brame. Sec., W. M. Donaldson.

Medicine Hat

- Barbers' International Union, No. 503, Journeymen.—Pres., R. C. Pollard, 328 2nd St. Sec., F. A. Lemna, 664 3rd St.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union, No. 5.—Sec., P. Currie, 1112 Yuil St.
- Civil Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 46 (T. & L. C.).—Pres., F. McCartney, 404 3rd St. S.W. Sec., Thos. Elder, Box 534.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., Tom Tyler, Post Office Bldg. Sec., H. Greaves, 456 1st St. N.W.

Medicine Hat—Concluded

- Fire Fighters, No. 263, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. H. Buchanan, Fire Hall. Sec., D. W. McLeod, Fire Hall.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 322, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. R. Bristow, 871A 3rd St. Sec., P. M. Simpson, 1124 Dominion St.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 342, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. L. Fraser, 744 4th St. S.E. Sec., F. Fisher, 546 Belfast St.
- Machinists, No. 160, International Association of.—Pres., W. D. Cousley, 451 11th St. Sec., Alex. Murray, 945 5th St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 125, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Holley, 554 11th St. Sec., W. Mc. F. Evans, 485 7th St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 304, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. A. Knight, 503A 6th Ave. Sec., F. A. Patton, 415 Cambridge St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 174, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Shaw, 469 9th St. Sec., F. McArthur, 478 8th St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 635, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Worsley, 740 4th St. Sec., Chas. E. Voysey, 932 Dominion St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 255, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. W. Hamilton, 369 5th St. Sec., W. E. McCombs, 839A 5th St.
- Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers No. 5, Canadian Brotherhood of (Independent).—Pres., Harry Grant, 1130 Dominion St. Sec., Edwin R. Sinclair, 1046 Queen St.
- Typographical Union, No. 451, International.—Pres., Geo. Milburn, 40 8th St. Sec., B. W. Bellamy, Box 989.

Mercoal

- Mine Workers of America, No. 5453, United.—Pres., I. Hill. Sec., A. Webster.
- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., Walter Mitchell.

Midlandvale

- Mine Workers of America, No. 1466, United.—Pres., Thomas Little. Sec., F. R. Smith.

Mile 52½

- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., Hec. Campbell. Mile 52½ Via Edson. Sec., A. Kipyryanchuk, Mile 52½ Via Edson.

Mirror

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 918, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. W. McLeod. Sec., E. A. McLeod.
- Railroad Employees, No. 148, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. P. Webster. Sec., W. D. Jacobs.

Naemine

- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., W. Jackson.

New Castle Mine

- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., W. A. Ross.

Nordegg

- Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., M. J. O'Neil.

ALBERTA—Concluded**Ohaton**

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 373, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Kinch, Ledue, Alta. Sec., Chas. Betz. 8530-106A St., Strathcona.

Redcliff

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, No. 51.—Pres.-Sec., Theodore Pitt. Glass Workers, Union, No. 114, American Flint.—Sec., Louis Maillard, Box 306.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, No. 6, Amalgamated Association of.—Pres., Theodore Wood. Sec., W. Underdahl, Box 434.

Robb

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—(Names of officers not supplied.)

Rocky Mountain House

Railway Carmen of America, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Bruce Williams. Sec., Walter C. Strong.

Rosedale

Mine workers of America, No. 2817, United.—Pres. J. Gordan. Sec., H. Desson.

Saunders Creek

Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Sec., H. Jones. Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Pres., Charles Jazos. Sec., Frank Norton.

Smoky Lake

Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 1948, Brotherhood of.—Pres. F. Gosling, Spedden, Alta. Sec., H. H. Feren.

Sterco

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 104, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., D. Byrne.

Stettler

Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 473.—Pres., C. Wendland, 1016-2nd St., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400.

Vermilion

Railroad Employees, No. 162, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. Robinson. Sec., F. Pelkie.

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 2630, Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. Potter, Minburn, Alta. Sec., R. McGee.

Wainwright

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 39, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Baynton. Sec. F. Morris, Box 18.

Railroad Employees, No. 74, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., John H. Wade. Sec., G. E. Glass.

Railway Carmen, No. 1449, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. E. Wiley. Sec., Thos. Lissimore.

Wayne

Mine Workers Union of Canada.—Sec., Geo. Davis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA**Boulder**

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. H. Davies, Cowichan, B.C. Sec., Noel Montagnon, Vavenby, B.C.

Burnaby

Civic Employees' Union, No. 23, (T. and L. C.).—Pres., George H. Moore, Linden Ave. Sec., Chas. B. Brown, 2195 Linden Ave.

Copper Mountain

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 160, International Union of.—Sec., Jas. Cuthbertson.

Corbin

Mine Workers Union of Canada.—Pres., James Dorman. Sec., Percy Smallwood.

Cranbrook

Locomotive Engineers, No. 563, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. J. Brock. Sec., A. H. Johnson.

Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 559, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Bartholomew. Sec., J. McCallam, Box 282.

Machinists, No. 588, International Association of.—Pres., Wm. Henderson. Sec., R. J. Laurie, Box 291. Railroad Trainmen, No. 585, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. B. Harshaw.

Railway Carmen, No. 173, Brotherhood of.—Pres., William Hewson. Sec., J. Whittaker, Box 607.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1292, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. E. W. Cox, 232 Dewar Ave. Sec., E. G. Dingley, Box 728.

Railway Conductors, No. 407, Order of.—Chief Conductor, E. Williams. Sec., J. Jackson.

Duncan

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 533, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. H. Smith, Parksville, B.C. Sec., H. W. McKenzie, Box 356.

Essondale

Mental Hospital Attendants' Federal Union, No. 35 (T. & L. C.) Pres., John A. Gibson. Sec., John Nicholson.

Fernie

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 308, (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers). International Union of United.—Pres., John McGladrey. Sec., James E. Robson.

Miners' Association (Independent) British Columbia.—Pres., H. A. Bryant, Box 472. Sec., W. A. Harrison, Box 568.

Field

Railway Carmen, No. 1454, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Peter Dececo. Sec., Thos. Barlow.

Golden

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 165, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Blysk. Sec., Chas. Erickson, Box 126, Field, B.C.

Kamloops

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 296, International Union of United (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers).—Pres., James Rigby. Sec., DeLance Green, Box 41.

Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Sec., H. Wey, Box 340.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Kamloops—Concluded

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 821, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. G. Sutherland. Sec. T. J. O'Neill.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 855, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, A. L. Smith. Sec., J. Patterson, Box 201.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 258, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Embree. Sec., A. E. Haigh, Box 388.
- Railroad Employees, No. 161, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. E. Fitzwater, General Delivery. Sec., N. Papworth, General Delivery.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 519, Brotherhood of.—Pres., B. R. Gray. Sec., Vernon H. Mott.
- Railway Carmen, No. 148, Brotherhood of.—Pres., O. E. Klemmer, General Delivery. Sec., John Clarke, Box 776.
- Railway Conductors, No. 611, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. Dinsmore. Sec., A. G. Corry, Box 177.
- Railway Enginemen, No. 11, Canadian Association of.—Pres.-Sec., Wm. Dohm, Box 547.

Kitchener

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 229, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Geo. C. Brown, Box 739, Cranbrook, B.C.

Lucerne

- Locomotive Engineers, No. 898, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, E. C. Barrett. Sec., S. F. Hickingbottom.

Lytton

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 210, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. D. Nicol, Savona, B.C. Sec., R. Halliday, Box 8, Spence's Bridge, B.C.

Matsqui

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 31, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. F. Crick, Box 183, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., F. Kent., Box A, Lytton, B.C.

Michel

- Miners' Association, British Columbia, (Independent).—Pres., Jas. Walsh, Natal, B.C. Sec., J. Waddington, Box 166.

Mission City

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 168, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. W. Brunton, Hatzic, B.C. Sec., H. Anderson, Harrison Mills, B.C.

Nanaimo

- Letter Carriers, No. 54, Federated Association of.—Sec., W. H. McMillan, 410 Bruce Ave.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres.-Sec., J. T. Storey, Prideaux St.
- Typographical Union, No. 337, International.—Pres., R. J. Stewart, c/o Free Press. Sec., L. C. Gilbert, Box 476.

Nelson

- Barbers' International Union, No. 196, Journeymen.—Pres., E. Sutcliffe. Sec., H. Hughes, Box 465.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 18, Brotherhood of.—Sec., L. S. McKinnon, 212 Baker St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 579, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. Simons, Box 771. Sec., E. Jeffcott, Box 214.

Nelson—Concluded

- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 631, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Stanley Smith, Box 1084.
- Machinists, No. 663, International Association of.—Sec., Fred Chapman, Box 253.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 181, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Albert Olson, West Grand Forke, B.C. Sec., F. Gustafson, Box 265.
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. , International Union of.—Sec., Marcus Martin.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 558, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Percy Jeffrey, 214 Hall Mines Road. Sec., A. Kirby, 820 Carbonate St.
- Railway Carmen, No. 98, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Cook, Box 705. Sec., R. Vyse, Box 884.
- Railway Conductors, No. 460, Order of.—Chief Conductor, A. B. Hall. Sec., H. L. Genest, Box 216.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1291, Brotherhood of.—Pres., P. Craven, General Delivery. Sec., A. Ionian, General Delivery.
- Typographical Union, No. 340, International.—Pres., Joseph Clinton. Sec., L. E. Pascoe.

New Denver

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 173, Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. H. Horner, Roseberry, B.C.
- Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, No. 98, International Union of.—Pres., Wm. Davidson. Sec., A. Shilland.

New Westminster

- Barbers' International Union, No. 573, Journeymen.—Pres., Charles Moir, Columbia St. Sec., George Yorkton, 35-8th St.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., J. F. Lower, 519-10th St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1251, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., Wm. Moodie, 1764 Edmond's Road, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., T. Blackledge, 822-5th St.
- Civic Employees' Association (Independent).—Sec., R. Morgan, 313 Regina St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., H. Cox, Box 40. Sec., F. McGrath, c/o P.O.
- Fire Fighters, No. 256, International Association of.—Pres., Chas. Feeney, 906-5th Ave. Sec., Thos A. Briggs, 1123-8th Ave.
- Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent) British Columbia.—Pres., Leonard Petterson, Sunbury, B.C. Sec., H. Iverson, Sunbury, B.C.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 1, New Westminster and District (Independent).—Pres., R. Butters, 608-8th Ave. Sec., W. Clitheroe, 124-14th Ave. E.
- Longshoremen's Union, No. 3, (C. F. of L.), Fraser River.—Pres., L. V. J. Griffin, 904-3rd Ave. Sec., J. W. Thomas, Laurel St., Burnaby Lake, B.C.
- Machinists, No. 151, International Association of.—Pres., F. Simnett, 4019 Kingsway. Sec., D. MacDonald, 360 Sherbrooke St.
- Musicians, No. 654, American Federation of.—Pres., F. Staton, 906-10th St. Sec., Fred C. Bass, Box 115.
- Railway Carmen, No. 280, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Wood, 3355 Sussex St. Sec., Thomas McLean, 330 Alberta St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., R. C. Higgins, 509-5th Ave. Sec., A. J. Bond, 519-14th St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued**New Westminster—Concluded**

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 1306.—Sec., John Ellis, 719-13th St.
 Typographical Union, No. 632, International.—Pres., A. R. MacDonald. Sec., R. A. Stoney.

Notch Hill

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 193, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Annala, Tappen, B.C. Sec., W. Loftus.

Pentiction

Locomotive Engineers, No. 866, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, C. E. Hulett. Sec., S. Cornock, Box 64.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 884, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Tupper. Sec., R. Roberts.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1023, Brotherhood of.—Sec., R. A. Eckersley, R.R. No. 1, Summerland, B.C.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 914, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Herbert Nicholson. Sec., W. B. McCallum.
 Railway Carmen, No. 1426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. Suckling, Box 322. Sec., T. Bradley.

Point Grey

Fire Fighters, No. 260, International Association of.—Pres., E. S. Vaughan, No. 1 Fire Hall, Kerrisdale, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Foulkes, No. 1 Fire Hall, Kerrisdale, Vancouver, B.C.

Port Essington

Fishermen's Association, No. 2 District (Japanese-Independent).—(Names of officers not supplied.)

Prince George

Locomotive Engineers, No. 843, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, Wm. Kemp. Sec., M. O'Rourke, Box 124.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 827, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Ed. J. Rice. Sec., F. Hornby.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 1870, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Cullen. Sec., Thos. Nielsen, Box 162.
 Railroad Employees, No. 28, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. C. Saunders. Sec., C. W. Ferry.
 Railway Conductors, No. 620, Order of.—Chief Conductor, C. W. Yest. Sec., J. E. Paschal.

Prince Rupert

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1735, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. J. Gillis, Box 694. Sec., David M. McLeod, Box 694.
 Electrical Workers, No. 344, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. McRae, Box 457. Sec., S. Massey, Box 457.
 Machinists, No. 207, International Association of.—Pres., F. A. Rogers. Sec., F. W. Dalby, Box 804.
 Longshoremen's Association, No. 2 (C.F. of L.), Prince River.—Pres., Richard Smith, Box 531. Sec., William A. Pilford, Box 531.
 Metal Workers' International Association, No. 672, Sheet.—Pres., Geo. H. Dobb, General Delivery. Sec., Alex. Hudema, Box 826.
 Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 495, United Association of.—Pres., R. Wilson, Box 209. Sec., W. M. Brown, Box 209.
 Railroad Employees, No. 154, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. R. Hill, General Delivery. Sec., L. A. Astoria, Box 32.
 Railway Carmen, No. 426, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. W. Tucker, Box 527. Sec., Elmer Tulloch.

Prince Rupert—Concluded

Seamen's Union, International (Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific).—Agent, J. H. Meagher, Box 65.
 Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 510, International Union of.—Pres., H. J. Smith. Sec., J. R. Morin, Box 62.
 Typographical Union, No. 413, International.—Pres., S. D. Macdonald. Sec., J. M. Campbell, Box 689.

Revelstoke

Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 407, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., Jas. Mathie. Sec., James M. Goble, Box 283.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 657, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, H. Carpenter, 20 2nd St. E. Sec., J. P. Purvis, Box 27.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 341, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. L. Lea, 4th St. E. Sec., W. G. Pavey, Box 433.
 Machinists, No. 258, International Association of.—Pres., A. W. Bell. Sec., P. Parker, Box 224.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 208, Brotherhood of.—Sec., A. Blackberg.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 51, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Alex. Forbes. Sec., H. Mulholland.
 Railway Carmen, No. 481, Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. Inkster. Sec., H. Parson.
 Railway Conductors, No. 487, Order of.—Chief Conductor, John Knox. Sec., C. R. Clay, Box 444.

Salvas

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 335, Brotherhood of.—Sec., T. G. McManamon, c/o C.N.R., Kwinitsa, via Prince Rupert.

Smithers

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 53 (Government Telegraphers of British Columbia and Yukon Division).—Sec., Wm. Mitchell.
 Locomotive Engineers, No. 111, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. C. Carpenter. Sec., S. J. Mayer.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 902, Brotherhood of.—Pres. Sec., Tom. L. Stafford.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 340, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Simond, Quick, B.C. Sec., E. Gunderson.
 Railroad Trainmen, No. 869, Brotherhood of.—Sec., H. H. Oleson, Box 180.
 Railway Carmen, No. 1415, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. S. Cathrae. Sec., G. W. Smith.

South Vancouver

Civic Employees' Union, South Vancouver (Independent).—Pres., A. W. Richardson, 5775 Prince Edward St. E. Sec., W. S. Welton, 823 28th Ave. E.
 Fire Fighters, No. 259, International Association of.—Pres., Geo. Hearndon, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., C. W. Goldsmith, 1126 26th Ave. E.

Squamish

Railway Carmen, No. 1419, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Thos. Smith. Sec., W. F. Ogilvie.

Steveston

Fishermen's Benevolent Association (Japanese-Independent).—Sec., G. Takahashi, Box 54.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Trail

Machinists, No. 763, International Association of.—Sec., T. Meachem, Box 74.

Vancouver

- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, No. 468.—Pres., H. Hall, 11 12th Ave. E. Sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway St. W.
- Barbers' International Union, No. 120, Journeymen.—Pres., Wilfred Dawe, 728 Hastings St. W. Sec., A. R. Jenni, 16 Hastings St. E.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, No. 151, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. J. Bartlett, 1154 Howe St. Sec., Albert Arman, 2048 Second Ave. W.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 194, Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. C. Campbell, 349 5th St. E. Sec., A. Fraser, 5079 Ross St. S.
- Bookbinders, No. 105, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Milne, 536 Drake St. Sec., T. Carrol, Box 411.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, No. 505.—Pres., J. Turner, 1819 54th Ave. E. Sec., J. Griffiths, 3622 McGill St.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 300, International Union of the United.—Pres., Angus McLennan, 6538 Culloden St., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., W. McLean, 2035 Broadway St. W.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 1.—Pres., G. E. Halliday, 2867 Albert St. Sec., Wm. S. Dagnall, Box 53.
- Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, No. 97, International Association of.—Pres., Jas. T. Burns, Box 302. Sec., Jas. Dunn, Box 302.
- Carpenters of Canada, Br. No. 1, Amalgamated.—Pres., P. B. Pearson, 5724 McKinnon St., South Vancouver. Sec., F. Prosser, 2083-43rd Ave., W.
- Carpenters of Canada, Br. No. 2, (Shipwrights), Amalgamated.—Pres., H. Ross, 2228 Napier St. Sec., W. Bray, 72-16th Ave., W.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 452, United Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. W. Hatley, 4441 Commercial Drive. Sec., James G. Smith, 1931-30th Ave., E.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2404, United Brotherhood of (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders).—Pres., Gordon Campbell, Box 320. Sec., James Thomson, Box 320.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1599, United Brotherhood of (Millmen). Sec., F. Brewer, 153-13th Ave. W.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1875, United Brotherhood of (Floorlayers).—Pres., E. C. Woodward, 1402-5th Ave. W. Sec., A. Reid, 2339 Trafalgar St.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 357.—Pres., James Halawell, 3939-13th Ave., W. Sec., R. A. Shaw, 1022 Seymour St.
- Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 28 (T. and L. C.)—Pres., John MacRitchie, 516-8th Ave. E. Sec., Geo. D. Harrison, 1182 Parker St.
- Civil Servants of Canada, Amalgamated.—Pres., R. D. McMahon, North Lonsdale, B.C. Sec., J. Linsen, Eburne, B.C.
- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 52 (Canadian Press Division).—Sec., J. A. McDougall, 1633-12th Ave. E.

Vancouver—Continued

- Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 65 (Canadian Radio Division).—Sec., Wm. T. Burford, 4144-14th Ave. W.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Pres., G. M. Payton, 4136 Sophia St. Sec., H. C. Hains, 1919 Kinksway St., New Westminster, B.C.
- Electrical Workers, No. 310, International Brotherhood of.—Sec., W. E. Buntin, 2200 Cambie St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 213, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. C. Allen, 757-18th Ave. W. Sec., E. H. Morrison, Room 111, 319 Pender St., W.
- *Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, No. 3. (Radio Division).—Chairman, F. J. Hollis, Radio Station, Alert Bay, B.C. Sec., W. T. Burford, 4144-14th Ave. W.
- *Fishermen Protective Association, No. 14, British Columbia (T. and L. C.)—Pres., Leon Peterson. Sec., William E. Maiden.
- Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of.—Pres., J. Anderson, Fire Department, 754 Seymour St. Sec., C. A. Watson, No. 3 Fire Hall, 12th Ave. and Quebec St.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Pres., Geo. Fordyce, 533-53rd St., E. Sec., John Philip, 2537 Trinity St.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, No. 602, International.—Pres., F. Phillips, 3rd Ave. W. Sec., J. A. Barrington, 4293 Welwyn St.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 676. (Soft Drink Dispensers).—Pres., W. H. Claney, 1117 E. 10th Ave. Sec., T. J. Hanafin, 2376-6th Ave., W.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 28 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., Gilbert L. Coleman, 441 Seymour St. Sec., Harry Wood, 441 Seymour St.
- Japanese Workers' Union of Canada (Independent).—Pres., Kaizo Tsuyuki, 1629 Main St. Sec., S. Takashima, 132 Powell St.
- Jewellery Workers' Union, No. 42, International.—Pres., L. C. Simpson, 3492-38th Ave. W. Sec., G. Howells, 2518 Alberta St.
- Lathers' International Union, No. 207, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Pres., H. T. Fulljames, 2106 Vanness Ave. Sec., B. Jenkins 50-45th Ave. E.
- Lithographers of America, No. 44, Amalgamated.—Pres., C. Addie, 217-23rd Ave., E. Sec., G. D. Graham, 823 Richards St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 320, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, G. P. Boston, 1763-3rd Ave., W. Sec., H. O. B. McDonald, 1222 Pendrell St.
- Locomotive Engineers, No. 907, Brotherhood of.—Chief Engineer, J. H. Jones, 1847 Kitchener St. Sec., T. Retallack, 1749-7th Ave., E.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 656, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Tom McEwen, 350-14th Ave. E. Sec., S. George, 2216 Macdonald St.
- Lumber Handlers' Association (Independent).—Sec., J. Grider, 157 Cordova St., W.
- Lumber Workers' Association, Canadian (C. F. of L.)—Sec., D. H. Marr, 2016-3rd Ave. W. Sec., George Cameron, 1723-2nd Ave. W.
- Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver Branch.—Sec., James Lordon, 27 Hastings St. W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Vancouver—Continued

- Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, (Independent).—Gen. Sec., J. M. Clarke, 814-15 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St., E. District officers located at Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Timmins. Ontario District Secretary, E. Kuusela, 273 Richmond St., Toronto, Ont.
- Machinists, No. 182, International Association of.—Pres., Geo. S. Johnston, 1212 Granville St. Sec., John G. Keefe, 4514-11th Ave. W.
- Machinists, No. 692, International Association of.—Pres., Thos. Sills, 1357 Burrard St. Sec., D. McRay, 514-10th Ave. East.
- Machinists, No. 702, International Association of.—Pres., W. W. Hague, 3489-41st Ave. W. Sec., J. A. Holmes, 1754 Pendrell St.
- Mailers' Union, No. 70 (I. T. U.).—Sec., Herbert E. E. Fader, 2718 Oxford St.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 167, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. J. Beck. Sec., A. D. McDonald, Box 415.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees No. 1734, Brotherhood of.—Sec., John Roscoe, 14-14th Ave. W.
- Marine Engineers, No. 7, National Association of.—Pres., J. I. Marshall, 2247-10th Ave. W. Sec., E. Read, 232-18th St. N.
- Marine Transport Workers' Union, No. 510, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver Branch.—Sec., J. W. Owen, 25-27 Hastings St., W.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, No. 643, Amalgamated.—Sec., W. L. McGregor, 1751-38th Ave. E.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 280, Sheet.—Sec., R. J. Wardrop, 425-15th Ave. E.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 281, International.—James Maley, 1336-2nd Ave. E. Sec., J. W. Wilson, 2523 Price St., South Vancouver, B.C.
- Musicians, No. 145, American Federation of.—Pres. E. C. Miller, 991 Nelson St. Sec., E. A. Jamieson, 991 Nelson St.
- *Newspaper Vendors Federal Labour Union, No. 7 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., John Pell. Sec., J. R. Fraser, Room 803 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 138, Brotherhood of.—Pres., David Hughes, 1335-3rd Ave. E. Sec., Walter Wilson, 1033 Haro St.
- Photo Engravers' Union of North America, No. 54, International.—Pres., G. L. Edwards, 2723-5th Ave., W. Sec., P. Rutherford, 4282 Perry Road.
- Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, No. 89, Operative.—Pres., C. Keall, 1925 McKay Ave., Burnaby. Sec., Ed. Williams, 1403 Robson St.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 571, United Association of.—Pres., C. Porter, 3406 Imperial St., New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Lloyd Elrick, Port Mann, B.C.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 170, United Association of.—Pres., B. Stinchcombe, 1899 Ogden St. Sec., Wm. Watt, 984 7th Ave. W.
- Police-men's Federal Labour Union, No. 12 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., David Mitchell. Sec., W. M. Thompson, 1362 17th Ave. E.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 69, International.—Pres., H. F. Longley, 449-8th St. E., North Vancouver. Sec., Wm. Quigley, Box 894.
- Railroad Employees, No. 59, Canadian Brotherhood of.—Pres., Charles Bird, 2030 Union St. Sec., Harold Winter, Suite D., 2404 Guelph St.

Vancouver—Continued

- Railroad Trainmen, No. 144, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Geo. H. Patterson, 877 Hornby St. Sec., D. A. Munro, 70-7th Ave. W.
- Railway Carmen, No. 58, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Justin D. Vulliamy, 2515-15th Ave. W.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion.—Pres., H. F. Hatt, 1317 E. 18th St. Sec., A. A. Overend, 1162 Bute St.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 630, Brotherhood of.—Pres., J. Brodie, 1064-13th Ave. E. Sec., J. W. Hope, 110 Empire Bldg.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 46, Brotherhood of.—Pres., R. Dixon, 1108 McLean Drive. Sec., F. H. Fallows, 1504 St. Andrew's Ave., North Vancouver, B.C.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 626, Brotherhood of.—Pres., H. P. Wilson, 1758-33rd Ave. E. Sec., E. Baldoock, 6433 Argyle St.
- Railway Conductors, No. 267, Order of.—Chief Conductor, J. R. Burton, 1324-1st Ave. E. Sec., J. B. Physick, 1156 Thurlow St.
- Railway Employees of America, No. 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., Joseph E. Smith, 1594-37th Ave. E. Sec., Angus MacInnis, 3544 Prince Edward St.
- Retail Employees Association, No. 1, (Independent), Vancouver.—Pres., S. J. Blight. Sec., Robert Skinner, 536-22nd Ave. E.
- Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada, National.—Sec., W. Griffiths, 305 Cambie St.
- Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, Federated (Independent).—Pres., Art. Thom, 565 Howe St. Sec., Wm. Donaldson, 318 Cordova St.
- Shinglers' Union (Independent), Vancouver.—Pres., William Harris, 834-63rd Ave. E. Sec., J. W. Austin, 546 Beatty St.
- Shingle Weavers' Union of Vancouver and District, No. 17813, (A. F. of L.).—Sec., L. E. Goe, 1249 Boundary Road.
- Stage Employees, No. 118, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., Geo. W. Allin, Box 711. Sec., Gordon Martin, Box 711.
- Stage Employees, No. 348 (M.P.M.O.), International Alliance of Theatrical.—Sec., George Gerrard, Box 345.
- Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 62, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., A. W. Cochrane, 3837-34th Ave. W. Sec., Geo. D. Lamont, 223 Carroll St.
- Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, No. 1 (Independent), Canadian Society of Certified.—Pres., J. O. Brown, 1848-52nd St. E., South Vancouver, B.C. Sec., H. Isherwood, 858-66th Ave. E., South Vancouver, B.C.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 844, International Union of.—Pres., R. Finley, 1771-41st Ave. E. Sec., T. L. Hunt, 1677-35th Ave. E.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 882, International Union of.—Pres., W. G. Hulbert, 806 Holden Bldg. Sec., W. J. Irwin, 1015-17th Ave. E.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 88, International.—Pres., C. Bailey. Sec., J. E. Grahame, Star Publishing Co.
- Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journey-men.—Pres., E. J. Thomas. Sec., E. W. Tonge, 4119 Grace Ave., Burnaby Lake, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

Vancouver—Concluded

- Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 111.—Pres., John Meagher, G.N. Depot. Sec., A. S. Crosson, 1228 Howe St.
- Tailors' Union, No. 178, Journeymen.—Pres., A. R. Gatenby, 1721 Cotton Drive. Sec., H. Nordlund, 227-36th Ave. E.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 466, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Warren, 1043 Burrard St. Sec., A. P. Black, 880 Homer St.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 371 (Bakery Drivers), International Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Holmes, 1217 Keefer St. Sec., Harry A. Bowron, 744-15th Ave. E.
- Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 464, International Brotherhood of (Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees).—Pres., T. Rutherford, 2163 York St. Sec., B. Showler, 1115 Robson St.
- Typographical Union, No. 226, International.—Pres., C. S. Campbell, Box 66. Sec., R. H. Neelands, Box 66.
- Upholsterers' International Union, No. 26.—Pres., W. Gordon, 2292 Wellington Ave. S. Sec., J. Chapple, 4354-12th Ave. W.
- Waterfront Freight Handlers' Association (Independent).—Pres., F. Spencer, 4270 Knight Road. Sec., A. McAdam, 4363 Hastings St., E.
- Waterfront Workers' Association (Independent), Vancouver and District.—Sec., C. J. Wilson, 211 Hastings St., E.

Vancouver

- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 15, Brotherhood of.—Sec., Noël Montagnon.

Vernon

- Typographical Union, No. 541, International.—Pres., H. G. Bartholomew. Sec., W. B. Hilliard, R.R. No. 1, Enderby, B.C.

Victoria

- Barbers' International Union, No. 372, Journeymen.—Pres., J. A. Green, 1319 Douglas St. Sec., L. Langlois, Seyward Block.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 191, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., L. Basso, 635 John St. Sec., P. W. Wilson, 1323 Pandora Ave.
- Bookbinders, No. 147, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., W. W. Laing, 125 Linden Ave. Sec., E. Sturgeon, 141 Eberts St.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 280 (Brewery and Soft Drink Workers), International Union of United.—Pres., G. M. Brewer, Crease Ave. Sec., Ernest Orr, Sims Ave.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, No. 2.—Pres., E. W. Merton, 1039 Hillside Ave. Sec., J. H. Owen, 541 Toronto St.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1598, United Brotherhood of (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers).—Pres., W. Farquhar, 543 Manchester Road. Sec., P. Packford, 1715 Kings Road.
- Carpenters and Joiners, No. 2415 (Bridge Workers), United Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Crane, Field Apts. Sec., E. E. Goldsmith, 2565 Graham St.

Victoria—Continued

- Civic Employees' Protective Association, No. 50 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., Arthur E. Fraser, 824 Pembroke St. Sec., Wm. E. Farmer, 2948 Scott St.
- Dominion Express Employees, No. 20, Brotherhood of.—Pres., T. C. Johns, 2617 Graham St. Sec., Frank E. Dutot, 1546 Bank St.
- Electrical Workers, No. 230, International Brotherhood of.—Pres., John Grant, 830 Princess Ave. Sec., Wm. Reid, 2736 Asquith St.
- Fire Fighters, No. 258, International Association of.—Pres., Henry Dyer, No. 1 Fire Hall. Sec., T. A. Heaslip, No. 1 Fire Hall.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, No. 459 (Cooks and Waiters).—Pres., S. Moore, Marigold, B.C. Sec., F. Dovey, Box 232.
- Letter Carriers, No. 11, Federated Association of.—Pres., W. Pearson, 2253 Dalhousie St. Sec., W. Craigmyle, 2872 Inez Drive.
- Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, No. 690, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. S. Cottle, 309 Mary St. Sec., H. J. Brown, 568 Hillside Ave.
- Longshoremen's Association, No. 38-46, International.—Pres., Joseph Ward. Sec., Francis Older, 746 Humboldt St.
- Machinists, No. 456, International Association of.—Pres., A. F. Wallace, 44 Lewis St. Sec., L. Schmeiz, 1109 Finlayson Ave.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 2824, Brotherhood of.—Pres., F. Loeffler, 1447 Taunton St. Sec., G. E. Wilkinson, 50 Sims Ave.
- Marine Engineers, No. 6, National Association of.—Pres., H. J. Hutchinson, 1936 1st Ave. W. Sec., Ephraim Read, 232 13th St. W., North Vancouver.
- Metal Workers' International Association, No. 134, Sheet.—Pres., S. McMinn, Box 5. Sec., T. Brooke, Box 5.
- Moulders' Union of North America, No. 144, International.—Pres., Gilbert Stancombe, Lyall St., Esquimalt, B.C. Sec., Geo. Smelthurst, 549 Niagara St.
- Musicians, No. 247, American Federation of.—Pres., S. G. Peele, Mackenzie St. Sec., Wm. Press, 20 Brown Block.
- Painters' Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 1119, Brotherhood of.—Pres., Fred Harman, 568 Vincent Ave., Saanich. Sec., J. Aspinwall, 2650 Douglas St.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America.—Pres., Jos. LeSueur, Walnut St. Sec., James A. McCall, Box 851.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, No. 324, United Association of.—Pres., J. Fox, 2858 Austin Ave. Sec., H. Johnson, 3261 Harriet Road.
- Policemen's Federal Association, No. 24 (T. and L. C.).—Pres., John G. Foster, Pembroke St. Sec., George R. Clare, 538 Sumas St.
- Postal Clerks' Association, Dominion.—Pres., L. F. Hawkes, 206 Menzies St. Sec., G. C. Bloomfield, 2528 Garden St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 79, International.—Pres., Thos. Nute, 534 Michigan St. Sec., F. H. Larssen, 1236 McKenzie St.
- Railroad Trainmen, No. 613, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. H. Cross. Sec., R. W. Walker, 165 Joseph St.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded**Victoria—Continued**

Railway Carmen, No. 50, Brotherhood of.—Pres., George H. L. Halton, 3149 Lane St. Sec., John H. Booth, 2421 Mowat St.

Railway Employees of America, No. 109, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Pres., E. F. Fox, 1219 Basil Ave. Sec., R. A. C. Dewar, 1218 Johnson St.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, No. 1137, Brotherhood of.—Pres., E. Leonard, c/o C.P.R. Wharf. Sec., H. McDougall, 1484 Lang St.

Railway Conductors, No. 289, Order of.—Chief Conductor, F. Leeming, 2011 Cook St. Sec., J. Martin, 2109 Vancouver St.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, No. 604.—Sec., Harry H. Hollins, 1318 Broad St.

Riggers and Stevedores' Association (Independent) Victoria.—Pres., J. Shelley, R.R. No. 3. Sec., John Quinn, 143 St. Lawrence St.

Stage Employees, No. 168, International Alliance of Theatrical.—Pres., L. Oliver, 625 Yates St. Sec., Wm. More, 949 Balmoral Road.

Steam and Operating Engineers, No. 446, International Union of.—Pres., A. Roberts, New Method Laundry, North Park St. Sec., H. Geake, 1242 Faithful St.

Victoria—Concluded

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—Pres., W. McKay, Box 853. Sec., Jas. Barlow, Box 853.

Tailors' Union, No. 142, Journeymen.—Pres., R. Mowbray, Government St. Sec., H. D. Reid, Box 1031.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 365 (General Teamsters and Chauffeurs), International Brotherhood of.—Pres., N. Hanson, 1463 Bay St. Sec., P. G. Rabey, 713 Caledonia St.

Typographical Union, No. 201, International.—Pres., T. G. Wyatt, 2338 Foul Bay Road. Sec., Thos. A. Burgess, Box 1183.

Upholsterers' International Union, No. 25.—Sec., J. F. Sharp, 570 Yates St.

Willow River

Maintenance-of-Way Employees, No. 202, Brotherhood of.—Pres., C. M. Leclair, Snowshoe, B.C. Sec., F. Swanson, Hutton Mills, B.C.

Ymir

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.—Sec., W. B. McIsaac.

XI. BUSINESS AGENTS

Synopsis of the Duties of Business Agents—Method of Maintaining—Number Reported at the close of 1925 Shows Decrease—List of Localities and Trades having Business Agents, with their Names and Addresses.

An essential feature of trade union organization is the office of business agent, a position which developed with the growth of the trade union movement. Previous to the establishment of this office, duties now entrusted to business agents were frequently referred to committees, the members of which often found it difficult to give sufficient time to the work. The regular duties of a business agent, in the early days frequently referred to as the "walking delegate," require him, where permissible, to visit the various jobs on which members of his craft are employed to ascertain if all are in good standing with the organization, and to endeavour to secure applications for membership if there are non-members working. The agent is required to see that the fair wage clauses on government and municipal contracts (where there are such provisions) are observed, and where supposed violations are detected he is empowered to take the necessary steps to bring them to the attention of the proper authorities. Complaints concerning conditions of employment are referred by the employees to the business agent, it being his duty to adjust difficulties, provided the union considers them of sufficient importance to warrant such action being taken. An important feature of the business agent's duties is that of receiving applications for labour from employers and furnishing the men required so far as may be possible. Business agents are usually elected annually by the local branches concerned, their salaries being paid from local funds, either from the regular dues or by a weekly or monthly assessment, but in a few instances different methods prevail. In some localities, where a single union is not strong enough to maintain a business agent, two or more local unions of kindred trades sometimes combine to support such an official.

Published herewith are the names of 79 business agents, 11 less than the number reported in 1924, when there were 90. Where the position of business agent is combined with the secretaryship, as it is in many instances, the name of the business agent is omitted from the following list, but is published in the directory of secretaries of local unions. The arrangement of the list printed below will show the localities, proceeding from east to west in which business agents are at present maintained, together with the names of the trades, the business agents, and their addresses.

GLACE BAY

United Mine Workers, No. 4518.—A. Hanitha.

HALIFAX

Street and Electric Railway Employees.—A. Berringer, 10 Hennessey Place.

RIVER HEBERT

United Mine Workers, No. 4510.—Daniel Klimer.

STELLARTON

United Mine Workers, No. 4481.—Thos. I. Scott.

SYDNEY MINES

United Mine Workers, No. 5659.—Charles King, Box 178.

MONCTON

Blacksmiths, No. 460.—Charles Cormier, Lewisville, N.B.

ST. JOHN

Longshoremen, No. 273.—John McKinnon, Church St., Fairville N.B.

JOLIETTE

Labour Association of Joliette (Independent).—Emery Henry.

MONTREAL

Boot and Shoe Workers.—C. McKercher, 243 Maisonneuve St.
 Bricklayers, No. 1, Canadian Federation.—E. Brunet, 2046 St. Andre St.
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, No. 2.—C. R. Newell, 6733-25th Ave., Rosemount.
 Carpenters and Joiners (District Council).—Pierre Lefebvre, 1416 Papineau St.
 Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—Wm. Cary, A. Pio, H. Kligman, I. Levine, I. Shulman (all 37 Prince Arthur St. E.).
 Harbour Employees (A. F. of L.).—A. E. Thivierge, 2179 Adams St.
 Longshoremen (Independent).—A. Robert, 1434 Delorainier St.
 Machinists.—H. A. Spence, Room 4, 70 Jeanne Mance St. (Also for other locals in the province of Quebec).
 Moulders, No. 21.—Gerald Murphy, 5460 St. Denis St.
 Painters.—L. P. Boisselle, 417 Ontario St. E.
 Pattern Makers.—P. E. Davies, 7203 St. Denis St.
 Plasterers, No. 3.—L. Beauchemin, 560 Louis Venillot.
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers.—E. Charbonneau, 417 Ontario St.
 Railway and Steamship Clerks, No. 1290.—L. Remmallard, 43 Dante St.
 Street Railway Employees.—Henri Champagne, 1550 St. Denis St.

QUEBEC

Blacksmiths, No. 235.—W. G. Jones, 1397 St. Valier St.
 Bricklayers, No. 2, Canadian Federation of.—L. Morency, Dorchester St.
 Carpenters and Joiners.—Omer Fleury, 272 De Fosses St.

ESPANOLA

Paper Makers.—H. Williams.
 Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—Robt. McPherson.

FORT FRANCES

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.—Robert McLean.

GUELPH

Iron Moulders.—F. W. Felker, 118 Norwich St. (Also for all other locals in Ontario).

HAMILTON

Boot and Shoe Workers.—E. W. A. O'Dell, 20 Rutherford Ave.
 Machinists.—R. Riley, Labour Temple. (Also for Niagara Falls).
 Stage Employees, No. 129.—W. Knapman, 36 London Ave.
 Steam and Operating Engineers.—R. G. Fenton, 165 Province St.

IROQUOIS FALLS

Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, No. 90.—George Sabourin.

KINGSTON

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 249.—John Fisher, cor. Alfred and Princess Sts. (Also for other building trades).

LONDON

Brewery Workers, No. 381.—J. D. Corcoran, Labour Temple, Toronto.
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—H. Rymill, 491 Oxford St.

MERRITTON

Paper Makers.—Pete McKie, St. Catharines, Ont.

NIAGARA FALLS

Carpenters and Joiners.—J. B. McSween, 37 Benson St. (Also for other branches in the Niagara peninsula).

OTTAWA

Carpenters and Joiners.—Charles R. Nichols, 20 Adelaide St. (Also for Hull).
 Machinists, No. 825.—M. S. Carrigan, 100 Hopewell Ave.
 Sheet Metal Workers, No. 47.—A. Bell, 175 Dalhousie St.
 Stage Employees, No. 95.—L. G. Goold, 18 Glen Ave.
 Tailors.—J. A. Lachance, 110 Clarence St.
 Typographical Union.—J. A. P. Haydon, Box 491.

ST. CATHARINES

Plumbers.—Frank Greenlaw, 3 Victoria St.
 Street Railway Employees.—F. Hall, 28 Jones St.

TORONTO

Bricklayers, No. 2.—William Jenoves, Labour Temple, Church St.
 Carpenters and Joiners (District Council of United Brotherhood).—John Cottam, Labour Temple, Church St.
 Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—C. Reid, J. Doggett.
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 41.—Joe B. Salsberg, 59 Cecil St.
 Fur Workers.—F. A. Currie, 348 Bay St.
 Garment Workers.—F. Bush, Greenwood, Ont.
 Ladies' Garment Workers.—Sol. Polakoff, 346 Spadina Ave.
 Machinists.—John Munro, Labour Temple.
 Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 173.—W. P. Covert, 257 Brock Ave.
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers, No. 48.—J. Sim, 21 Snyder Ave.
 Plumbers, No. 46.—G. H. Milligan, 167 Church St.
 Sheet Metal Workers.—H. W. McKay, Labour Temple, Church St.
 Street Railway Employees.—Joseph Gibbons, 60 Bond St.

WINDSOR

Electrical Workers.—E. Pillon, 36 Sandwich St., Sandwich, Ont.

WINNIPEG

Electrical Workers.—J. L. McBride, Labour Temple, 165 James St.
 Machinists.—H. Kemster, Room 14, Labour Temple, 165 James St. (All Canadian Railways).
 Stage Employees, No. 299.—V. Armand, Box 2143.

CALGARY

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1779.—Geo. McDougall, Labour Temple.

EDMONTON

Miners' Federation (C. F. of L.).—Livingstone Smith, Beverly, Alta.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Fishermen's Protective Association (Independent).—W. E. Maiden, Box 717.
 Longshoremen's Association (Independent).—John Graham, 410 Ash St. W.

VANCOUVER

Carpenters and Joiners, Nos. 452 and 1875.—William Dunn, 1510 11th Ave. E.
 Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated.—J. McKinlay, 607 52nd Ave. E.
 Civic Employees, No. 28 (T. & L. C.).—W. J. Scribbens, 3208 Pender St. E.
 Machinists.—P. R. Bengough, Labour Temple.
 Stage Employees, No. 118.—A. Harrington, Box 711.
 Tailors, No. 178.—C. McDonald, 2834 St. George St.

XII. REVOLUTIONARY LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Inception of the Red International of Labour Unions—Preamble to the Constitution—Communist Party of Canada—Platform of the Party—Resolutions Adopted at Fourth Convention—Young Communist League—Trade Union Educational League—Its Aim—Efforts to Check "Red" Activities—Communists Convicted in Great Britain.

The Third (Communist) International which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, was the agency through which the Red International of Labour Unions was brought into existence in July, 1921. The Third International is a revolutionary political organization, the Red International being its trade union wing, which together are endeavouring to "organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat—an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth." The organization in the Dominion pledged to work for the overthrow of capitalism and a workers' republic, and which recognizes the Third International as the only real centre of revolutionary activities, is the Communist Party of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto.

As an adjunct to the Communist Party there is the Young Communists' League, through the medium of which it is proposed to "reach the Canadian youth with the message of communism." The official representative in America of the Red International of Labour Unions is the Trade Union Educational League, local branches of which are operating in some localities in the Dominion. Among the objects of the league is to change the old established plan of labour organization on this continent to one of industrial unionism—one union for each industry—the same as in operation in Russia. With the accomplishment of this plan of organization which the adherents of the league are endeavouring to carry out by a system called "boring from within," it is proposed that the labour movements of Canada and the United States be affiliated with the Red International. The Communist International has declared that the trade unions are the natural link between the Communist Party and the working class, and it is only through this medium that the party can permeate the labour movement. With a view to furthering its objective the members of the Communist International and its several adjuncts have been most active in the labour organizations with which they are connected.

The following resolution, which was adopted by the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International at the meeting held in Moscow in April, 1925, on what was termed the "American Question," will indicate the importance placed by the Russian body on work in the trade unions:—

In America the regular work of party members in the trade unions must be considered now, as the fundamental work on which depends the success of the party in most of the other fields, and especially the struggle for a Labour Party. Therefore, any tendency to neglect or minimise the importance of this work must be energetically combatted. In every single trade union, organization party members must be organized into a communist fraction and must act unitedly on every question. These fractions get their instructions from the party and work under its control. Communist factions must take an active and energetic part in all mass economic struggles.

The party must give energetic support to the Trade Union Educational League and do its utmost to develop and extend it. Efforts must be made to convert the T.U.E.L. into a great opposition movement of the left bloc. All attempts of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy to isolate the T.U.E.L., to undermine its influence in the trade unions and to limit the membership to communists and their closest sympathizers must be energetically resisted.

The Red International of Labour Unions has from its inception opposed the International Federation of Trade Unions (referred to elsewhere), claiming it served the interests of the capitalist class and was an organization of social patriots, of traitors to the interests of the workers of all countries. The communists on the North American continent have followed closely the tactics of the Red International, many of the leading officers of labour organizations being denounced for their alleged lack of interest in the welfare of the workers. The above mentioned revolutionary organizations being so closely identified, they are all discussed in the present chapter, in which is also included references to incidents concerning their propaganda and the action taken by certain labour unions to check communist activities.

An incident of more than ordinary importance was the conviction in Great Britain of twelve communists who were charged with seditious conspiracy, fuller particulars concerning which will be found in a subsequent section of this chapter.

RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOUR UNIONS

As an outcome of a conference of Russian trade union officers and members of the executive of the Third (Communist) International held on July 15, 1920, a provisional committee known as the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions was formed for the purpose of calling a world congress of trade unions in 1921. Accordingly a conference of trade union representatives was held in Moscow in July, 1921, among the delegates present being two from Canada, one representing the One Big Union and the other the Edmonton district of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union. A permanent international organization under the title of Red International of Labour Unions was established by the Moscow meeting. A constitution was adopted the preamble to which is as follows:—

The class struggle has now reached such a degree of development and acuteness that the working class, in order to successfully conduct and complete its struggle for emancipation, must fight as a solid, revolutionary class power, not only on a national but also on an international scale, against the bourgeoisie, who despite the severe competition on the world market, is closely united in its hatred of the proletarian revolution and solidly welded against the slightest attempt of the proletariat to free itself from exploitation. Since the exploitation is international, the fight against it must have an international character. All internationals of labour unions, which existed up to the present moment, at best were but international statistical bureaus for mutual information. The International Secretariat of Labour Unions before the war was merely an information agency, it did not pursue any militant class aims. The Amsterdam International of Labour Unions is even less fit to deal with the issues at hand than its predecessor. The first was but an information office, the latter occupies itself with politics of the worst kind, with anti-proletarian, bourgeois politics. It sets forth the idea of class co-operation, social peace and peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism. In its essence it is an international of counteraction to the struggle for emancipation of the working class. Against this international of impotence, confusion, subservience to the bourgeoisie, such as the Amsterdam International is, we must oppose—an international of revolutionary vigour, of class activity—an international which together with the Communist International will organize the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat; an international which will seize all the means of production and establish the communist commonwealth.

Such a militant labour union international can be built up only by revolutionary class unions, conscious of the purpose and methods of the defensive and offensive struggle against the class enemy. The problem history has put before the revolutionary unions requires the utmost concentration of power, unexampled intensity and the greatest self-sacrifice of the conscious vanguard elements of the working class.

The following are the aims and purpose of the Red International of Labour Unions:—

- (1) To organize the large working mass in the whole world for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of the toilers from oppression and exploitation and the establishment of the socialist commonwealth.
- (2) To carry on a wide agitation and propaganda of the principles of revolutionary class struggle, social revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionary mass action for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system and the bourgeois state.
- (3) To fight against the corruptive ulcer, gnawing at the vitals of the world labour union movement of compromising with the bourgeoisie against the ideals of class co-operation and social peace and the absurd hopes for a peaceable transition from capitalism to socialism.
- (4) To unite the revolutionary class elements of the world labour union movement and carry on decisive battle against the International Bureau of Labour attached to the League of Nations and against the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, which by their programme and tactics are but the bulwark of the world bourgeoisie.
- (5) To co-ordinate and regulate the struggle of the working class in all countries and organize international demonstrations each time, when the situation demands them.
- (6) To take the initiative of international campaigns about prominent events of class struggle, to open subscription lists for the benefit of strikers in great social conflicts, etc.

Membership in the Red International is open to any revolutionary economic class organization if it accepts the following conditions:

- (1) Endorsement of the principles of revolutionary class struggle.
- (2) Application of these principles in its daily struggle with capitalism and the bourgeois state.
- (3) Recognition of the necessity of the overthrow of capitalism through the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat for the transition period.
- (4) Recognition and submission to the international proletarian discipline.
- (5) Recognition and application of the decisions of the constituent congress of the Red International of Labour Unions.
- (6) The rupture with the Amsterdam yellow international.
- (7) United action with all the revolutionary organizations and the Communist Party of the country in all defensive and offensive activities against the bourgeoisie.

ONE UNION FOR EACH INDUSTRY

The Red International advocates the industrial form of labour organization, similar to the plan existing in Russia. Under the Russian system all the workers in a given industry are members of the same union, e.g., all workers in a textile factory, including the weavers, mechanics, labourers, etc., belong to the union of textile workers. The adherents of the Red

International in Canada and the United States have carried on propaganda in the trade unions with which they are connected in an endeavour to have communist principles adopted. While the proposal for industrial unionism has been supported by a few labour bodies in Canada, the great bulk of the unions have refused to support the plan, believing that the old established craft union system meets the requirements of the Canadian workers. The old established trade unions have challenged the methods of the communists in their propaganda and in some instances they have prohibited their members from joining the revolutionary communist organizations, and in other cases have expelled from their ranks those who through their trade union membership have been enabled to advocate in the lodges the communist doctrine. The only Canadian organization affiliated with the Red International is the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, a body which at one time was identified with the One Big Union, but is now entirely independent.

The Red International of Labour Unions in 1922 selected the Trade Union Educational League as its official representative in Canada and the United States. In order to propagate its principles in the Industrial Workers of the World, the Russian organization set up the Red International Affiliation Committee, but the I.W.W. has not seen fit to adopt the communist programme.

At the third convention of the Red International of Labour Unions held in Moscow in July, 1924, Mr. Tim Buck, of Toronto, was elected as a representative on the executive committee. At the same meeting a programme of activity in Canada for the Trade Union Educational League was adopted. (The full text of the programme was published in this report for 1924).

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

The Communist Party of Canada was formally organized at the first national convention held in Toronto on February 17, 1922, under the name of Workers' Party of Canada. The organization operated under the latter name until the third convention held in April, 1924, when the change in title was decided upon.

The platform of the Communist Party as approved by the first convention is as follows:—

1. To consolidate the existing labour organizations and develop them into organizations of militant struggle against capitalism, to permeate the labour unions and strive to replace the present reactionary leadership by revolutionary leadership.
2. To participate in the elections and the general political life of the country. Its representatives in the various legislative and administrative institutions will expose the sham democracy of capitalism and help to mobilize the workers for the final struggle against the capitalist state. They will give conscious and public expression to the every day grievances of the working class in concrete demands upon the capitalist governments and their institutions.
3. To lead in the fight for the immediate needs of the workers, broaden and deepen their demands, organize and develop out of their every day struggles a force for the abolition of capitalism.
4. To work for the overthrow of capitalism and capitalist dictatorship by the conquest of political power, the establishment of the working class dictatorship and of the workers' republic.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The fourth convention of the Communist Party was held in the Labour Temple, Toronto, beginning September 11, 1925, about 50 delegates being in attendance. Mr. Tim Buck reported for industrial department of the party, the following being a summary of the report:—

Members were still being lost to the trade union movement. The report of the Trades Congress showed that there had been another drop of 11,000 members since last year. Since last year's convention there had been published in Canada, under the auspices of the T.U.E.L. a left-wing trade union paper entitled "The Left-Wing." It had been well received especially among the miners. Thirty locals had subscribed for block subscription to the paper. Comrade Buck had a pamphlet on the press named, "Steps to Power" dealing with the Canadian Trade Union movement. This would help to popularize our programme with the rank and file of the workers.

In our campaigns for amalgamation and Canadian autonomy 50 per cent of the locals had endorsed the demands. But immediately any organizational steps were attempted, it was then that the bureaucratic officialdom got on the job to block advance. There was a better understanding of the need for autonomy now. There was a growing desire for it on every side.

Our campaign for the nationalization of the mines had met with great response, especially among the miners. Even some of the reactionary leaders, due to the popularity of the slogan among the rank and file, had been forced to support the nationalization of the mines. Our demand must be clear and distinct from the demand of the reformists. We raise the slogan of "nationalization of the mines, without compensation, and with workers' control." This slogan must go deeper than mere propaganda, must not be used as if we were revolutionaries that did not want to appear as reformists, but we must make the workers understand the fundamental difference between mere bourgeois nationalization, such as the Canadian National Railroads and our demands.

Our members seemed to be rather lukewarm on the question of "World Trade Unity." We must learn the real significance of this campaign. The debate at the Trades Congress on this had been worth while and the officials of the congress had been on rather delicate ground in opposing. Their opposition had not been the open defiant opposition of the past congress. In their report to the congress they had expressed the desire that the efforts of the British section of the trade union movement would meet with success. But on the other hand the president in opposing the resolution demanding the Canadian Congress support the British stated that they could not travel so far apart from the A. F. of L.

The accepted policy of the officials of the Canadian movement was class-collaboration, as witness by their open support of the B. and O. Plan on the railroads, impartial chairmen in the needle trades, etc., etc. The policy of the officials was to make themselves indispensable to the employers. Some of our members had been fooled by those co-partner schemes, believing that it was hard to fight them as they had the appearance of a step towards workers' control. Already the scheme was being used for cleaning out the militants from the workshops.

Mr. Buck stated that the problem of the miners in Northern Ontario was to maintain their organization. The lumber workers, it was asserted, were in a similar condition. The union on the B.C. coast had declined alarmingly and was of little use in assisting the lumber workers in Ontario. He then dealt with:—

The struggle of the miners in Alberta, the fierce oppression of the operators, the treachery of the union officials, the disintegration of the union, etc. The active spirits had been able to save something from the wreckage and were calling a convention at the end of the month in an endeavour to link the loose ends together. The conditions in Nova Scotia were such that anything might happen. The miners, out of disgust by the treatment of the Lewis machine, were likely to become impatient and force a break. Possibly a break could not be prevented; if so we must use all our influence to prevent the district splitting into a dozen different sections. A convention was called for the 15th of this month. Regarding the left-wing at the congress this year, delegate Buck pointed out that we were fewer in number this year than last. There was the danger of pessimism invading the ranks of our members regarding the trade union work. We must redouble our energies in this respect. In spite of the weakness of our delegation at the congress good work had been done and the clean, straight, relentless fight put up there had left its impression on the rank and file delegates.

Resolution on Industrial Policy

The following resolution on the industrial policy of the party was adopted:—

In the period between the third and fourth conventions of the Communist Party of Canada the trade union movement of Canada has continued to decline, while the bureaucracy in collaboration with the capitalist class, is rapidly reducing the larger organizations to appendages of capitalism.

Despite the overwhelming sentiment for amalgamation, autonomy, international trade union unity, etc., no organizational progress whatever has been registered, the reactionary officialdom, through their control of administrative machinery, successfully blocking every attempt made by the progressives to get beyond the stage of propaganda.

On the National Railways, the shop-workers are now faced with the insidious "co-operative scheme", with its demoralizing influence on the unions and workers generally. Through this "scheme" the officialdom hope to eliminate the radicals from the shops, after which the unions will become "Labour" departments of the corporations and the shopmen sold en masse. The communists have opposed this iniquitous plan, and will continue to struggle against it with all the means at their command.

The organized coal miners of Districts No. 18 and No. 26 have passed through a crisis during the past year which threatened to destroy every vestige of organization in the mining industry. As a result of the terrific attacks of the operators and the traitorous policy of the district officials, District 18 of the U.M.W.A. was completely smashed and the workers are now faced with the task of consolidating the scattered local and sub-district organizations into which the miners have rallied.

The communists will strive to bring the various existing organizations together, to weld them into one homogeneous organization, embracing every worker in and around the coal mines in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia.

Following one of the most brilliant struggles in trade union history, the miners of Nova Scotia are now faced with the threat of interference in purely union affairs by the Provincial Government, with the menace of this interference leading to destruction of all organization in this field. We must denounce this provocative interference by a capitalist government in trade union affairs in no uncertain voice. We demand that the Nova Scotia Government keeps its hands off the miners' union affairs and leaves the decision as to whether the check-off is to continue, and to whom it shall be paid, in the hands of the miners themselves.

In the needle trades unions our work continues to progress. Successes of the Left-wing in both the Furriers and the Ladies' Garment Workers' Unions in New York have inspired the militants on the Canadian side to more intensive efforts, and resulted in considerable advance, with the complete overthrow of the reactionary bureaucracy in the largest needle trades unit in Canada.

In the needle trades, however, as in the metal trades, official persecution of the communists is the order of the day. The expulsion order recently issued by the Executive Council of the Machinists' Union, is only an attempt to follow the despicable example of Sigman of the I.L.G.W., in eliminating communists first, and then such militants as refuse to be intimidated, thus crushing opposition to their traitorous policies.

In this struggle it is essential that the communists fight with all their power against isolation. The sympathy of the rank and file is with the militant fighters, and they will respond to united struggle against expulsions, removal from office, etc. Communists expelled or threatened with expulsion, must—through their local unions—appeal against such political persecution, and strive to rally mass support against the officialdom. Communists remaining inside the organizations must fight energetically to secure support for their victimized comrades, and render it impossible for the bureaucracy to isolate any individual or small group.

The fourth convention of the Communist Party of Canada is faced, as every previous convention has been, with the fact that large numbers of our members do not even yet appreciate the importance of trade

union work. More and more must we insist upon trade union membership and active trade union work from every member eligible for membership, and city committees must be held responsible for enforcement of the party constitution in this respect.

Union work must be treated as serious party activity rather than as merely left-oppositional activity as it frequently is to-day, and the decisions of previous conventions that all trade unionists of a particular city or centre should hold monthly meetings, is reaffirmed and must be carried out.

Valuable as our agitational work has been, the trade union movement is still in the hands of the reactionaries, and our organizational work has only just begun. The immediate task of the communists is the crystallization of our ideological influence into organizational form.

Party members in co-operation with close sympathizers such as are at present grouped around the T.U.E.L. must take the initiative in organizing definite "minority movements" in the more important industries. These must be more than mere opposition blocs. They must be live fighting movements, with complete programmes for each industry, and putting new life and vigour into the slogans of autonomy, amalgamation, nationalization, unity, etc.

Through local and district rank and file conferences wage demands and struggles for the "five day week" must be initiated. Along with our demands for "Nationalization without Compensation", and our opposition to the B. and O. Plan, must go the struggle for higher wages and shorter hours, thus rallying the workers under our leadership in immediate struggles. In every locality where there is a Central Labour Council an immediate campaign must be started to affiliate every bona fide trade union to the council, thereby making it a centre of working class struggle.

Organization of the unorganized workers remains one of the most important tasks facing our members in the trade unions, and no effort must be spared to make organization drives a success. The successful drive in Vancouver during the spring of 1925 is an example of what can be done in this regard, even in periods of industrial depression.

The slogan of "international trade union unity" has stirred the labour movement of the whole world most profoundly. Holding as it does the promise of complete unity of the working class of the world, and the alignment of the workers as a class against capitalism, it is to the communist a slogan of utmost importance.

"International trade union unity" through an all inclusive "World Unity Conference", must become the official slogan of the whole trade union movement of Canada. Locally, nationally, and internationally, unity must become the order of the day. The struggle for unity is a deep going struggle for the soul of the working class; and on the basis of it every responsible trades unionist must be clearly aligned.

Through the *Left Wing, The Worker*, our language press, and pamphlets, the Communist Party will strive to clarify the issues and tasks confronting the Canadian movement, widen the vision of radicals and clarify their aims. We reaffirm our conviction that the revolutionary trade unionists of Canada are on the right path; and for another year we dedicate ourselves to the task of building up and consolidating the Left-wing trade union movement.

Through amalgamation, autonomy, nationalization and international trade union unity we will carry on the fight in company with the revolutionary unionists of the whole world, to rally the trade union movement under the banner of the revolutionary struggle for a workers' republic.

Political Resolution

The convention adopted the following resolution on the political policy of the party wherein is a demand for the repudiation of the British North America Act, otherwise known as the Canadian constitution:—

(1) The acute industrial and agrarian crisis of 1920-23 has been partially liquidated. The continued rising of the bond and stock markets; the reduction in the number of bankruptcies; the temporary elimination of the "scissors" on the agrarian field together with the improvement of the position of the capitalist class on the industrial field, are evidences of the temporary stabilization of Canadian capitalism. This partial and temporary stabilization has been accompanied by, and is largely the result of, the concentration and centralization of capitalism in Canada. The grip of finance capital on Canadian industrial life is more apparent than ever. Merger has followed merger. The amalgamation of the smaller banks by the big "four"; the trustification of such industries as the steel, asbestos and mining; the rapid growth of the chain stores at the expense of the small business men are evidences of this process. The past year has witnessed the increasing penetration of the economic life of the Dominion by American imperialism. At least five hundred millions of American capital has been invested in Canada during the past year. The rapid absorption of such industries as the C.P.R. and the increasing purchase of government bonds by American capitalists are evidences of the increasing domination of American imperialism in this country. At the same time the "sweeping open-shop" drives of the capitalist class, resulting in reduction of wages, lengthening of the hours of labour and the smashing of once powerful trade unions, together with the expropriation of thousands of mortgaged farmers from the soil, means that the temporary stabilization of Canadian capitalism has been at the expense of the workers and impoverished farmers. The enrichment of the capitalist class has been accompanied by the pauperization of the mass of the people.

(2) The political life of the dominion has been seriously affected by these economic developments. The Liberal Government has decided that the moment is opportune to spring a Federal election. The election issues, as outlined by the Liberal and Conservative Parties, centre around the tariff, the Senate, transportation, immigration and the budget. It must be stated that the two parties are staging a mock battle on the question of the tariff, and the Communist Party of Canada will expose to the workers and farmers the hypocrisy of those two parties and point out that only the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government will materially alter the economic situation. The Liberal Party raises the question of the Senate only in order to swing into the Senate a majority of Liberal members. On the other hand, the Communist Party of Canada points out that the Senate is evidence of the existence of the capitalist dictatorship in Canada, and that only the abolition of the Senate will help in this regard. The election cries regarding the transportation question by the Liberal and Conservative Parties only serve to conceal the real issue. The C.P. of C. demands not only the nationalization and unification of the transportation system of the country without compensation, and with complete workers control, but the same with respect to the mining industry.

Immediate Demands

The C.P. demands the establishment of adequate non-contributory state unemployment insurance.

A maximum eight-hour day and five-day week.

A national minimum wage of twenty-five dollars per week.

The repeal of all anti-labour legislation (sedition laws, deportation clauses, etc.).

No discrimination by the naturalization authorities against men or women sympathetic towards labour.

Abolition of the use of troops in industrial disputes.

Full recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the granting of loans or credits by the Canadian government.

The C. P. is not opposed to immigration in principle, but is certainly opposed to any government scheme of immigration which will enable the capitalists to over-flood the labour market at the expense of the living standards of the workers and farmers.

The capitalist parties endeavour to make an issue of the balancing of the Federal budget. The C. P. of C. demands the enforcement of the capital levy and the cancellation of interest charges on all bond holdings over \$5,000.

Canadian Independence

(3) The increasing penetration of American imperialism; the growth of the Canadian bourgeoisie; the necessity of striking a deadly blow at British imperialism, bring into the forefront of the political arena the question of Canadian independence. The C. P. of C. demands the repudiation of the British North America Act. Unquestionably the recent rejection of Provincial Acts of parliament in Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia under cover of this B.N.A. Act; the attitude of the Federal and Provincial governments regarding relief to the unemployed, and the cancellation of the Industrial Disputes Act by the Imperial Privy Council raise the question to a paramount issue. The C. P. of C. is opposed to all imperialist wars and particularly the dragging of the Dominion of Canada into British wars. The C. P. of C. demands the complete political independence of Canada. At the same time the party will oppose all secessionist tendencies as are manifested by the Maritime Rights Party and the Western Party as merely petit bourgeoisie panaceas, as it will expose such petit-bourgeois white guard movements as the Native Sons of Canada.

Canadian Labour Party

(4) The partial liquidation of the agrarian crisis, together with the rapid disintegration of the national Progressive Party, makes the slogan of the Communist Party of Canada for a Farmer Labour Party no longer practicable. Nevertheless we believe that the farmers should continue to follow political action of a class character in alliance with the organized workers, and we will support the formation of a farmer party which will work towards a farmers and workers' government in alliance with the organized workers.

One of the outstanding features of the political life of the Dominion during the past year has been the rapid disintegration of the national Progressive Party. The failures of the so-called Farmers' Governments in Ontario and Alberta, together with the class collaborationist policy of the Progressive Party in the Federal House, have been factors in this disintegration, although the liquidation of the agrarian crisis has also materially affected the party.

The establishment of a mass labour party in this country is an imperative necessity. The C. P. of C. will do everything in its power to assist in the upbuilding of the Canadian Labour Party and will, within that party advocate the linking up of the various provincial sections into a country-wide party.

Reorganization of the Party

The convention approved of the reorganization of the Communist Party on the basis of factory and street groups by adopting the following resolution:—

The existing branch basis of the party is not sound and is not in conformity with the decisions of the Communist International. It is rapidly being accepted by the membership that there are fundamental weaknesses in our present form of organization which will not be adjusted until the party is reorganized upon the lines laid down by the Communist International and the organization department of the comintern.

(1) As at present constituted, our party is not in direct contact with the masses of workers or the daily struggles of the workers, while it is readily admitted by all sections and members of the party that we cannot progress as a real Communist Party unless we are in the leadership of the workers in those struggles.

(2) Reorganization of the party on the basis of factory and street groups will draw the whole membership into party activity; will transfer the work of the party into the workshop and make possible the most extensive participation of the party in the every-day struggles of the workers; enhance the prestige of the party and augment our influence among the workers and draw into the ranks of the party from the widest sections of the working class.

(3) To adapt ourselves to the immediate needs of the party we must proceed to reorganize our party upon the basis of factory and street groups and upon such transitional forms or organization demanded by extraordinary cases of language or territorial difficulties.

(4) Wherever there are three or more members of the party employed in the same place of work they shall constitute themselves a factory group. Party members residing in close proximity to one another shall be organized into a street group. These factory and street groups shall be the basic units of the party. They shall embrace all party members within their jurisdiction regardless of sex, nationality or language spoken.

(5) The city committees shall be composed of delegates from street and factory groups and shall be politically and organizationally the directive of the party in their respective territories.

(6) Language activities, propaganda and agitation, shall be carried on by party members of the various languages under the direction of the national and city Agit-prop. committees of their respective languages. These committees shall be elected by the respective language members at stated periods. Under the direction of the city Agit-props all members of each language shall hold periodical meetings to deal with purely language problems and activities. Agit-prop committees shall be subordinate to the city and national executive committees respectively.

(7) Transition to the factory group form of organization, shall be along the following lines:—

(a) Under the leadership of the city committees there shall be taken complete registration of members according to both their residence and place of work; (b) On the basis of information thus secured groups shall be immediately constituted wherever three or more members are employed together, or live in sufficiently close proximity to each other. Factory groups shall always be the first aim, street groups being formed where the factory groups are impossible; (c) These groups (street and factory) shall be immediately given representation on the city committees, according to the constitution and shall function as party units; (d) Following the setting up of these groups, a careful review shall be made of the remaining members who shall be reorganized as far as possible into area groups; (e) Extreme care must be exercised not to unnecessarily expose comrades to master class persecution and where necessary groups must be initiated secretly. They must, however, strive to function in such a way as to immediately influence the workers in the shop or factory where they are employed; (f) Wherever possible the Central Executive Committee shall send an organizer to supervise the reorganization and help the local party organization in the work.

Bolshevization

The following resolution, which was approved, outlines the methods to be employed in bolshevizing the Communist Party of Canada:—

The watchword of bolshevization has been the most important means of fighting for the maintenance of the clear communist character of the parties of the comintern since the fifth congress.

Bolshevization means combining a clear conception of the leading role of the Communist Party in the labour movement and the proletarian revolution, with successful application of the policy of the united front to win the masses for proletarian dictatorship.

There is nothing in the slogan of bolshevization that was not already contained in the theses of resolutions of the previous congresses of the comintern. These resolutions were not, however, translated into life. But it became of especial value during and after the fifth congress to warn the communist parties to maintain their revolutionary integrity in the midst of a new international situation of the partial stabilization of capitalism when there would be dangers of the revival of "social democratic" illusions and liquidatory tendencies.

The two most important means of placing the Communist Party on the road to revolutionary efficiency are:—

(1) In point of doctrine, to saturate the party with the theory of Leninism, which is Marxism of the period of capitalist imperialism and proletarian revolution.

(2) Structurally to reorganize itself on the factory basis. Organization on the basis of factory groups, is a specific form of bolshevik organization, which will give the party its maximum opportunity to win over and direct the workers in their struggles against capitalism. This is particularly true of countries of immigration like Canada, where we have the task of linking the diverse national elements into a united revolutionary Canadian proletariat. Factory groups will enable us to start this work. They will increase the number of factory effectives, link us up more closely with the life and activities of the workers and thereby increase our membership and influence.

Bolshevization of the Communist Party of Canada means concretely:—

(1) Intensive Marxist-Leninist education under the direction of an Agit-prop. department and by the establishment of party training centres, etc.

(2) Party reorganization on the basis of factory and street groups.

(3) The building of an organized left-wing movement in the trade unions. In connection with this work it is absolutely imperative that every eligible party member shall join and actively participate in the union of his trade or calling.

(4) Building the labour party as a mass movement based on the trade unions and under the leadership of the Communist Party.

(5) Alliance of the poor farmers with the workers through the propagation of the idea of the Farmer-Labour Government.

As in the case with the trade unions every eligible member shall enter and actively participate in the farmers' organizations of his or her province and assist in building up an organized left-wing movement.

(6) And finally, intensive political activity through the propagation of a program of action demanding the nationalization of the basic industries without compensation and with workers control, a "Workers and Farmers' Government and complete Canadian independence, with the repudiation of the British North America Act.

Support the Young Communist League

The convention approved of the following resolution in favour of supporting the Young Communist League:—

The working youth of Canada are almost entirely under the complete ideological domination of the bourgeoisie. The grip upon the youth is strengthened and extended continuously by the subsidized youth organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, the Cadets, the Youth section of the Native Sons of Canada, and the numerous social, religious and athletic youth organizations.

It is outstanding that the vast masses of the youth in Canada are being militarized in the most painstaking and systematic fashion. It is noticeable that all these youth organizations are being used by the bourgeoisie for inculcating in the minds of the youth, their lying jingoist propaganda. These militarist youth organizations may at any time be utilized by the master class in the class struggle.

In view of this condition prevailing among the youth of Canada, it is essential that a youth organization of the militant working class youth be built up in this country not only to recruit from the ranks of the working class youth the forward elements, and educate and propagate among the young workers the principles of communism, but to systematically enter the ranks of the bourgeois jingoist youth organizations for the purpose of combating the bourgeois influence and undermining their ideological dominance, with a view to their complete disruption.

The Young Communist League, which is now firmly established, is such an organization of the working youth. Its purpose is to rescue from the hands of the master class the masses of the working youth and to recruit them into the mass army of the working youth—The Young Communist League. The League must undermine the Cadets, Boy Scouts, etc. It must create for the revolutionary struggle, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the fighting army of the Communist Youth. To this end it is necessary that the Communist Party give the league much greater support and leadership. As yet the league is weak in leading elements. This deficiency must be made up for by the increased attention of the Communist Party. It is only by the Communist Party giving unlimited attention to the league, both from the standpoint of leadership and education, that the communist influence among the masses of working youth will culminate in the building of this mass army of communist youth.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

For the purpose of organization on the part of the Communist Party of Canada the Canadian territory is divided into nine districts, the divisions, with number of local branches being as follows: No. 1, Nova Scotia, 6 branches; No. 2, Quebec, 9 branches; No. 3, Southern Ontario, 19 branches; No. 4, North Bay-Timmins, Ont., 13 branches; No. 5, Sudbury-Soo, Ont., 18 branches; No. 6, Port Arthur-Kenora, Ont., 23 branches; No. 7, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 22 branches; No. 8, Alberta, 23 branches; No. 9, British Columbia, 14 branches, making a total of 147 branches, with a combined membership of 4,600. The Jewish Propaganda Committee of the party publishes a monthly magazine, under the title "Der Kampf," (Struggle).

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

The Young Communist League of Canada was organized on July 22, 1922, under the auspices of the Communist Party, and subsequently became an affiliated section of the Young Communist International, with headquarters in Moscow. The platform of the League is as follows:—

1. To penetrate the mass of the working class youth with communist agitation and education and to draw them away from the youth organizations established by the capitalists such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Church Clubs, Y.M.C.A., etc.

2. To conduct a militant campaign against capitalist militarism among the youth who form the bulk of the capitalist armies.

3. To link up with the militant section of the working class in the unions and work for the conversion of the weak craft unions into strong industrial unions capable of defending the workers against the offensive of the capitalists on their standard of living and for the overthrow of capitalism. To pay attention to the economic needs of the working class youth by demanding: (a) prohibition of all children from engaging in any kind of labour until they have reached the age of eighteen; (b) young workers to receive the same wages as adult workers for the same work.

The third annual convention of the Young Communist League was held in Toronto, September 15-16, 1925, with 25 delegates in attendance. The secretary reported that the branches had increased from 19 to 48, that the membership which was 600 in April, 1924, dropped to 400 in November, 1924, but at the time of the convention there was a membership of 1,000. The national executive committee stated that in political work it is necessary for the Young Communist League to support the whole program of the Communist Party. (This is contained in the political resolution of the party previously mentioned.) It was pointed out that the league must get into the Canadian Labour Party as the representative of the working youth, and preparation must be made for the entry of the league into the trades councils and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The league accepted the lead of the Communist Party in dropping the Farmer-Labour Party slogan and resolved "to build up the youth sections in the Farmers' Union with representatives on the floor of the farmers' congress to fight with the Party (Communist) for the building of a strong Farmer Party on the basis of the class struggle." It was also decided, by adopting the report of the executive committee, to gain political influence among the young French workers by the distribution of leaflets, and also by co-operation with the French organizer of the Communist Party.

A discussion took place on the general question of bolshevization which it was explained meant "adopting and changing the attitude, the policy and the structure of the league to the work of reaching the masses of the young workers. A bolshevik organization is one which can rally the masses behind it on revolutionary demands."

Following the example of the Communist Party, it was decided to adopt the shop and street nuclei form of organization. A resolution was adopted in favour of organization in the rural districts, as well as one in regard to trade union work of the league, the closing section of which instructed the Communist Party trade unionists to strive to have youth representatives preferably league members, elected from the unions to the trades and labour councils and to the Trades Congress, with a view to the youth gaining a definite and proper place in the trade union movement under the leadership of the league.

A resolution which was adopted stated that "the Young Communist League realizes with Lenin that a 'revolutionary party without a revolutionary theory is impossible;' that the league must be bolshevized by systematic Marxist-Leninist training," and to that end the league will:

(1) Establish local study classes for the study of Marxism-Leninism, in co-operation (and where needed in conjunction) with the party.

(2) Under the guidance of the joint executive of the league and party to hold district schools for party and league functionaries.

(3) The establishment of an agit-prop. by the N. E. C. to draw up an educational curriculum, and to guide the general educational activities of the league.

(4) Appoint local educational directors (both C. C. C.'s and league units).

The convention also approved of the establishment of what is termed a central agit-prop committee to guide the educational work of the study classes and schools, and among other things to instruct the units on the organization of mass propaganda and co-ordinate the league press.

The resolution on anti-militarist activity of the league stated that the league "must work within the capitalist cadet corps," the entrance of league members into the cadets to be controlled by the national executive committee and the central agit-prop to issue special leaflets for this work.

It was decided that the junior section of the league be organized on the basis of school groups and in future to be known as the Young Pioneers of Canada, their functions being to carry on agitation in the schools against militarism, corporal punishment and the propagation of capitalist patriotism.

The convention re-affirmed the attitude of the league in regard to sports and adopted a resolution in favour of affiliation with the Canadian Labour Party. It was also resolved that members of the league "will work in an organized manner within such bourgeois organizations as the Native Sons of Canada, C.G.I.T., Youth Parliament, etc., in order to win over youth masses in these bodies to the Y.C.L."

It was reported that the receipts of the *Young Worker*, the official organ of the league, were \$1,457.97 and the expenditure \$1,400.08, leaving a balance of \$57.89. The receipts of the league from April, 1924, to September 2, 1925, were \$1,808.30 and expenditure \$1,364.41, leaving a balance of \$443.89.

The chief officers of the Young Communist League are: Chairman, A. T. Hill; secretary, Stewart Smith, their office address being room 304, 55 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

The Trade Union Educational League, although reported as having been formed a few years earlier, did not commence to function until early in February, 1922. The promoter of the League was Wm. Z. Foster, who spent several months in Moscow, where it was reported, he in consultation with some of the chief communists, arranged a new plan of labour organization for the North American continent. The scheme proposes to change the form of certain of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour by forming industrial groups. The principles of the Trade Union Educational League, which in December, 1922, was selected as the official representative in Canada and the United States of the Red International of Labour Unions, are as follows:—

1. Its aim shall be to carry on an intensified campaign of educational work within the trade unions to the end that the natural development of these bodies to even more clear-sighted, cohesive, militant and powerful organizations may be facilitated, and thus the labour movement hastened on to the accomplishment of its great task of working class emancipation.

2. Only good-standing members of recognized trade unions can hold office in the league and participate actively in its business meetings.

3. Nationally the league shall consist of the following industrial sections: Amusement Trades, Building Trades, Clothing Trades, Food Trades, General Transport Trades, Lumber Trades, Metal Trades, Mining Trades, Miscellaneous Trades, Printing Trades, Public Service Trades, Railroad Trades, Textile Trades and Local General Groups. Each of these national industrial educational sections shall consist of militant workers from all the recognized trade unions in their respective spheres. Each of them shall have a national secretary. Locally the league shall follow the same general scheme of organization, the various local groups choosing secretaries and specializing themselves according to the above-named industrial sections. The national league shall consist of four territorial districts, (1) Eastern States, (2) Central States, (3) Western States, (4) Canada. The boundaries of the district shall be determined by the national committee.

4. The league is purely an educational body, not a trade union. It is strictly prohibited for any of its national or local branches to affiliate to or accept the affiliation of trade unions. No dues shall be collected from individual workers nor per capita tax from organizations of any kind. The revenues of the league, national, district and local, shall be provided through voluntary donations, meetings, entertainments, sale of literature, etc. No membership cards shall be issued to individuals co-operating in the league.

On November 1, 1924, the *Labour Herald*, which was the official publication of the Trade Union Educational League, and two other radical papers were amalgamated under

the name of the *Workers' Monthly*, which is now the official organ of the league and the Workers' Party of America, the latter being the fraternal United States section of the Communist International.

For the purpose of organization Canada is divided into two sections, No. 1 being the territory from Nova Scotia to Fort William, and No. 2 all that portion west of Fort William. It is understood that there is developing among adherents of the league a desire that the league should broaden out and be given more definite organizational form. The next general conference of the T.U.E.L., which will be held in Chicago in March, 1926, may take action on this proposal for the United States sections of the organization, while in Canada it is developed to the point where several groups are desirous of reorganizing the Canadian section along the lines of the British minority movement.

The Canadian district of the league has an official organ published monthly in Toronto under the title of the *Left Wing*. Adherents of the league have very frequently endeavoured through their trade union connection to propagate its principles and in some instances labour bodies have supported resolutions in favour of some of the demands of the Trade Union Educational League, but when they reached the Trades and Labour Congress they have been defeated. The policy of the league is to place candidates in opposition to what it terms the "reactionaries" in local and national union elections, and to use these occasions to the utmost for propaganda purposes. In accordance with this policy, Mr. Tim Buck, the Canadian secretary of the T.U.E.L., has on two occasions been nominated for the presidency of the Trades and Labour Congress, opposing Mr. Tom Moore, the retiring president, and each time Mr. Buck has been defeated, in 1924 receiving 44 out of 200 votes, and in 1925 he had 29 out of 198.

DISSENSION AMONG THE COMMUNISTS OF THE UNITED STATES

From reports received, there appears to be a conflict in the ranks of the Workers' Party of the United States, a fraternal section of the Communist International. Certain members have registered strong objection to the policies of Wm. Z. Foster, who has been one of the outstanding communists. During the latter part of November, 1925, it was stated that Foster had been deposed from the chairmanship of the Workers' Party in pursuance of orders from the Communist International headquarters at Moscow, and that P. Green, the reputed agent of the Soviet Government in the United States, had been appointed Foster's successor. In the November 16 issue of the *Daily Worker*, official organ of the Workers' Party, there was published a resolution adopted by the political committee of the Central Executive Committee in regard to the party situation. This resolution declared in part as follows:—

The party for more than a year has been engaged in an inner factional struggle over the question of the correct line of policy and leadership of the party . . . This factional struggle, while an expression of the growth of communist understanding within the party, has seriously affected the party work among the broad masses of industrial workers and exploited farmers so that there has been an actual falling off of the effectiveness of the party in mobilizing these masses for the class struggle against the capitalists. The policy followed by a section of the former majority under the leadership of Comrade Foster objectively leads away from the Communist International and thus provides a rallying point for the right wing of the party. This policy, if not changed, will do great harm to the party.

Foster, the leader of the majority faction, was reported to be persisting in his program of working through the Trade Union Educational League (of which he is the head) by his well-known policy of "boring from within." On the other hand, C. E. Ruthenberg, leader of the minority faction and secretary of the party, favoured political action. By a recent pronouncement from Gregory Zinovieff, chief of the Communist International, the Ruthenberg group was said to be "more loyal to the decisions of the Communist International." Ruthenberg is out of the Michigan State prison under bail pending a review by the United States Supreme Court of his conviction on a charge of violating the anti-syndicalism law of Michigan. Foster was tried on the same charge, but the jury failed to agree on a verdict.

WARNING AGAINST COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Under the above heading the executive council of the American Federation of Labour made the following statement to the 1925 convention:—

Among the pitfalls threatening unwary trade unionists are communists' organizations and activities operating under names adroitly designed to suggest identification with the bona fide trade union movement. By such deceptions a number of trade unionists and labour organizations have been misled into supporting efforts seeking to overthrow our unions and our purposes.

These organizations assume to speak in the name of labour and attempt to arrogate to themselves labour's functions, but it is the familiar attempt of the wolf to disguise himself as a sheep in order to make a more strategic attack on his prey.

Among such undertakings against which we hereby give specific warning are: International Labour Defense Council, The American Negro Congress, the Irish Workers and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee. The International Workers Aid and the Workers' Party. These choices of field activity are indicative of the methods of the communists. They seek out those races and groups with grievances and foster discontent in the hope of inciting uprisings and riots. They endeavour to destroy efforts for constructive development in order that there may be more discontent and hopeless rage against wrongs. Whether sincere in their belief in the need for world revolution, or only maliciously promoting trouble, communists seek first the overthrow of the bona fide labour movement.

Communists carry on their propaganda through the following agencies: The Trade Union Educational League, which promotes communism under the deceptive title, makes virulent attacks on the trade union movement and its leaders; the *Workers' Monthly*, which is somewhat more refined in methods but identical in purpose; The *Amalgamationist*, prepared for the printing trades; The Progressive Building Trades, intended to promote trouble among the workers in that industry; The *Champion*, which is the organ to promote the American Negro Congress and The Daily Worker, a daily newspaper. They also publish a long list of books including fairy stories for children which put communism in a form to lodge in children's minds.

We warn all trade unions against the above activities and publications.

In order to prevent similar communist trickery from capturing any trade union support, we urge all unions before committing themselves to undertakings with which they are not thoroughly familiar, to make inquiry first from the office of the American Federation of Labour.

Trade unionists should also be on their guard against not only the propaganda of communist and pseudo-labour organizations, but also against their efforts to collect money avowedly for purposes beneficial to labour but actually for the benefit of individuals and purposes subversive to the trade union movement itself. The activities of the trade union movement are limited in many ways by lack of funds and whatever surplus money trade unions have ought to be contributed to agencies of which they have knowledge and in which they have confidence, rather than to take the chance of supporting a hostile movement by making contributions to organizations that are not vouched for by the legitimate labour movement.

We recommend to all trade union organizations that before they enter into commitments of any kind with organizations and movements of which they do not have personal information, and which have not been approved by the American Federation of Labour, that they first make inquiry of the representatives of the American labour movement.

Caution saves serious mistakes.

The report of the committee to which the report of the executive council was referred, and which was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention, was as follows:—

We recommend that the warning of the Executive Council against communist activities be given widest possible publicity. We believe that communists can make no headway in our movement if trade unionists are forearmed with dependable information and if constructive development goes on apace.

It would be the part of wisdom if all organizations make careful inquiries concerning all movements before making commitments of co-operation. The office of the American Federation of Labour is obviously the agency through which such information should be disseminated.

Against the communist boring from within we recommend that drastic action which the surgeon takes against a malignant growth—removal of all affected tissues. To temporize is to endanger the health of the whole organization.

A resolution asking the A.F. of L. to declare itself in favour of the recognition of Soviet Russia was introduced at the 1925 convention by a delegate named J. Shafir, of the Chicago Bank Employees' Association, a body chartered direct by the American Federation. The committee to which the resolution was referred, in recommending an emphatic non-concurrence with the proposal, stated that the A.F. of L. was opposed to revolution and to the teaching of revolution by violence wherever democracy exists and where the people have the power to modify or change their government through the use of constitutional means. The committee also denounced "the whole communist philosophy which is superimposed on the Russian Soviet Government, both as a philosophy and as a structure of so-called government." The report of non-concurrence was adopted by an overwhelming vote. As a sequel to this incident, Mr. Shafir, the introducer of the resolution, according to a statement in *Labour*, was subsequently suspended from membership in the union and deposed from his job as clerk in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, operated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, because he had failed to carry out the instructions of his union to present a resolution looking to the advancement of the Bank Employees' Union. Instead he had introduced a series of resolutions, which besides the above, included others in favour of the communist program.

A resolution in favour of the United States Government giving recognition to Soviet Russia was introduced at the convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, held in Montreal in September, 1925, but the convention refused to adopt the proposal.

EFFORTS TO CHECK "RED" ACTIVITIES

To prevent the adherents of the Communist Party or the Trade Union Educational League from using the existing trade unions of which they are members as agencies through which to propagate revolutionary doctrine some of the international labour organizations have resorted to expulsion while others have closed their doors to those identified with the communist organizations. The action of the various labour bodies against communists

which have come to the attention of the department are given a place in this chapter. Perhaps the most complete exposure of communist methods in trade unions was the document published by President Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which organization at its convention in Boston in May 1924, sanctioned the expulsion of many delegates who had become identified with the Trade Union Educational League, the adjunct in America of the Red International of Labour Unions. This action was in conformity with a decision of the general executive board of the I.L.G.W.U. to prohibit its members from joining or becoming in any way identified with the Trade Union Educational League or the Workers' Party, the political entity of the Third (Communist) International. In a spirit of leniency, several members who had been thus expelled, but who had repudiated their connection with these prohibited organizations, were re-admitted to the union for a probationary period of two years. However, it was deemed advisable by the general executive board to exercise direct supervisory control over several of the local branches. The G.E.B., however, did not proceed to act in strict accordance with the instructions and decisions of the Boston convention. Local No. 9 of New York was allowed to continue its affairs without being placed under the direct supervision of the international headquarters, and in the executive board elections of Locals 2 and 22, also of New York, the G.E.B. did not insist upon the constitutional restriction that avowed communists be taken off the ballot. The result of this policy of leniency was described in an editorial in the June 19 issue of *Justice*, official organ of the I.L.G.W.U., as follows:—

During the last few months, Local 9, which unfortunately was not placed under the supervision of the International last year, and Locals 2 and 22, which, through the laxity of the G.E.B., were permitted to elect communist tools as executive board members, have brought their organization to the brink of ruin. The G.E.B. at last, prompted by the seriousness of the situation, decided to reverse its policy of mildness and watchful waiting and to act in the spirit of our by-laws and in conformity with the mandate of the Boston convention, which it has sworn loyally to uphold. During the period of leniency, the handy tools of communist charlatans, who were warming the benches in the offices of these locals, obviously had misunderstood the mildness of the G.E.B. for evidence of weakness and vacillation.

Elsewhere in this same issue *Justice* had the following comment upon conditions which had obtained: "In short, the communist members of the executive boards of locals 2, 9 and 22 have been 'leading' these locals in a manner as to create the impression that they were branches of the Communist Party rather than I.L.G.W.U. locals."

The next development in the situation was the indictment of the insurgents within the affected locals. On June 11, the New York Joint Board of the union preferred written charges against the executive board members of local branches Nos. 2, 9 and 22. These members numbering 72, were suspended temporarily, pending trial in accordance with the bylaws of the union. According to the subsequent report of the trial committee, the charges were set forth as follows:—

The specific acts upon which the charges were based were to the effect that the executive boards and the officers of the three local unions in question had organized public meetings under the guise of May Day demonstrations, which were practically given over to the Workers or Communist Parties, and served to misrepresent the aims and character of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union before the public and to sow dissension within its ranks.

In the case of Local 22, the additional charge was made that the executive board and officers of that local had violated the provision of Article V, Sections 9 and 10 of the constitution of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by using property of the local, i.e., \$2,000 in bonds for the benefit of an organization in no way connected with the I.L.G.W.U., but hostile to it.

In addition to these charges, President Sigman made further accusations in a signed statement, one paragraph of which follows:—

In defiance of the order of the Joint Board and of the international, they have agitated the breaking off of negotiations with the employers' association in New York City, ignoring Governor Smith's mediation commission, advocating a general strike during the course of our negotiations with the manufacturers, and ridiculing every effort of the union's representatives to carry out its constructive industrial programme.

The trial committee, which was appointed by the Joint Board, was requested to attach the treasuries of the three locals in order "to prevent a raid upon their funds by the communists." In referring to this prompt and decisive handling of the situation it was stated in *Justice* that:—

The fast and firm action of the Joint Board struck like a thunderbolt into the communist camp. Their sheets are filled to the brim with venomous calumny, unbelievable stories and ghastly, blood-curdling tales. They accuse the Joint Board of every crime on the calendar, but it is obviously their last squeal

Prior to the trial proceedings several public meetings were held. A body known as the Committee for Joint Action, acting in the interests of the defendants, called a mass meeting, reported to have been attended by over 15,000 people, at which a resolution was adopted demanding the resignation of the chief officers of the Joint Board and of the union. It was contended by the removed officers that their three locals contained 60 per

cent of the total union membership. According to Louis Hyman, spokesman for the suspended faction, his section were "crusaders for democracy against a corrupt and autocratic union government." He was also reported as alleging that a clique of officials kept themselves in power by a "rotten borough" system. Finally, he charged the Joint Board with reckless expenditures without proper accounting.

These allegations were denied by officers of the union, who also held meetings at which they dealt with "the disruptive campaign the communists had been waging against the I.L.G.W.U." President Sigman was reported to have declared that the revolt represented but 1,200 to 1,500 out of a total membership of 70,000 in New York city. To Hyman's charges of reckless expenditure and improper accounting he replied that Hyman himself was a member of the finance committee of the Joint Board which authorized them, and that he had made no objection or protest at the time.

The trial commenced on June 25 and concluded on July 13, when in a special report, the trial committee submitted its verdict of guilty to the Joint Board, and which was sustained by a vote of 30 to 1—2 not voting.

In its findings as embodied in its report the trial committee pointed out that the union had always maintained a consistent record as a progressive labour union; that it had never attempted and did not now attempt to control the political views or activities of its members; that it even did not consider it improper for a local union to arrange May Day demonstrations, or to invite radical speakers to address such meetings. But, the report proceeded to state:—

A definite line of demarcation, however, must be drawn between the mere expression of political views by the members within the organization or their political activities outside of the organization, and activities which have for their object to commit the union to an outside organization to the extent of taking orders from such organization, and thereby dividing the union along lines entirely foreign to its aims, objects and struggles.

A movement of the latter kind has developed within the last few years under the auspices of the Communist Party, the Workers' Party, the Trade Union Educational League and similar organizations. The all-important feature which distinguishes these organizations from all other radical political organizations which we knew in the past is that their definite and announced purpose is to dictate policies of our union, to capture its officials and locals, to discredit the administration of our union under all circumstances and to bring dissension and discord within our ranks. That this is the purpose of the organizations mentioned is clearly shown by their own publications and their official programmes

In measuring the degree of guilt, the report divided the accused into two categories—"those who deliberately made common cause with our enemies" and "those who failed to perform their official duties because of indifference and lack of a sense of responsibility rather than on account of deliberate malice." The former, to the number of 58, were barred from holding office in the union for three years, and the latter, numbering 13, for one year only. Only one exception was made in the case of a Russian-Polish member, who could hardly speak English nor understand the Jewish language, and was therefore not held responsible.

COMMUNIST PLAGUE IN OUR UNIONS

During the course of the trial a document entitled "The Communist Plague In Our Unions" was published by the President of the union, Morris Sigman. By reason of the information given in the article concerning the activities of members of the Communist International among labour unions on the North American continent, and the fact that the complete document has not heretofore appeared in any Canadian publication, it is given a place in this report, the full text being as follows:

It is common knowledge that our union has, in the last few years, been suffering greatly from the demoralizing influence caused by communist propaganda among our workers. The so-called "Workers Party," the American section of the Communist International in Moscow, has set before itself the definite task of discrediting and destroying our International Union, as well as the American Federation of Labour. A day seldom passes without savage and venomous attacks upon our union appearing in the numerous publications issued by the communists in various languages in every part of the country. The leaders and active workers of our union, who are against the communists and their tactics are being daily maligned and slandered in these sheets and represented to the workers as "agents hired by the bosses to betray the interests of the workers," and servants of the Department of Justice. Whatever our union undertakes to do or is engaged in doing in order to improve the work conditions in our industry, these enemies of ours attack, ridicule and deride, urging the workers to disobey the constitution of the union and to violate its laws.

In the very recent past, they have gone so far as to incite the workers not to allow the union to reach any settlement or agreement with the employers, proposing instead that the union inaugurate at once a general strike, and agitating for such demagogic and impossible demands as obviously cannot be won.

In our trade, seasonal in its nature, and always beset with many complicated industrial problems, there always has been, and always will be, a dissatisfied element of workers. Some of them become dissatisfied with the long periods of "slack" between seasons which they are compelled to endure, and which is the result of the seasonal nature of our industry, and to some of them it appears that the union or the officers of the union are, for some reason or another, responsible for this unemployment. They are inclined to assume that the officers are not energetic enough to force the employers to give them work. Other workers are disgruntled because the union has set into operation strict working rules which must be observed.

It is this element that furnishes the vanguard of the malcontents, who become easily incited against the union and its officers and active workers by the organized machinery of the Communist Party in this country and the Communist Red International—organizations which have only one purpose: to capture the existing trade unions, and make them the pliant tools of the dictatorship of the secret Communist Central Committee, or to destroy them entirely if they cannot be captured.

But our unions have refused to take orders from the Communist Party, and the communists have therefore declared war upon us. They are moving heaven and earth to destroy our organization. Faithful to the sacred mandate of their pope, Lenine, who preached that a political opponent may be slandered and maligned, if he can only be blackened in the eyes of the masses, and that "if necessary, the communists may use trickery, shrewd maneuvering and any illegitimate means, including the suppression of facts" (see Lenine—*The Infantile Disorders of Leftism and Communism*—Russian edition, page 51—Moscow, 1925), the communists stoop to the meanest forms of falsehoods and slander in order to discredit our union in the eyes of its members, and before the general public opinion. The small number of communist sympathizers who are found in our union could have been entirely ignored were it not for the fact that behind them there stands the entire machinery of the Communist Party with its fourteen daily papers, maintained by funds of the Russian Communist Government.

The strife kept up by the communists in our unions is in no sense a conflict between cloakmakers and cloakmakers or dressmakers and dressmakers concerning means and methods for improving the conditions of the workers in our trades, but a fight between the Communist Party and the organized labour movement in America. The Communist Party is concerned very little with the economic welfare of the workers as such. They are not worried whether the workers are prepared to go out on strike for the winning of any given demands, just as it does not matter to them whether the demands advocated by them may or may not be realized. They are primarily interested in creating turmoil, in arousing one group of the workers against the other, in breaking down the authority of the leaders, and in this way gain followers for their party through the tumult which they thus arouse. The scandalous manner in which they conducted the recent strike of the textile workers in Paterson, N.J., may serve as an example of how little they care for the true interests of the workers. The communists have only one interest and that is—the interest of the Communist Party.

Paragraph 9 of the Theses of the Communist International prescribes:—

In all organizations without exception, in the trade unions, in political, co-operative, and educational societies, there must be created groups or "cells" of communists, open or secret, which must be closely affiliated to the party center and conduct propaganda and agitation It is very important in this connection to work out the required differentiation or the "responsible representatives" who are hopelessly corrupted by petty-bourgeois and imperialistic prejudices (such leaders must also be mercilessly exposed and driven out of the labour movement) on the one hand, and toward the masses on the other We must learn to approach the masses with patience and care so that we may learn the special and individual characteristics of the psychology of each stratum of the mass. (Theses and Constitution of the Communist International, Russian edition, page 8, published by the American Communist Party.)

Paragraph 18 of the "Theses" states:—

In each union, where only three persons in sympathy with communism may be found, there must at once be organized a communist nucleus (cell). Such communist nuclei working in non-partisan organizations must be unconditionally subject to the party organization as a whole, without regard to the fact whether the Communist Party in the locality exists at that moment in a legal or illegal form. (Theses, page 26).

Paragraph 5 of the "Theses," touching on the relations between the communists and labour unions says:—

Viewing the aim and substance of the unions as greater than their form, the Communists in the unions must not stop before splitting the unions, if the alternative may mean the giving up of revolutionary activity in the unions, the giving up of the attempt of converting them into a weapon of revolutionary struggle. (Theses, page 29).

Paragraph 7 reads:—

The communists must strive to create, as far as possible complete unity between the unions and the Communist Party and to place the unions under the leadership of the party as the vanguard of the workers' revolution. For this purpose, the communists in all unions must form communist factions and with their aid to govern spiritually the unions and lead them. (Theses, page 30).

And here is the very recent order issued by the Communist International to the American communists:—

In America the regular work of party members in the unions should be regarded as fundamental work upon which depends the success of the party in other fields of activity, and especially in the struggle for a Labour Party. Therefore, every tendency to minimize the importance of this work must be energetically combated. In each trade union organization the party members must be organized in communist factions and must act as a unit upon each question. The factions receive their instructions from the party and work under its control.

The party must support energetically the Trade Union Educational League and do everything possible to develop and spread the league. An attempt must be made to convert the Trade Union Educational League into a great opposition movement of the Left bloc. All attempts of the reactionary trade union bureaucrats to isolate the Trade Union Educational League, to undermine its influence in the unions and to limit the activity of its members to communists and their closest sympathizers only, must be energetically combated. (See *Freiheit*, Monday, May 25, 1925).

From all this it becomes clearly evident that the destructive activity which is sympathetically carried on in our unions, the campaign of hate and incitement that is being waged by this so-called Trade Union Educational League against our international and its leaders and active workers is being directed by the Communist International, and that the members of the union who belong to the league or to the Communist Party are only carrying out the orders of the Communist Central Committee.

In his report to the congress of the Moscow Red Trade Union International, Losovsky, the chief commissar of this Red International, states that in the course of one year, between the first congress of this international and the second, the Moscow executive of the Red International had dealt 33 times with matters pertaining to the American trade union movement. (Minutes of the Congress, Russian edition page 21; Moscow, 1923).

Losovsky reports further:—

During this time we have carried out the decision concerning the joint work of the "Profintern" (Red Trade Union International) and the "Commintern" (Communist International). Anyone who is familiar with the A B C of the international movement will admit that the revolutionary minorities in the old unions in an overwhelming majority of the countries find themselves to-day under the influence of and are being led by the Communist Party. (Minutes, page 26).

Specially about America, Losovsky reported as follows:

During the past year, there has been formed in America with the aid of the "Profintern" (Moscow Trade Union International) and directly with our participation a movement which works under the banner of the Trade Union Educational League. This movement has embraced wide masses and to-day represents the root of the American revolutionary labour movement.

This, no doubt, must be placed to the credit of the "Profintern", as this movement, about which I speak adopted our programme and our tactics, and through it our ideas are being spread throughout America This opposition is becoming the united opposition in the American trade union movement." (Minutes, page 38).

Among the instructions of the Communist International published in No. 14 of the Communist "*International Press Correspondence*" of February 24, 1924, it is stated:

All communist factions in the unions, regardless of size and importance, must be subject to the party organs (the executive committee of the nuclei) or to the central committee. These party organs must give the necessary instructions to the communist factions, and all questions with regard to which these party organizations had adopted decisions, must be treated by these factions in strict accordance with these decisions.

And further:—

Communist factions in the unions elect, with the sanction of the proper party committee, their executive committee, which is responsible to the party organ for the activity of these factions. The communist factions in the local executive boards, in the trade and labour councils, state federations of labour, etc., are to serve as the leading organs for all communists in these organizations.

All the factions must submit to the control of the local or district committee of the Communist Party.

Paragraph 7 of these instructions reads:—

The Communist factions in the unions must reach an agreement with the proper party organs with regard to candidates for executive boards in the above mentioned organizations and organs.

Paragraph 10 reads:—

Each question which is to be decided in the non-partisan institutions or organizations in which the communist factions carry on their activity must first be discussed at a general meeting or at the executive board of the communist faction.

Paragraph 12 states:—

At the general meetings of the non-partisan organizations (trade unions, co-operatives, etc.) all members of the communist faction must act and vote as a unit in all questions. Members violating these rules will be punished by the party.

The Communists in the unions, therefore, are a state within a state. They are subject to the iron discipline of the Communist Party, and they must act and vote in each and every union matter or problem not as union members, or as their conscience would dictate to them, but in accordance with the decision of the secret central committee of the Communist Party. The Central Committee of the American Communist Party, however, is itself only an agency of Moscow, and the interest of the "world revolution" in Moscow, demands the destruction of all existing labour unions, wherever they cannot be captured by the Communists, and wherever they refuse to accept orders from Zinoviev and Losovsky or their local agents. That the whole communist movement in all countries is not only directed but also financed by the Russian Government is to-day no secret to anyone. Herbert Morrison, secretary of the London section of the British Labour Party, recently figured out that the total income of the English Communist Party for 1924 could not have exceeded the sum of 5,000 pounds sterling (twenty-odd thousand dollars) while its expenses were at least ten times that sum, and this deficit could have been covered from no other source but Moscow. The same is true of all other countries, including the United States.

According to the financial report of the Workers' Party, this party had in 1924, 15,233 members. The organizational expenses of this party alone amounted in 1923, according to the financial report of its secretary, to \$140,000, of which sum only about \$40,000 was covered by membership dues. The report does not mention where the remaining \$100,000 came from.

This however is not all. The Communist Party of America publishes fourteen daily papers, eight weeklies, and several monthly magazines. Not one of these publications pays for itself, and, with the exception of one or two, these communistic periodicals have neither readers nor advertisers. The Italian Federation of the Workers' Party, which has 319 members, issues its own daily paper. The Hungarian Federation numbers 359 members and publishes a daily paper. The Polish Federation has 245 members and also publishes a daily newspaper. The English central organ of the communists, which carries no advertisements whatever and has only an insignificant number of readers, comes out daily in six pages, and issues a special supplement on Sunday. Notwithstanding the fact that most communist papers have no income whatever, they are coming out regularly, and some of them have even purchased buildings and are equipped with linotype and printing plants. (All these figures, bearing on the condition of the American Communist Party, are taken from the American Labour Yearbook for 1924, pages 159 and 160).

The deficit incurred by these fourteen communist dailies reaches the sum of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The question arises: Who covers all these immense expenses of the Communist Party? The reply to this was given by no one else than Zinoviev, the President of the Communist International, who is also one of the triumvirate which governs Russia. This reply consists of but one terse phrase: "To give every form of assistance to the American communists is one of the principal tasks of the Communist International" (See article "Five Years of the Comintern" in the Moscow "Pravda" for February 29, 1924.)

In the Theses, published by Zinoviev in the Moscow *Izvestia* of April 26, 1925, which were endorsed by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, which means by the actual government of Russia, we read:—

It is the task of the Russian Communist Party to give special and ample assistance to the Communist International (Thesis 15) and, therefore, while yielding daily more and more concessions to the growing capitalistic elements in our land, it is necessary at the same time, by every means and in a full measure, to support the divisions of the proletarian revolution in all countries.....(Thesis 5).

Such is the program adopted by the Russian governing party at its last conference on April 29, 1925.

It is clear that Moscow does not intend to give up communist propaganda in America. And as long as the Russian treasury will subsidize the local communist newspapers, and maintain at its expense a staff of paid organizers and agents to fight and demoralize our unions, their existence will remain in jeopardy—unless we take energetic and timely measures to cut this cancer from the body of our organization without delay.

We must adopt against the communists the same methods which are applied against them by the progressive trade unions all over the world. Already in May, 1922, the Amsterdam Trade Union International issued a declaration in which, among other things, it said:—

Even if we should assume that the Moscow leaders do not intend to split the labour movement, the methods which they use lead in practice inevitably to the destruction of unity in every country and to the greater subjugation of the workers to the powers of the capitalists.

A few months later, the executive of the Amsterdam International adopted the following decision:—

Having reached the conclusion that the activity of the Third International is greatly strengthening the menace of reaction, the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions decided that the activity of the Moscow International is bound to bring dissension and splittings in the labour movement, and therefore any organization which joins the "Profintern" or the "Comintern" places itself squarely outside the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Central body of the German Unions went still further. At its special congress on December 15, 1920, it adopted the following decision:—

The unions are obliged, with all means at their command, not to allow the communists and the followers of the Moscow Government to carry on their destructive activities.

In January, 1921, the German Metal Workers' Union, at the head of which is the well-known radical Socialist Dissman, adopted a decision that anyone pursuing within its unions any activity prescribed by the Communist International increases thereby the already difficult struggle against the capitalists, and must therefore be regarded as an enemy of the union.

The German Union of Railway Workers acted with even greater firmness in this matter, when its Berlin locals elected communists as members of their local executive boards. The general executive board of the railway workers declared these elections invalid on the ground that the communists were opposed to the platform of the union and were disregarding its decisions.

The central organ of the German Trade Unions,—*"Die Korrespondenz Blatt,"* in its issue of August 12, 1922, states:—

The worst enemy of any fighting organization is the enemy within the ranks. If the unions desire to maintain their strength, they must first clean their own house.

On August 28, 1922, the central body of all the German trade unions, together with the Union of State Employees, issued a declaration in which it is stated, among other things:—

There can be no greater treason to the workers, at this difficult time, than to incite members of trade unions against their elected leaders, and to spread dissension and dissatisfaction between workers and officers, as the communists are doing.

As the communists, however, have continued their destructive work, some of these unions were finally compelled to expel them entirely from their midst, while others adopted decisions barring communists and communist supporters from holding office in their organizations. The trade unions of Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Poland, Austria and several other countries, all followed one of the two courses above mentioned.

It is high time that our own international union adopt, once and for all time, radical and firm measures to check and eliminate the communist plague that is raging within our own ranks. The Communist Party has declared war upon us. The Communists are doing everything under the sun to harm us at every step and turn. In its unholy crusade against our union, the Communist Party is employing every means, no matter how foul or despicable. Each communist, whether he belongs officially to the Trade Union Educational League or not, is bound by party discipline to act in all union matters, not as the interests of the organization would dictate, but in accordance with the orders of the secret communist central committee. It is clear therefore that anyone who openly supports in any manner communist activity aids thereby our bitterest enemy in fighting our union, and must therefore be regarded as an enemy of the union.

We need not and, under the circumstances, it may be hardly desirable to expel all communists and their supporters from our union. But our union must not permit any members of the so-called "Workers Party" or any of its followers to hold any paid or unpaid office in our organization. The union must not allow any of its officers, elected by our members, to receive orders from an outside enemy organization, from a political clique which constantly engages in conspiring against our union. We must have discipline in our ranks. No labour union can exist without discipline, and anyone of our members who places the discipline of the Workers Party above the discipline of his or her Union and aids thereby our enemies to plot against and injure our organization, is himself an enemy of the union and must not be permitted to hold any office in it.

We have, therefore, reached the conclusion that our international union must put an end, with a firm and unflinching arm, to the communist demoralization in its midst.

The communists have declared war upon us and our reply to them must be—War! Whoever is with the communists is an enemy of ours and for such there is no room within our ranks.

The foregoing exposure by President Sigman of the methods to be employed by communists in the Labour movement of North America was commended by President William Green of the American Federation of Labour. In a letter to Mr. Sigman, President Green stated in part:—

A careful reading of the document you sent me discloses the fact that you have made a complete case and have made public the destructive tactics of certain communists who are endeavouring to undermine and destroy the splendid organization which you represent. I commend most heartily the brave, courageous and aggressive stand which you and your associates have taken. I am sure you will win because you are right.....

The defendants in the trial of those accused of membership in communist associations, as previously mentioned, organized a Joint Action Committee, demanding the resignation of the International president and their own re-instatement. Throughout the summer the internecine strife continued within the union, but early in September the General Executive Board adopted a plan which was calculated to restore harmony. Upon the initiative of a committee elected by the shop chairmen of the New York branches a conference of representatives of the International union and of the Joint Action Committee was held and terms of agreement, subsequently ratified by the membership of these branches, were adopted. As a result, "it was agreed that tolerance be recognized as a basic principle in the union and that all discrimination for political opinion be abolished." The agreement also provided for the re-instatement of the suspended officers and the right of the same to stand for re-election to the offices from which they were ousted, provision being made for an immediate election for local officers.

On September 11, the General Executive Board decided to ask the membership to vote on the question of advancing the date of the next general convention from the first week in May, 1926, to November 30, 1925, the reasons as outlined in the September 18 issue of *Justice*, being "in order to give an opportunity to those who are clamoring for a number of changes and reforms in the organization system of our union, which require a change in the constitution, to obtain such changes and reforms in the very near future if they can obtain a majority of convention delegates for any of these plans." It was further pointed out that such reforms that do not require constitutional changes were fully provided for in the terms of the agreement. In the convention call the membership were informed that the union was passing through "the severest crisis in its existence," and that "the campaign of demoralization launched by its enemies from the outside many months ago, aggravated by unprecedented unemployment, is beginning to affect the morale of the organization." Practically all the branches of the union voted in favour of advancing the date of the convention as proposed by the General Executive Board.

The convention opened on November 30 at Philadelphia, and continued throughout sixteen days. During that period several clashes occurred between the "left wing" delegates, led by Louis Hyman, and the majority, led by the president, Morris Sigman. At times it appeared as if the convention would be disrupted, but the December 18 issue of *Justice* reported that "the convention came to a close in an atmosphere of true harmony." One of the last acts of the convention was an approval, without a dissenting voice, to grant amnesty to all offenders against the laws and rules of the Union, and to reinstate them to full membership rights, the offenders being divided into two groups—(1) such as merely belonged to associations banned by the Boston convention in 1924, and (2) such as have been guilty of active opposition in a manner unbecoming union men and women, and who have pursued destructive and abusive tactics in carrying out their acts. The first group was granted unconditional amnesty and restored fully to all rights, while the second group was left to the discretion and autonomy rights of the individual locals to which they belonged, with the understanding that these locals be guided by the spirit of tolerance and harmony which the convention had adopted in all its proceedings. Among the other resolutions adopted was one urging that the Government of the United States resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. A proposal to send a labour commission to Russia to investigate conditions there was shelved. The Soviet government's attitude toward political prisoners was denounced in a report of the Resolutions Committee urging the liberation of political prisoners in all countries. "Left wing" delegates attempted to have deleted the reference to Russia, maintaining that Russia has no political prisoners but only "counter-revolutionaries." However, the attempt at deletion was voted down by a majority of 156 to 108. The

election of officers resulted in the return of Morris Sigman as president and Abraham Baroff as secretary. Five members of the old General Executive Board (consisting of fifteen members) were also re-elected, and four of the ten new members of the board are stated to be representatives of the "left wing."

JOINT BOARD THWARTS MAIN BODY

The New York revolutionary or left wing members of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada on May 23, 1925, held an election for business agents, such officials comprising the New York Joint Board of the union. The general president, Morris Kaufman, and the general executive board of the organization declared the election unconstitutional, the laws as amended at the 1924 convention providing for election in the month of July. The president called the attention of the New York Joint Board to the proper time for holding elections, his communication reading as follows:—

This matter is not merely a technical question. It is a matter of regarding or disregarding laws made by the organization for the conduct of affairs of individual parts of the organization. Laws and decisions made by the union in convention or through referendum must be respected by all parts of the organization. The integrity of the union as a whole makes it imperative that our decisions should be complied with and enforced, and I am therefore declaring that in accordance with the international constitution you are called upon to cancel the present elections which are illegal, otherwise I am obliged to call upon the membership and inform them to the effect that the elections held now are not legal.

The Joint Board ignored the president's communication and held the election on May 23. Although the joint board had invited the international union to have representatives present at the elections, the secretary, in replying to the invitation, stated that since the elections were regarded by the international union as illegal, no international representatives could be present. As a result of the voting three avowed left-wing candidates—B. Gold, Fannie Warshawsky and I. Gross—were elected. The others elected to the joint board were classified as "belonging to the progressive opposition block." Gold, who was elected manager, and Fannie Warshawsky were suspended from the union some time previously, and, consequently, their election was regarded by the international union as an added illegality. The joint board, however, reversed the suspension, but this action was never accepted by the general officers.

The Trade Union Educational League, the representative organization on this continent of the Red International of Labour Unions, took an interest in the election, for in the July issue of its official organ, *The Workers' Monthly*, there appeared the following:—

During the elections the T. U. E. L. group found it necessary to point out, in a leaflet to the membership, that the programme of the anti-Kaufman block was not a left-wing programme. The T. U. E. L. earnestly and sincerely co-operates in this block with the anti-Kaufman elements which do not yet accept the T. U. E. L. programme, but the T. U. E. L. does not abandon its own programme, and it will continue to propagate this programme, fight for it, and try to win over all of those who are not yet convinced. When the majority of the anti-Kaufman block is convinced of the correctness of the T. U. E. L. programme, and accepts this programme as the basis for the administration—only then will the revolution in the Furriers' Union have been completed. This is now the task of the Furriers' Union left-wing group.

The May issue of *The Fur Worker*, organ of the International Fur Workers' Union, in an editorial commented upon the result of the election in part as follows:—

And the so-called "revolutionary" section that from the outside has plotted, uttered slander and raked up personal animosity, has tangled the situation. This section has often destroyed unity and harmony at local meetings. It is well known that these left-wing sections, upon orders from outside, carry on systematic obstruction. They even boast of this method. Constant obstruction helped the undesirable element . . . The joint board is a part of the union, and the part can never be superior to the union as a whole. It is sheer nonsense for the part to pretend that its local constitution takes precedence of the general constitution. Local bylaws must conform to the international constitution, and should not be in conflict with it. By the election of May 23 the joint board violated the general constitution, therefore the election is not valid.

Again in commenting upon the first meeting of the new joint board, *The Fur Worker* in its June issue had the following paragraph:—

The best proof of the lack of unanimity is the fact that questions by the members to the chair were not permitted. Was not the meeting called with the ostensible purpose of discussing with the membership certain questions? Yet platform speakers hinted at measures to muzzle legitimate opposition. Seemingly the communist leaders are bent on applying in the union the tyranny of the Soviet regime—suppression of all free criticism. Presumably the joint board is about to appoint a sort of "cheks" to hunt down "counter-revolutionists."

Early in July, locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 of New York proceeded to hold elections for delegates to the Joint Board and for local officers. However, it was charged editorially in the July issue of the *Fur Worker* that officials of the Joint Board interfered in the nominations or set up officers other than those regularly nominated. Where this occurred the sub-committee of the General Executive Board declared such local elections illegal because

of alleged unconstitutional nominations. Commenting on this situation, an editorial in the *Fur Worker* of July issue announced that the International president intended to recommend to the forthcoming sessions of the General Executive Board the calling of a special convention in order to "decide whether illegality and the arbitrary rule of law-breakers shall or shall not prevail over the rulings of constituted authority." Subsequently, in August, the General Executive Board decided, in accordance with the constitution, that "a convention of the international union be held beginning November, 1925, upon five locals of five different states asking for a change in the convention date, and two-thirds vote being cast in the referendum favouring the change." No less than 10 locals requested the change in convention date, which, was supported by the necessary quota. Accordingly, the convention was summoned to meet on November 9.

In a report to the convention the General Executive Board detailed the struggle between the New York Joint Board and the International. Briefly, this report was an accusation against the Joint Board because it did not adhere to the constitution, and because it did not take into consideration the authority of the General Executive Board. The committee on officers' reports (to which this report had been referred) recommended that the convention should declare the actions of the Joint Board in violation of the constitution. A substitute resolution provided in addition to the contents of the recommendation that in future the constitution must be strictly obeyed. It was reported that the chairman refused to allow the substitute resolution to be debated, and it was finally adopted by a majority of 35 to 28. Prior to the vote being taken, President Kaufman produced a photographic copy of a telegram, which was addressed to the correspondent of the *Daily Worker*, who was reporting the convention for that newspaper. This telegram contained instructions as to how the various offices should be distributed at the election, and was signed by C. E. Ruthenberg, the general secretary of the Workers' (Communist) Party. The convention appointed a committee of three to investigate the authenticity of the telegram, \$500 being voted for this purpose.

In response to a question as to the relationship between the General Executive Board and the Joint Board on the basis of the adopted substitute resolution President Kaufman replied that its adoption meant that all accusations of the General Executive Board against the Joint Board had been straightened out, and that in future both bodies would work in harmony. However, this explanation apparently did not satisfy one of the delegates, B. Gold, who introduced a resolution demanding an assurance of the president's statement. In part, this resolution read: "The General Executive Board that will be elected at this convention is instructed to support the Joint Board in its fight against the former gorillas who are still exercising their terror, and that the new executive shall declare itself against such methods of graft and terror."

This resolution was debated, but not voted upon. President Kaufman also brought in a resolution on this subject, which was not put to a vote. Both resolutions were referred to a committee to submit one which would prove satisfactory to both factions. Accordingly this committee brought in a resolution which declared that the actions of the Joint Board against the international were right under the special circumstances then prevailing, and that in the future the constitution must be obeyed. This resolution was adopted.

The election of officers resulted in practically a new General Executive Board being elected, the new president being O. Schachtman. Upon assuming office, the new General Executive Board made a declaration of policy to the membership in the November-December issue of the *Fur Worker*, part of which read as follows:—

The convention pledged us to initiate the movement for the amalgamation of the needle industry. We aim to work out a comprehensive educational programme for our members in order that they may more profoundly understand the tasks of a workers' organization, in order that they may feel these tasks and the duties of a union member, and strive more and more to strengthen the union and make it fit to stand in line with the revolutionary workers' organizations.

The General Executive Board is striving to convert this union into a powerful instrument, which shall serve to better the material conditions of the fur workers, elevate them spiritually and plant among them love and respect for the highest ideals of the revolutionary labour movement.

MACHINISTS DEBAR COMMUNISTS

As reported in 1924, the convention of the International Association of Machinists sustained the action of the president and the General Executive Board in suspending from the organization seven members of Toledo lodge No. 105 who were also members of the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League (adjuncts respectively of the Third Communist International and the Red International of Labour Unions).

Following this action of the 1924 convention, considerable agitation was apparently fomented within the ranks of the Association, the result being that in a circular issued on August 15, 1925, from the office of the Grand Lodge, it was charged that the "internal affairs" of the association had been frequently exploited by the official organs of the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League, "demonstrating beyond any reasonable doubt that members of the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League, who also have membership in the International Association of Machinists, are using their membership in our association as a blind to bore from within and to eventually try and wreck it."

Determined to put an end to these activities, the Executive Council of the association which was in session from July 1 to 12, 1925, adopted a motion to the following effect:—

(1) That the Trade Union Educational League, the Workers or Communist Party, the Young Peoples' League, or Young Workers' League are antagonistic in character and dual in nature to the International Association of Machinists.

(2) That all members of the International Association of Machinists who are also members of any of the said dual organizations be given a 60-day notice within which they shall sever all connections with the said dual organizations, or relinquish their membership in the International Association of Machinists.

The circular added that the above action was made mandatory by the 1924 convention, and consequently all the lodges and members were notified that on and after October 15, 1925, the above decision would become effective. During this same session the executive council dealt with a specific instance of membership in dual organizations in the case of T. E. Moore, who was a member of Montreal Lodge No. 111, and who was elected editor of the *One Big Union Bulletin*, official organ of the One Big Union, published in Winnipeg. Moore was refused admittance to Lodge No. 122, Winnipeg, where he presented himself, due to the fact that he was a member of the One Big Union, which had been declared a dual organization by the Rochester convention of 1920. The decision of the Executive was that Moore should be given the opportunity to retire from the editorship, or from his membership in the O.B.U., or be suspended from membership in the International Association of Machinists.

The "internal affairs" of the association (previously mentioned as being exploited by members of the Workers' Party and the Trade Union Educational League) concerned mainly the election of officers and incidents related thereto. By reason of amendments to the constitution adopted at the 1924 convention, reducing the number of officers to be elected, and changing the duties of certain officers, a special election became necessary. The election took place in the month of April, the administration ticket, headed by President W. H. Johnston and a majority of the retiring officers, being opposed by Vice-President J. F. Anderson and a minority faction of the old executive board, the latter being supported, it was alleged, by the Workers' Party.

Johnston and his ticket were re-elected with the exception of two, while W. Hannon of the Anderson group was elected as one of the seven vice-presidents, and Charles Fry as one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labour. Following the result of the referendum, Anderson issued a circular to the membership and the press under the title of "The Story of Big Steal" in which he charged that the membership had been "betrayed" and the election "stolen." In answer to Anderson's circular, President Johnston, on July 20, 1925, also circularized the membership, and wrote directly to Anderson. In both these letters the president gave notification that he had suspended Anderson for violation of Section 1, Article 22 of the constitution, which upon penalty of fine or expulsion or both, precluded "any member or members of any district or local lodge circulating or causing to be circulated any false or malicious statement reflecting upon the private or public conduct, or falsely or maliciously attacking the character impugning the motives or questioning the integrity of any officer of the Grand Lodge" Anderson's suspension was to remain in effect until such time as he had filed a satisfactory apology and retraction with the general executive council, and had given a pledge of loyalty to the constitution of the association.

Anderson replied in a general letter on July 22, in which he denied violation of the section of the constitution quoted, declaring that the section referred to "operates against anyone who circulates false charges. My charges were not false" He further intimated that a recall petition would be sent out for the necessary endorsement of the lodges.

Under date of July 29, local lodge No. 1154 of Jersey City issued what was purported to be a constitutional recall of all the officers recently declared elected, basing this recall upon the declarations made by Anderson. Under the terms of the constitution, before a recall can

be given official status it must be endorsed within 45 days by 15 per cent of all chartered local lodges in good standing. According to a communist publication, the Anderson group claimed that the recall petition, filed on September 12, bore the endorsement of 152 lodges, the quota required being 119 local lodge endorsements. However, President Johnston announced to the general executive council that the recall was illegal, his decision being based on the ground that the charges in the petition were not specific. Pending the possibility of appeal by the petitioners to the general executive council, no further steps to resist the recall movement were taken.

In December an appeal was issued by Anderson to the general membership to reverse the action of the president, who had suspended him. It was stated that 143 lodges had endorsed the appeal, although the result of the referendum had not been announced at the end of the year.

PAINTERS BAN COMMUNISTS

At the convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, held in Montreal in September, 1925, a communist was nominated for the office of first vice-president. Thereupon it was moved that a rising vote be taken in favour of his opponent, the result of which was that the communist only received nine votes out of a total of over 600 delegates. Subsequent to this incident the convention amended section 88 of the constitution debarring communists from membership in the brotherhood.

HAMILTON TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL EXPELS COMMUNISTS

The Hamilton Trades and Labour Council at the regular meeting held on August 7, 1925, by an overwhelming majority, expelled the three delegates representing Federal Labour Union No. 17778. This decision followed charges which had been made against the trio, all of whom are prominently identified with the local Communist Party, the accusation being that those charged had violated their obligation and had denounced and insulted some of the officers of the council. It was also reported that the offending delegates had sent misleading reports of the council's meeting to the communist paper published in Toronto. Charges were also laid against two other delegates, also prominent communists, one of whom belongs to branch No. 9 of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association and the other to lodge No. 1266 of the International Association of Machinists. The delegate from the first-named union did not attend any meetings of the council following the expulsion proceedings and the delegate from the latter ceased to be a representative.

PLACED BAN ON COMMUNIST LITERATURE

To urge the workers of the Dominion to celebrate on May Day the Communist Party of Canada issued a circular, a portion of which appears elsewhere in this report. Among the places in which the literature was distributed was the Hamilton Labour Temple, the officials of which subsequently decreed that in future literature of any kind must not be distributed at the temple unless permission has been secured from the board of directors. At the meeting of the Hamilton Trades and Labour Council held on May 15, 1925, a motion was introduced asking that the decision of the temple directors be rescinded, but the proposal was defeated.

The Toronto Labour Temple Company in November, 1925, decided to deny the facilities of the labour temple to the Communist Party, and has instructed the officials to eject any communist who attempts to sell literature or distribute propaganda about the premises.

According to a report dated December 3, 1925, the Brisbane Trades and Labour Council by a vote of 39 to 28 evicted communists from their rented premises in the Trades Hall.

COMMUNISTS EXCLUDED FROM CENTRAL LABOUR UNIONS

For some time the trade unionists of Minneapolis claimed that the communists were using the trade union movement to advocate their revolutionary doctrine, and efforts have been made to exclude them from membership. On February 4, 1925, the Minneapolis Central Labour Union, a delegate body formerly known as the Minneapolis Trades and Labour Assembly, amended its constitution to provide that no delegate can be a member or become a member of the Communist Party so long as he is a delegate to the Central Labour Union, and if he does he automatically ceases to be a delegate. Subsequently when the delegates were called upon to take the obligation seven of them refused to do so and left the meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Seattle Central Labour Council, held on February 4, 1925, the Seattle Building Trades Council presented a resolution requesting that all communists be unseated from the central body, the motion being adopted by a vote of 102 to 35. On

February 18 charges were filed against six delegates charging them with being members of the Workers' (Communist) Party. The committee to which the matter was referred subsequently recommended that three of the delegates be unseated and the remaining three be exonerated for lack of evidence. At a later meeting an amendment was moved to the report of the committee that all six defendants be expelled. This was adopted by a vote of 78 to 71. Following the unseating of the six delegates, each one of them, according to the *Daily Worker*, the organ of the Workers' Party, received a vote of confidence by their respective local unions and had been re-elected to the Central Labour Council. The Council, however, refused to seat them. The unseated delegates subsequently circulated a petition among the trade unionists as a protest against their expulsion.

SASKATOON CITY COUNCIL NOT TO EMPLOY COMMUNISTS

While some labour unions have banned communists from membership the Saskatoon City Council is the first municipal body to refuse to employ members of the party, having on October 26, 1925, adopted the following resolution: "That the City Council adopt the policy of not hiring in the city service any person who is a member of the Communist Party."

YOUNG COMMUNIST DEPORTED

At the May Day celebration in Winnipeg, reference to which is made elsewhere in this report, speeches were delivered, among the speakers being Jack Gregg, a youth, who spoke on behalf of the Young Communist League. During the course of his remarks he made a most bitter attack on the Union Jack, referring to it, according to press despatches, as "that dirty old rag." Following this incident deportation proceedings were undertaken by the authorities, and on May 20, 1925, Jack Gregg, with his parents and family, were deported to England, as stated in *The Worker*, the official organ of the Communist Party, because of the "revolutionary activities of the comrade as well as the rest of the family." The Gregg family came to Canada recently and settled in Winnipeg, and immediately became active in the communist movement, Jack Gregg taking part in the work of the Young Communist League.

CANADIAN COMMUNISTS DESIRE SEVERANCE OF BRITISH CONNECTION

Elsewhere in this report will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party, held in Toronto, at which a resolution was adopted in favour of complete independence of all parts of the British Empire. The resolution, which was submitted by the Ontario provincial executive committee of the Communist Party of Canada, an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Party, was in two parts. The first proposed that the delegates from the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party to the British Empire Labour Conference, which was held in London, in July, 1925, be reduced from five to two. This suggestion was adopted. The second portion of the resolution was an instruction to the delegates to the British conference, and read as follows: "That the delegates who go shall be instructed to advocate and support complete self-determination and independence of all the colonial and semi-colonial peoples at present within the British Empire." It was moved in amendment by Maurice Spector and John MacDonald, members of the Communist Party, that the words "self-determination and" be deleted. An amendment to the amendment proposed the deletion of the words "and independence," but it was defeated by a vote of 49 to 106, the amendment resolution being adopted.

The report of the delegates of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council to the convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party was submitted at the meeting of the council held on May 21, 1925, when after considerable discussion a resolution was adopted repudiating the action of the Labour Party in favouring complete independence of all parts of the British Empire.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in a statement to the press, expressed the view that the resolution of the Ontario Section of the C.L.P., demanding separation from Great Britain does not voice the sentiments of the organized workers in Canada. Mr. Moore also pointed out that the Trades and Labour Congress was the recognized authority to speak for the trade unionists of Canada on legislative matters.

Besides the delegates representing Communist organizations at the convention of the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party, were a number who had been elected to represent other bodies entitled to representation. Among these were delegates from the

Individual Labour Party of London, Ont., who were also members of the Communist Party. As an outcome of the Toronto convention of the Labour Party, the chief officers of which it was claimed had been captured by the Communists, a resolution was introduced calling upon the communists to withdraw from the London Individual Labour Party. An amendment was submitted giving the communists the choice of withdrawing from the Communist Party or from the Labour Party. Before the resolutions were voted on the five communists at whom the motions were aimed tendered their resignations from the Labour Party, all of which were promptly accepted.

COMMUNISTS CONVICTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Early in September 1925 it was reported in the press that the British Government was about to take steps "to check the increasing activities of the communists within its territories by ordering the arrest of agitators concerned in plots to spread propaganda among the members of the army and navy." Following this report, the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking on October 8 at the annual convention of the Unionist Party declared as follows:—

I knew there would be a concentration on our country by all the alien communist world. They have failed in the United States; they have failed in Germany; they will fail in France, and will fail here I can assure the country that the Government is fully alive to the danger from preaching such doctrines as I have indicated, and you may rely on their doing all in their power to protect the best interests of the country.

On October 14, the police raided the headquarters of the Communist Party of Great Britain and those of the Red International of Labour Unions, as well as other communist centres in London and the provinces. As a result, six leading communists and members of the executive of the organization were arrested in London, and two others were apprehended in Scotland. A large quantity of printed matter and documents was also seized. Within a week other prominent communists were arrested, making a total of twelve who were arraigned in court. The warrant, dated October 14, charged the defendants with having, on diverse days since January 1, 1924, unlawfully conspired together to utter and publish seditious libels and to incite diverse persons to commit breaches of the Incitement to Mutiny Act, 1797, against the peace of our lord, the King, his crown, and dignity.

In addition to being thus charged officially with seditious conspiracy, the communists, it was alleged had been preparing a campaign of violence with a view to terrorizing the public and undermining confidence, and also that they were arranging to bring alien criminals from various parts of Europe to aid in carrying out their plans. As part of the campaign to rid the country of foreign "Reds," it was reported that, acting on a special order, nine aliens and their families had been arrested and deported to Russia during the latter part of October. The twelve communists, who were charged with seditious conspiracy under the Incitement to Mutiny Act were: Albert Samuel Inkpin, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain; Ernest Walter Cant, formerly organizer for the party for the London district; John Ross Campbell, editor of the *Workers' Weekly*; Thomas Henry Wintringham, assistant editor of the *Workers' Weekly*; William Charles Rust, secretary of the Young Communist League, and a member of the executive of the Communist Party; Harry Pollitt, member of the executive of the Communist Party and also of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International; Arthur McManus, member of the executive of the Communist Party and also of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist International; John Murphy, head of the political bureau of the Communist Party; Robert Page Arnot, member of the executive of the Communist Party; Walter Hannington, member of the executive of the Communist Party and organizer of the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement; William Gallacher, member of the executive of the Communist Party; Thomas Bell, member of the executive of the Communist Party.

The defendants first appeared in court on October 15 when, after the formal hearing, the case was remanded until October 23, the accused being admitted to bail. With the resumption of proceedings on October 23, the case for the prosecution was opened by counsel acting on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions by direction of the Attorney-General. The prosecution based its case chiefly upon the official documents, periodicals, books and pamphlets issued by the Communist Party and speeches of the accused. Extracts were quoted to indicate the trend of communist policy and doctrine, and it was charged that the two principal communist organizations with which the accused were connected received their orders from Moscow.

It was suggested by the prosecution that communism, as understood and explained by the defendants and their associates, was illegal because it involved three things—(1) the overthrow of the constituted government of the country and the established forms of government by force; (2) the creation of antagonism between different classes of his Majesty's subjects—"class war"; (3) the seducing from their allegiance the armed forces of the crown.

On November 25, the trial ended with sentences of imprisonment of 12 months for five of the accused, against whom previous convictions had been proved, and six months for the other seven against whom no previous convictions had been recorded. Those who were sentenced to one year in prison were: Inkpin, Pollitt, Rust, Gallacher and Hannington. The others—Cant, Campbell, Wintringham, Bell, McManus, Murphy and Arnot—were each sentenced to a term of six months. Subsequently a motion of censure, sponsored by Ramsay MacDonald (leader of the British Labour Party), J. H. Thomas, Philip Snowden, Arthur Henderson and others, was placed on the order paper of the House of Commons. The motion declared that "the action of the Government instituting prosecution against certain members of the Communist Party is in violation of traditional British rights of freedom of speech and publication of opinion." This motion was debated at length in the House of Commons on December 1, the result being that it was decisively defeated by a vote of 351 to 127.

Solidarity of the R.I.L.U. with the Condemned English Communists

Under the above heading there appeared in the issue of December 3 of *International Press Correspondence*, the communist organ published in Vienna, the following copy of a letter sent from Moscow on November 27 to the Communist Party of Great Britain:—

The Executive Bureau of the Red International of Labour Unions has sent a telegram to the condemned English communists, expressing its brotherly solidarity with the C. P. of Great Britain and the Minority Movement and characterizing the attack of the Baldwin government on the Communist Party and the Minority Movement as the first step in a large-scale offensive against the vital interests of the whole English working class. The attempt to render the Communist Party illegal is intended to facilitate the employers' offensive. This attack has followed on the decisions of the Labour Party Congress at Liverpool against the Communist Party and the Minority Movement, and the inner connection between these decisions and the sentence is obvious. That section of the English working class which honestly voted at Liverpool for MacDonald's proposals can now recognize for whom he was smoothing the way by condemning the Communist Party.

The R. I. L. U. firmly hopes that the whole English working class will regard the sentence of the London Court as a blow against itself and will give the bourgeoisie the answer it deserves.

The executive committee of the Communist International under date of Moscow, November 26, also sent the following telegram to the central committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain:—

The E. C. C. I. is indignant over the sentence of the Court against our English comrades and sees in this sentence the continuation of a whole campaign of persecution against the English proletariat. The persecutions against you are persecutions against the whole working class. We are convinced that all class-conscious workers of England will support you against the persecutions of the bourgeoisie. We do not doubt that the English Communists, in spite of all persecutions, will fulfil their duty towards the working class.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY AGAIN DEFEATS COMMUNISTS

The conference of the British Labour Party, which was held in Liverpool from September 29 to October 2, 1925, again had to deal with the question of curtailing communist penetration. The previous year's conference (reference to which was made in this report for 1924) adopted the following resolutions with a view to keeping the communists outside of the Labour Party: (1) refused the Communist Party's application for affiliation; (2) banned the endorsement of communists as Labour Party candidates for Parliament or local office; and (3) declared members of the Communist Party ineligible for membership in the Labour Party. The first two of these barriers against the inroads of communism were effective, but the third was not so easily maintained owing to the fact that some communists, though corporately excluded, were able to secure admittance to Labour Party meetings by being delegated as representatives of affiliated trade unions. Consequently it was decided by the executive of the Labour Party to put the problem squarely before the trade unions, pointing out that consistency required of them that they refrain from nominating as delegates to the Labour Party members known to be communists. Besides gaining access to the Labour Party through the trade unions, the communists had obtained control of six or eight affiliated local organizations, and through these bodies there was sub-

mitted to the conference, in opposition to the official program, a rival agenda which, it was alleged, they received complete from the Communist Party of Great Britain. The communist program consisted mainly of resolutions demanding the rescission of the previous year's decisions. The executive of the Labour Party submitted two proposals as follows:—

(1) That no member of the Communist Party shall be eligible to become a member of any individual section of any affiliated local Labour Party or be entitled to remain a member; and

(2) The National Executive also desires to intimate to the conference that, in its opinion, affiliated trade unions can only act consistently with the decisions of the annual conference in its relations to the Communists by appealing to their members, when electing delegates to national or local Labour Party conferences or meetings, to refrain from nominating or electing known members of non-affiliated political parties, including the Communist Party.

The communists objected to the report of the Standing Orders Committee, which recommended that discussion on the question of the Labour Party's relation with the Communist Party should be limited to the above two resolutions on the Executive Committee's report, and that other resolutions on the subject should be ruled out of order on the ground that a definite decision was taken last year, and that under standing orders the main question of the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labour Party could not be reopened within a period of three years. The communists sought to have this recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee referred back. On a card vote this motion was overwhelmingly defeated by 2,954,000 votes to 321,000. The communists also endeavoured to have the proposals of the Executive Committee referred back. On the first of these, the motion to refer back was defeated by 2,870,000 to 321,000 votes. The motion for reference back on the second was defeated on a card vote by 2,692,000 to 480,000.

GITLOW PARDONED

Benjamin Gitlow, member of the executive committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party of the United States, and its vice-presidential candidate in the 1924 elections, was pardoned by Governor Smith of New York State on December 11, 1925. Gitlow was sent back to Sing Sing on November 9, 1925, to serve out his unexpired portion of his five to ten-year sentence for violation of the New York criminal syndicalism law. This statute defines criminal anarchy as the doctrine "that organized government should be overthrown by force or by violence or by any unlawful means." The offence was committed in November, 1919, when Gitlow, along with C. E. Ruthenberg and J. E. Ferguson published the manifesto of the left wing of the Socialist Party when it organized within the old Socialist Party. Gitlow was convicted in January, 1920, and after he had served 27 months of his sentence he was released on appeal to the New York State Supreme Court on May 1, 1922. The state court upheld the verdict of the lower tribunal and Gitlow was remanded to Sing Sing in September of the same year. On a writ of error Gitlow was again released in January, 1923, and the case was appealed to the United States Supreme Court. This court upheld the constitutionality of the New York criminal syndicalism law, under which Gitlow was convicted and he was ordered to serve out his sentence. Subsequently, as above stated, Gitlow was pardoned.

COMMUNISTS EJECTED FROM LABOUR PARTY CONVENTION

A number of communists attempted to participate in the fusion convention (Socialist Labour Party and Farmer-Labour Party) held in New York on June 20, 1925, to name a ticket for the civic election. Fourteen of them were ejected from the afternoon meeting after the credential committee had reported against their admission. Reinforced by a score or more sympathizers some or all of the ejected communists returned to the evening meeting. A resolution of protest against the action of the afternoon meeting was presented, but the chairman ruled it out of order as it was not offered by any one entitled to sit in the convention. This led to a free fight, the numerical strength of the recognized delegates triumphed and the communists were again forced out of the hall, some of them, it was stated, being thrown down two flights of stairs.

FREE SPEECH AND THE WORKERS' PARTY

Under this heading the American Civil Liberties Union in April, 1925, issued a pamphlet in regard to the deliberate breaking up of meetings addressed by critics of Soviet Russia, in which it was stated that "while demanding free speech for themselves the Workers' Party has denied it to their opponents." The demonstrations complained of were directed chiefly against Dr. Rafael Abramovitch, of the Russian Social Democratic Labour

Party, and who is one of the leaders of the anti-Bolshevist movement, who toured Canada and the United States under the auspices of the Jewish Social Federation. Disturbances occurred at the meetings held in Montreal and Toronto, from the latter Maurice Spector, editor of *The Worker*, the official organ of the Communist Party of Canada, being ejected from the hall. Subsequently he mounted the steps of a house occupied by the Jewish Communist League, and delivered an address bitterly attacking Abramovitch as a traitor to socialism. Spector was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and fined \$10. The American Civil Liberties Union protested to the Workers' (Communist) Party in the United States against the tactics which were employed to break up the Abramovitch meetings, and asked the party to define its position in regard to breaking up opponents' meetings by continuous demonstrations. The Civil Liberties Union, however, was unable to get any definite reply, and stated: "We hope the party will see the wisdom of squaring its position towards its opponents with its own demands for free speech. The party at present shows itself by its action as interested in free speech only for its own purposes." The demonstrations by the communists against Dr. Abramovitch, it was stated, were due to their determination to carry out the instructions which they had received from Russian headquarters that Dr. Abramovitch must not get a hearing in America.

The farewell speech of Dr. Abramovitch was delivered in New York on April 19, after completing his lecture tour, during which he stated "It is extremely gratifying to note that progressively-minded thinkers in America are beginning to see that the Soviet Government is but a despotism masquerading in the clothing of a champion of the masses of the people." At the conclusion of the address the audience of 3,000 unanimously adopted a resolution "protesting against the reign of terror which has been set up by the Soviet Government, and demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners held in Russia." During Dr. Abramovitch's tour the money contributed at the various meetings amounted to \$14,000, the funds to be used for the support of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party.

CHINESE AFFILIATE WITH R.I.L.U.

According to the issue of May 21, 1925, of International Press Correspondence, official organ of the Communist International, the second Chinese Labour Congress, which took place in Canton early in May, 1925, and which was attended by 285 delegates representing 450,000 organized workers, unanimously decided to affiliate with the Red International of Labour Unions. Subsequently the executive bureau of the R.I.L.U. sent greetings to the trade unions and all workers in China, enjoining them to create powerful trade unions and to wage unrelenting struggle against the foreign and native bourgeoisie.

XIII. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADES UNIONS

Canadian Organized Labour in Affiliation—Objects of the Federation—Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Commends the I.F.T.U.—Efforts to Unify the International Labour Movement—Membership of the Federation and Countries Affiliated—Officers.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, commonly known as the Amsterdam International, is an outgrowth of the International Secretariat, which was formed in 1901. In 1913, at the suggestion of the delegates from the American Federation of Labour, the name of the secretariat was changed to the present title. In 1915 the federation was to have met in San Francisco, Cal., but with the outbreak of the war the organization ceased to function, the headquarters at the time being in Berlin, Germany. In July, 1919, at a meeting held in Amsterdam, Holland, at which delegates were present from eleven countries, including the United States, the affairs of the old international federation were wound up and the new federation established. The American Federation of Labour, although having delegates present at these meetings, has not continued its connection owing to the high rate of per capita tax and the issuance by the executive officers of proclamations with which the American Federation did not agree. The labour movement of the Dominion, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is identified with the International Federation, the congress having become affiliated in June 1920, and in February, 1925, was given representation on the general council. The function of the International Federation of Trade Unions is to promote the interests of the organized labour movement, both nationally and internationally, and to further such trade union objects as may from time to time be agreed upon. The federation publishes a bi-monthly journal and maintains a press service in which the activities of organized labour are recorded.

OBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

The objects of the International Federation of Trade Unions, as revised at the meeting in June, 1924, are as follows:—

(a) To bring about the unity of the international working-class by developing closer relations between the trade unions in all countries.

(b) The development of International Trade Secretariats accepting the International Federation of Trade Union's platform.

(c) To promote the interests and activities of the trade union movement, nationally and internationally.

(d) To carry on any activities of general interest to the trade unions.

(e) To promote the development of international social legislation.

(f) To promote workers' education.

(g) To avert war and combat reaction.

The methods by which the Federation seeks to achieve its objects are:—

(a) Close co-operation with the affiliated national centres, and the International Trade Secretariats.

(b) Co-operation with other organizations, in so far as such co-operation appears useful in the interests of the trade union movement.

(c) Giving support to trade union activities in the affiliated countries, as requested by the national centre concerned.

(d) Giving support to trade union activities in countries not yet affiliated.

(e) Mediation in any cases of dispute within the trade union movement.

(f) The compilation of statistics.

(g) The collection and compilation of information concerning the trade union movement, and social legislation.

(h) The publication of a periodical and of other reports of interest to the trade union movement.

(i) The protection of the workers' interests in immigration and emigration.

(j) Propaganda in favour of arbitration and disarmament.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE COMMENDS I.F.T.U.

The executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in reporting to the 1925 convention commended the work of the International Federation. The following is an extract from the statement presented, and which was approved by the delegates:—

The I. F. T. U. has continued to co-ordinate the activities of the Trade Union Movement throughout the world. It has gathered information and prepared briefs for the guidance of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body and to the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization, and in that way successfully met similar activities on the part of employers carried on by their international secretariat.

An active interest was taken in the League of Nations' conference held in Geneva May 5 regarding the limitation in the traffic of arms, munitions and implements of war, and the workers' declarations on this subject made widely known.

Your executive has been kept closely informed of the correspondence exchanged between the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Red International of Trade Unions of Moscow, and also of the efforts being made by the British Trades Union Congress to overcome the difficulties which exist in the securing of complete international trade union unity.

At this distance it is somewhat difficult to form conclusions as to the underlying reasons of every action taken, but we have failed to discern any desire on the part of the British Movement to destroy, or in any degree undermine, the position of the I. F. T. U. and whilst desiring to hasten the time when the Trades Unions of all countries will be united into one international federation, we believe that this can be best accomplished by continuing to loyally support the I. F. T. U., in which we hold affiliated membership, at the same time expressing the hope that the efforts being put forward by the members of the British Movement to reach a solution of the present difficulties will ultimately meet with success.

Considerable correspondence has been exchanged regarding Immigration and the I. F. T. U. furnished with definite information from time to time of the situation existing in Canada, which in turn has been made known by them in other countries.

At the International Trade Union Congress held in Vienna last year it was decided to present the workers of Vienna with a flag as a mark of gratitude for the splendid demonstration given in honour of the delegates attending. It was further recommended that the expense of this be defrayed by a per capita contribution from the affiliated national centres. Your executive complied with this request and forwarded a proportionate donation.

These are only a few of the matters brought to our attention during the past year, and though the difficulty of distance often prevents us from taking part in some of the matters needing immediate action, yet there can be no doubt of the advisability of maintaining the affiliation with the I. F. T. U. whose influence and usefulness increases year by year.

RED INTERNATIONAL ATTACKS INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

The Red International of Labour Unions, which was permanently organized in Moscow in July, 1921, under the auspices of the Third (Communist) International, has from its inception waged a war against the International Federation of Trade Unions, its officers being most bitterly assailed. The leaders of the Moscow organization claim that the International Federation is not capable of uniting the working classes of the world, and also accuse it of being merely an appendage of the International Labour Office, a body created under the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. The officers of the International Federation have defended the activities of the organization in its efforts to benefit the working classes, and in doing so have pointed out how the adherents of the Moscow body through their system of "boring from within" have endeavoured to capture the trade unions for communism, the result being that in some of the European countries the trade union movement has been badly split. The communists, it is alleged by trade unionists, have adopted similar tactics in Canada and the United States, the officers of the chief labour bodies whenever opportunity offers being roundly condemned. With the proposal by the All-Russian General Council of Trade Unions for trade union unity, reference to which follows, the attacks against the International Federation have not been so vehement.

TRADE UNION UNITY

In this report for 1924 reference was made to the proposal for the establishment of trade union unity between the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions and the International Federation of Trade Unions. The subject was re-opened at the general council meeting of the I.F.T.U. held in Amsterdam on February 5-7, 1925, in (1) a letter from the general council of the British Trades Union Congress requesting unconditional conference between representatives of the All-Russian Council and the International Federation, and (2) a telegram from the All-Russian Council proposing as the first practical step towards the achievement of unity in the trade union movement an unconditional joint conference of representatives of the I.F.T.U. and the All-Russian Trades Union Council to "work out ways and means on the basis of which full unanimity be reached which would secure the creation of a united international organization of trade unions which could be joined by all the trade unions at present affiliated with the I.F.T.U. and the Red International of Labour Unions." The proposal of the British Congress was rejected by a vote of 13 to 6, and a compromise resolution was adopted by 14 to 5 votes, the motion being an instruction to the executive committee of the I.F.T.U. to inform the Russian Council that the federation is prepared to admit the All-Russian body when it expresses its desire to this effect. It was also declared that the I.F.T.U. is prepared to convene a conference in Amsterdam with the Russian Council with a view to exchange of opinions as soon as possible after the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions intimates its desire to be admitted to the I.F.T.U.

Following this decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions the general council of the British Trade Union Congress called a conference of Russian and British trade union representatives to discuss the resolution adopted by the Amsterdam meeting.

The conference was held in London on April 6-8, 1925, as a result of which an agreement was reached to be recommended to the British Congress and the Russian Council. The joint conference affirmed that national and international unity must be recognized as the first essential condition to enable the trade union movement to defend effectively the present position of the workers against attack and to achieve the social and political aims of organized labour, as set forth in the declarations made by the workers of many countries. The conference also declared (1) to reaffirm the agreement made in Moscow in 1924 between representatives of British and Russian organized labour to promote international goodwill amongst the workers as a means of more adequately safeguarding the interests of international peace and (2) to make joint efforts to induce the Amsterdam International to agree to a free, unconditional and immediate conference with representatives of the Russian trade union movement.

The following is the agreement reached by the Russian and British delegates to give effect to the proposals for joint action for the purpose of promoting international unity by the All-Russian Trade Union Council and the general council of the British Trades Union Congress:—

1. It will be our aim to promote co-operation between the All-Russian Trade Union Council and the British Trades Union Congress General Council in every way that may be considered from time to time advisable, for the purpose of promoting international unity.

2. For this purpose we agree that facilities should be provided for a free exchange of documents between the Trade Union movements of Russia and Great Britain, including the collection of copies of trade union business documents showing the rules and regulations of British unions, the system of state insurance and unemployment insurance, contributions and benefits, the keeping of trade union accounts, systems of local and district organization, methods of appointing trade union officials, and other general information or special documents dealing with the structure of trade union machinery and the general policy of trade union organization and control.

3. To arrange for an exchange of memoranda on special subjects of mutual interest to both countries with a view to joint discussions regarding important principles that may be from time to time considered necessary.

4. As opportunities are provided a further extension of joint contacts may be devised for the purpose of developing the closest possible mutual aid between the two countries.

5. For the purpose of dealing with any questions which may arise in connection with the objects outlined in previous paragraphs and of dealing with special emergencies, a joint advisory council representing the Russian and the British trade union movements should be established consisting of the chairmen and secretaries of both bodies, together with three members each of the All-Russian Trade Union Council and the British Trades Union Congress General Council.

6. For the purpose of operating the joint machinery, the representatives of the All-Russian General Council of Trade Unions agree to create an international committee of their council corresponding to the international committee of the British Trades Union Congress General Council.

On April 21 the general council of the B.T.U.C. ratified the decisions of its delegates to the Anglo-Russian conference, and on April 30 the All-Russian Central Council did similarly. In the same month there appeared a publication entitled Trade Union Unity, sponsored among others by A. A. Purcell, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and who was one of the British delegates to the Anglo-Russian conference.

On May 19 the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, through its foreign relations committee, replied to the resolution of the International Federation of Trade Unions, adopted in February, suggesting that the decision be reconsidered and reiterating the demand for a conference, without any preliminary conditions, to take up the question of realizing unity.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

Subsequently the representatives of the general council of the British Trades Union Congress prepared a summary of its views on the situation, in which it was proposed (a) that the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions call a conference with representatives of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions for the purpose of considering the position arising from the February decision of the Amsterdam International, and (b) that, in the event of the executive of the Amsterdam International deciding that they are unable to convene a conference, as proposed, the general council of the B.T.U.C. will undertake to call a meeting and endeavour to promote international unity by using its mediatory influence as between the Russian trade union movement and the Amsterdam International.

At the annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress held in Scarborough in September, 1925, the general council submitted a report of the negotiations on international unity. M. Tomskey, the president of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, was present as a fraternal delegate. Following his address, which was wholly in regard to the trade union unity proposals, the congress unanimously approved the report of the general council in regard thereto. The congress then adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the

efforts of the general council to promote international unity and urging the general council to do all in their power towards securing world-wide unity of the trade union movement through an all-inclusive international federation of trade unions. The Joint Advisory Council, the formation of which was provided for in the agreement above mentioned, held a meeting in London on September 17, 1925, and issued a manifesto, the concluding words being as follows:—

The Joint Advisory Council, prompted by the firm desire, ardently expressed by more than 11,000,000 British and Russian workers, appeals to the workers of every country, to their organizations and leaders, to join their efforts with the British and Russian trade union movements in order to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working-class unity and to help them to bring into existence one all-inclusive world-wide federation of trade unions.

To the manifesto of the Joint Advisory Council the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions issued a statement pointing out that the instructions of the 1924 meeting of the federation to the executive were to "continue consultations in so far as this is compatible with the dignity of the International Federation of Trade unions, with the object of securing the inclusion of Russia in the international trade union movement through the necessary acceptance of the federation rules and conditions." These instructions, the executive stated, had been faithfully carried out, and it had been made clear that the Russians were free to enter the International on just the same conditions as all the other affiliated national centres. The Russian trade unions, however, have refused to ask admission on this basis. The general council of the I.F.T.U. after stating that a decision on the Amsterdam-Moscow question would be taken at its meeting on December 4-5, 1925, said:—

This appeal from the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Committee might seem harmless, were it not for the fact that, if it is taken in conjunction with other reports which have recently come from Britain, it might give the impression of containing a veiled threat. It is a well-known fact that at the General Council meeting of February last the British took up an attitude opposed to that of all the other affiliated countries on the subject of relations with Communist trade unions. Nevertheless, they have continued their campaign for the Russian conception of the unity question with so much zeal that occasionally they seem in their eagerness to have come very near overstepping the boundaries of loyalty to the I. F. T. U. and its affiliated national centres. In their anxiety to force the Continental unions to their own way of thinking the British comrades seem to overlook the fact that their action, instead of leading to greater unity, may only cause further secessions. It seems highly improbable that the Continental unions will allow themselves to be influenced by the peculiar form of radicalism which has so suddenly developed among the British trade unions, and thus induced to take steps which they regard as disastrous to their own and to the whole international trade union movement.

At the meeting of the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions on December 4-5, the proposal of the British Trades Union Congress for an unconditional conference with representatives of the Russian organization was again rejected by a vote of 14 to 7. The German, French and Belgian unions have opposed any plan for admitting the Russian unions unconditionally to the Amsterdam International or for amalgamating the Amsterdam and Moscow Internationals on the ground that such action would encourage the communist unions in their own countries.

According to a cable from London dated December 17, the general council of the British Trades Union Congress had before it a resolution adopted by the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Committee in which the council of the B.T.U.C. was asked to summon a unity conference, the Amsterdam International, as above stated, having refused to accept the British proposal for an unconditional meeting with the Russian unions. The general council of the British Congress did not, however, endorse this resolution, but decided instead to use its "mediatory influence" in an attempt to persuade the International Federation of Trade Unions to change its views.

CANADIAN ACTION ON TRADE UNION UNITY

At the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held in Ottawa in September, 1925, there were submitted two resolutions on the question of trade union unity, the resolve of one of them being as follows: "That this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada endorses the policy and actions of the British Trades Union Congress in its joint efforts with the trade unions of Soviet Russia, and urges the convening of an all-inclusive conference, representative of the trade unions of the world, for the purpose of establishing a basis upon which all organized workers can be rallied into one trade union international." The committee to which the resolutions were referred recommended non-concurrence and offered in lieu therefore "That this congress confine its relations with labour in Europe to the International Federation of Trade Unions." The substitute of the committee, after a brief debate, was adopted by a large majority.

The Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party at its meeting in Toronto in April, 1925, adopted a resolution in favour of the unification of the trade union movement on a world-wide scale along the lines proposed by the Anglo-Russian conference. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees took similar action at its convention held in Toronto in the month of September.

A. F. OF L. AND TRADE UNION UNITY

At the 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labour held in Atlantic City in October, 1925, a resolution (No. 77), was introduced asking the federation to endorse the movement for trade union unity and pledging support to the body known as the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee in its efforts to convoke a world conference of trade unions. As showing the attitude of the A.F. of L. the full text of the report of the committee to which the resolution was referred for consideration is published herewith:—

Regarding Resolution No. 77, we can only report non-concurrence, though we would urge some more fittingly negative action on this impudent proposal if that were possible.

It is proposed that we join what is called the Anglo-Russian Unity Conference in an effort to bring about world labour unity.

This is merely new language for the old "united front" propaganda by which Moscow for years sought to bring world labour under its undemocratic and destructive sway.

It is almost impossible to understand how any thoughtful democratic national labour movement could be so deceived as to lend the colour of its support to such a treacherous proposal.

The American Federation of Labour is willing at all times to join with the free labour movement of other countries for the promotion and protection of the interests of the toiling masses. It will not lend its support to any movement to destroy from ambush the freedom of the workers of democratic countries. On the contrary, it will do all in its power to reveal the truth and to open the eyes of labour everywhere to the infamy of this proposed treachery.

The British workers have sent to us a message urging our sympathetic consideration of the proposal contained in this resolution. In addition to recording our own hostility to that movement, we return to the British workers and to all workers everywhere the call to stand by liberty, democracy, freedom, the right of peoples to self rule, the right of national labour movements to determine their own policies and their right to be loyal to the free institutions of their countries.

Furthermore, we convey to the world the most solemn warning of which we are capable that we will not willingly tolerate in the western hemisphere any old world movement which seeks to impose itself upon American peoples over the will of those peoples. What the United States government, through President Monroe, expressed to Europe as a warning against armed territorial aggression, we convey in equally emphatic terms regarding aggression by propaganda. The Americas stand for democracy. The Pan American Federation of Labour is the recognized international labour movement of the Americas. Through it the American Republics give expression to the aspirations and ideals of their wage-earning masses and the American peoples are determined that it shall so continue.

Neither the Red International of autocratic Moscow nor any other international may in complacency ignore this definition of American labour policy. American labour is friendly to all the world, insofar as the world is bent upon achievement of the aims of democracy. It will contest to the last every inch of ground whenever and wherever autocracy seeks to invade the hallowed soil of this hemisphere. And we shall accept no pretence of "world labour unity" as a mask for invading disrupters and destroyers.

The New World is dedicated to human freedom. We want all the world to be free and we shall help to that end wherever possible. But above all and beyond all we shall preserve and develop the freedom of the Americas.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

An interesting incident which occurred at the A.F. of L. convention was in connection with the response of President Green to the fraternal addresses. Mr. A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, and who is one of the leaders in the unity proposal, during his address made an appeal to the federation to join in the efforts being made to bring about the world unity of labour. President Green in replying, after stating that the A.F. of L. was not unmindful of the situations throughout the world, said:—

I recall that when the revolution developed in Russia the American labour movement sent congratulations to the working people of Russia, complimenting them upon their revolutionary action in overthrowing the power of Czarism and all it stood for. And we succeeded in having appointed upon a commission representing our Republic outstanding men of labour, so that on their trip to Russia at that crucial period of the world's history they could properly convey to the workers of Russia the real, humane, brotherly sentiments of the working people of America.

Our people did this in most commendable fashion, and we hoped and believed that out of that revolution would come the establishment of a republic where democracy and freedom and justice would be the controlling factors in the lives of all the people. . . .

We realize that there are organizations, so-called, of labour that have sprung up in some nations of the world that preach a doctrine that is the very antithesis of the fundamental principles for which the American labour movement has always stood; and while we are willing to join with and co-operate with labour movements throughout the world that rest upon sound, fundamental principles of democracy and justice and righteousness and human liberty, we are not willing to pay the price that the sacrifice would demand by casting our lot with that class who would destroy us if they could.

I want to be frank and kindly in all I say, but we in America know something about the teachings of communism and the control the Communist Party exercises over the so-called Russian International.

We know that here in America that influence emanating from Moscow is seeking, as it has always sought, not to co-operate with us but to capture and control us. They are frank in their declarations, they call the officers and the representatives of the American Federation of Labour "fakers, crooks and scabs." They declare frankly that they do not believe in collective bargaining; they call collective bargaining class collaboration. They do not see in any strike an opportunity to increase wages, to shorten hours, to improve the conditions of employment of the workers, but they see in every strike an opportunity to promote revolution. They assert that revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and our Republic overthrown.

Well, the working people of America are very hard-headed, experienced people; they are not easily led by these strange utterances; they demand something substantial, and the American labour movement cannot satisfy the workers in America by telling them that they must wait for the enjoyment of economic rights, for the enjoyment of a high standard of life until a revolution occurs and this government is overthrown.

There is no revolution in sight, and if the working men here were compelled to wait until a revolution occurred in America we would starve to death and be buried so deep that they would never know we had lived.

The Trade Union Educational League here in America, which is the creature of the Communist Party, controlled and directed by a man who at one time was active in the trades union movement, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the labour movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy the philosophy of communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish that our friend who has so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions might take back to the Russian Red International this message, that the American labour movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy.

Following this declaration of President Green the delegates arose and vigorously applauded.

Subsequent to the A. F. of L. convention, Mr. Purcell addressed meetings in Toronto, Montreal, Cleveland, New York and other places, in which he urged the cause of international trade union unity, and suggested that the American labour movement send representatives to Soviet Russia to investigate and report upon conditions there. As a result of Mr. Purcell's tour, committees of trade unionists, in such centres as sponsored his appearance, have taken steps towards the formation of a national delegation of trade unionists to visit Soviet Russia, the funds for this purpose to be raised by subscription among trade unionists. The American Federation of Labour, through its president, Mr. W. Green, announced its opposition to this project, and has so advised its affiliates.

FAVOURS INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

The French Confederation of Labour at its 1925 convention had before it proposals for a joint conference from the Communist Party of France. A telegram was also received from M. Tomsy on the subject of a joint labour delegation to Russia. The convention declared that unity could only be restored locally by the re-establishment of a single union per trade or per industry in each locality, nationally by the re-establishment of a single national centre, and internationally by the affiliation of all the national centres to the International Federation of Trade Unions. Following this declaration the meeting adopted a motion, according to which the unions affiliated with the French Confederation of Labour refused to accept the communist invitation to a joint conference. Tomsy's invitation was also declined almost unanimously.

The meeting of the International Union of Federations in the Food and Drink Trades held in Copenhagen in September, 1925, in regard to the question of trade union unity adopted a resolution similar to that approved by the French Confederation of Labour, and also declared that the union recognize the International Federation of Trade Unions alone as the sole competent trade union international.

The International Federation of Boot and Shoe Operatives and Leather Workers, which met in Paris in September, 1925, denounced the Russian communists' destructive tactics and declared that the split in the trade unions was caused by the founding of the Red International of Labour Unions. The federation declared its adhesion to the principles of the Amsterdam International.

The International Union of Woodworkers which met in Brussels, Belgium, in July, 1925, adopted a resolution in regard to the Russian international and other communist organizations which in effect endorses the 1924 decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions which recommended that the executive through negotiations endeavour to secure the inclusion of Russia in the International trade union movement through the necessary acceptance of the federation's rules and conditions. The general council of the Belgium Trades Union Congress earlier in the year discussed the question of trade union unity and adopted a resolution similar to that of the union of woodworkers.

I.F.W.W. TRANSFERS FUNCTIONS TO I.F.T.U.

In 1924 just prior to the meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions a conference of representatives of the International Federation of Working Women and the Amsterdam International was held in Vienna. After discussion it was decided by the delegates to accept the following proposals of the I.F.T.U.: (1) The federation to convene a conference of women trade unionists whenever necessary; (2) appointment of a women's committee to co-operate and (3) if possible a permanent woman secretary. At the close of 1924 the women's committee was established and the International Federation of Working Women transferred its functions to this committee, which will operate under the jurisdiction of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

MEMBERSHIP AND AFFILIATIONS

In 1904, the earliest year for which figures are available, the International Federation of Trade Unions had the national centres (chief labour bodies) of fourteen countries in affiliation, comprising a membership of 2,378,975. In 1912 the affiliations increased to nineteen and the membership was 7,394,461. No further information as to numerical standing was published until the Amsterdam congress in July, 1919, when the affiliates numbered fourteen and the membership was given at 17,633,000. In 1921 there were 24 countries affiliated with a combined membership of 23,907,059. In 1922 there was the same number of affiliates, with an approximate membership of 22,000,000, in 1923 there were 22 affiliated countries with 18,923,931 members; in 1924, there were 23 countries in affiliation, representing approximately 17,000,000 members. The figures for 1925 show the same number of national centres in affiliation as in 1924, and the membership was 15,316,127. The names of the countries whose national centres are affiliated with the International Federation are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Luxemburg, Memel, Palestine, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugo-Slavia. In addition to the affiliation of the chief organization of the 23 countries just enumerated there are 26 international trade secretariats (or federations) identified with the International Federation.

OFFICERS OF THE FEDERATION

The officers of the federation are: President, A. A. Purcell, 1 Brook Terrace, Davyhulme, Manchester, England; first vice-president, Leon Jouhaux, 211 Lafayette street, Paris, France; second vice-president, C. Mertens, Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium; third vice-president, Th. Leipart, Germany; joint secretaries, J. Oudegeest, Johann Sassenbach and J. W. Brown. 31 Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam, Holland.

XIV. INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

Advocate of Revolutionary Industrial Unionism—Principles of the Organization—Acceptance of Conditional Release of Convicted Members of the I.W.W. Leads to Court Action and Split in Organization—I.W.W. Growth in Canada—Membership of the Organization.

In contradistinction to the labour organizations which have been discussed in preceding chapters of this report stands the Industrial Workers of the World (commonly known as the I.W.W.), an organization which was established in 1905. The I.W.W. claims to be the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism, and has as an objective the abolition of the wage system. The founders of the organization included Eugene V. Debs, Wm. D. Haywood and the late Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, the membership besides metal miners consisting mainly of unskilled and migratory workers. The I.W.W. was originally designed to be a political as well as an industrial organization, but at the second convention held in 1906 a split occurred between the so-called Sherman and Trautman factions. The cause of the division in the ranks was brought about through the officials of the Western Federation of Miners (then the Mining Department of the I.W.W.) having endorsed in a Colorado election certain candidates not connected with any radical party. This action aroused the temper of the members of the Socialist Labour Party and the Socialist Trades and Labour Alliance, the latter representing the economic arm of the socialist movement. C. O. Sherman was president of the I.W.W. at the time of this occurrence, and the late Daniel DeLeon, leader of the Socialist Labour Party, combined with W. E. Trautman to oust Sherman from office, the last named being accused of being in league with the officials of the W.F.M. The opponents of Sherman at the 1906 convention of the I.W.W. were strong enough to abolish the position of president. Sherman claimed that this action was illegal and bolted the convention. (In 1906-07, Wm. D. Haywood, who was secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, now the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, was in prison awaiting trial on the charge of the assassination of the Governor of the State of Idaho. He was subsequently acquitted.) At the fourth convention in 1908 the political plank in the I.W.W. platform was discarded, and De Leon and his followers who opposed this action were expelled. The expelled members subsequently formed what for some years was known as the Detroit faction of the I.W.W., the original platform of the parent organization being adhered to. In 1915 the Detroit faction became known as the Workers' International Industrial Union, but in 1924, by a vote of the members, the organization passed out of existence.

PRINCIPLES OF THE I.W.W.

The preamble to the constitution of the I.W.W., setting forth its principles, as adopted in 1908, is as follows:—

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among the millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

MEMBERS OF THE I.W.W. INDICTED

At the outset the main opposition to the I.W.W. came from the labour bodies whose form of organization had been challenged by this advocate of industrial unionism. In 1917, however, the United States entered the European war, adopting certain measures to aid in its successful prosecution. Subsequently 94 members of the I.W.W. were convicted of interfering with the United States wartime laws and sentenced to prison terms of varying periods, besides having fines imposed. One of those arrested was W. D. Haywood, who while out on bail pending appeal of his sentence fled to Russia, his escape being arranged by members of the Communist Party. Under other indictments, both Federal and State, more than 1,000 members of the I.W.W. have been from time to time convicted. (Fuller details of proceedings against the I.W.W. have been published in earlier issues of this report.) Following the convictions demands were made for the release of the prisoners, the I.W.W. being aided in its efforts by the American Civil Liberties Union. Pardons were conditionally granted to many of the prisoners, but some of them refused to accept leniency under the conditions imposed. The latter were displeased with those who had been conditionally released, some of whom resumed activity in the organization. Upon the liberation of those prisoners who objected to conditional release they immediately displayed a hostile attitude towards those who had accepted conditional pardons. A convention of the I.W.W. sustained the action of those who had taken advantage of conditional release, and ordered a cessation of attacks against them on penalty of suspension from the organization. The conflict between these two factions developed to such an extent that the members of the general executive board became involved, two of whom suspended three members for violating the instructions of the convention, while five others of the executive board objected. Subsequently one of the factions suspended members of the opposition party, a court action resulting, followed by a special convention of the organization. (The court action was subsequently dismissed.) One of the first acts was to remove from office the general executive board containing leaders of both factions and to repudiate their actions. The suspended officers were then requested to submit written statements of their activities and to appear before the convention to answer questions. Four of these concerned refused to appear, and were expelled from the organization. Subsequently the expelled members with others set up a dual I.W.W. What inroads the new organization had made on the membership of the parent body could not be definitely ascertained, but it was reported that the larger number of deserters were lumber workers. The secessionists held a convention from July 15 to August 2, 1925, under the title of "Emergency Programme" for the purpose of furthering the plan of organization. It was reported that in two places in Montana groups of those supporting the "Emergency Programme" otherwise known as the "E. P's," had got together and with guns had captured the I.W.W. offices, causing near riots, and held the offices as their property, declaring that they represented the real I.W.W. Requests of the department for the standing of the secession body were not acknowledged, but in a report in the *Daily Worker* of November 10, the membership of the "E. P's" was given at from 1,200 to 1,500.

In a signed statement Matt. Johnson, who designates himself, chairman general executive board, which appeared in the *One Big Union Bulletin* of November 12, 1925, declares "that the real I.W.W. membership is now and has been operating under an 'Emergency Programme' since October, 1924, and are now adopting a reorganization programme through a general referendum ballot, while the conglomeration that still operates under the I.W.W. name, publishes the papers, *Solidarity*, *Industrial Worker*, etc., and holds the records and official position of the I.W.W., are a bunch of usurpers and counterfeit revolutionaries."

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE I.W.W.

The seventeenth general convention of the parent I.W.W. was held in Chicago commencing November 9, 1925, eleven delegates being present. Reports were presented by the various officers and a number of changes were made in the laws to facilitate the internal affairs of the organization. Several resolutions were adopted, among them being one debarring from membership all those who had been active in the secession movement. The convention decided "to use all means at our command to secure the release of our class war prisoners at the earliest possible date."

The first I.W.W. convention ever held in Canada was that of Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, No. 110, which met in Calgary in November, 1925, about 100 attending. For the 1926 harvest season in the Canadian West it was decided to demand (1) ten hours per day on threshing rigs; (2) minimum wage of \$6 per day; (3) transportation to and

from the job; (4) blankets to be provided by the employers. It was also decided that of the money collected in Canada a sufficient amount is to be retained to maintain the organization in the Dominion during the winter months. It was decided to divide each of the three prairie provinces into two districts with a travelling delegate in each of the six districts. Among the resolutions adopted was one authorizing the forwarding of a letter to the warden of San Quentin prison pledging the complete and unceasing support of the members of the I.W.W. to their fellow workers in prison.

MEMBERS OF THE I.W.W. IN PRISON

For violating the criminal syndicalism law of California a large number of members of the I.W.W. have been convicted from time to time. According to the American Civil Liberties Union, which has aided the I.W.W. in its efforts to secure release of the prisoners, there were in November 72 serving sentences, all of whom, it was stated, were convicted solely for membership in the organization.

COMMUNISTS AND THE I.W.W.

For the purpose of working within the I.W.W., with a view to securing its affiliation to the Red International of Labour Unions of Russia, the last-named body in 1924 established what is known as the Red International Affiliation Committee. This committee in 1925 issued a proposed programme of action in the I.W.W., which it was stated was designed to revive that organization and develop a better understanding between it and the other revolutionary unions of the world. Among the items in the programme is a plan to bring about unity in the ranks of the I.W.W., followed by a plea that the organization be represented at the next R.I.L.U. world congress, from which the members of the I.W.W. would realize "that only by affiliation with the Red International can the I.W.W. take its place in the vanguard of the revolutionary unions of the world." The I.W.W. has on more than one occasion refused to affiliate with the communist organization, and it has been stated that it was through the intrigue of the Red International Affiliation Committee that the split of 1924 occurred in the ranks of the Industrial Workers. Harrison George, a representative of the Red International of Labour Unions, was granted fifteen minutes in which to address the seventeenth convention, above referred to, on the Moscow organization. The delegates reaffirmed the position taken in 1922 to the effect that the I.W.W. would not send a delegate to either the International Workmen's Association (Vienna) or the Red International. The general executive board, however, was instructed to open and maintain through correspondence such friendly intercourse with both of these internationals as will keep the workers of Europe and America and the labour movements of Asia, Australia and Africa fully informed upon labour in both hemispheres and pave the way for the formation of an international in and through which the interests of the workers of the world will find true and effective expression. Immediately following the above action it was decided that the general executive board get in touch with the various administrations and branches in Germany, Australia, South America and Czecho-Slovakia and other countries which use the name of I.W.W. with a view to devising ways and means for calling a world congress of the I.W.W.

I.W.W. GROWTH IN CANADA

Among the early affiliates of the I.W.W. was the Western Federation of Miners, which had a number of Canadian branches. Branches comprising other workers were also established in certain localities in Western Canada.

In 1910 the miners' organization left the I.W.W. and was granted affiliation in the American Federation of Labour. The local branches outside the Western Federation continued to operate, but gradually they passed out of existence, the last remaining Canadian branch disappearing in 1915. The I.W.W., together with some other organizations, was declared unlawful by the Dominion Government on September 24, 1918. The ban was removed on April 2, 1919, the criminal code being meanwhile amended to cover illegal associations. Although adherents of the I.W.W. were known to be located in various parts of the Dominion, no move appears to have been made to re-establish branches until 1922, when the Vancouver branch of Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, was formed. The establishment of this branch of the I.W.W. was brought about through the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, an independent body, becoming an affiliate of the

Red International of Labour Unions. To this proceeding certain members objected; some of them subsequently became identified with the I.W.W. and these were responsible for the formation of the Vancouver branch. The I.W.W. late in 1925 established in Wayne, Alberta, a branch composed of coal miners, who were originally members of the United Mine Workers, the same miners later being identified with independent unions, then affiliated with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. This unit of the I.W.W. does not appear to have continued its existence, the headquarters in its return not making mention of the Wayne local. At the close of 1925 the I.W.W. had six branches operating in Canada, the total membership of which was given at 10,000.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.W.W.

Shortly after its formation in 1905 the I.W.W. claimed a membership of 400,000, but the actual number of paid-up members was considerably below this figure. In 1906 the membership was reported at 60,000, but in 1913 it had declined to about 14,000. The membership during the next four years showed a considerable increase, being given at approximately 90,000 late in 1917. In 1921 the membership was understood to be about 12,000; in 1922 nearly 44,000. In 1923 the head office reported 250,000 members, but from figures secured from the June 9, 1925 issue of the *Daily Worker*, a communist paper, the membership was 38,828; figures from the same paper gave the 1924 membership at 30,722, while the head office claimed 58,000. The report received from headquarters for 1925 placed the total membership at 38,000, of which, as previously stated, 10,000 was claimed by the Canadian branches.

The general secretary of the I.W.W. is Arthur Coleman, 3333 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Ill.

XV. CONFUSION IN DISTRICT 18

Secession from the United Mine Workers of America—Communists Blamed for the Split in the Ranks of the Coal Miners—Mine Workers' Union of Canada Formed—U.M.W. Officers Resign and Representative Appointed to Administer Affairs of District—U.M.W. Members Appeal for Protection.

In this report for 1924, reference was made to the formation in December of that year of the British Columbia Miners' Association—an organization that originated as a result of the miners at Fernie and Coal Creek in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company breaking away from the United Mine Workers of America (District 18) in order to secure a wage contract upon which the company could resume operations. The mines had been closed, according to a statement by the company, owing to inability to profitably sell coal on the basis of the agreement recently signed between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the U.M.W. of A. Similarly the miners in the employ of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Michel (also on the British Columbia side of the inter-provincial boundary) entered into an agreement with their employers on January 8, 1925, the wage rate being reduced in both cases.

In the months of April, May and June this secessionist movement, which had commenced in the British Columbia part of the Crow's Nest Pass, extended into the Alberta section of the Pass. At various intervals during this period the majority of the miners in several centres severed their affiliation with the United Mine Workers and made separate agreements with the operators. The district president of the U.M.W. declared, however, that the nucleus of an organization was maintained at every camp.

The secessionist movement from the United Mine Workers on the part of the miners was paralleled by a somewhat similar tendency on the part of the coal operators, several companies breaking away from their organization, the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association. Following the settlement in the British Columbia section of the Crow's Nest Pass between the miners and the company negotiations were entered into between the officials of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and of the United Mine Workers in March to discuss the possibilities of so amending the existing agreement in order to provide for a wage scale at which the steam coal mines could be operated in competition with coal from the United States. The operators' association had already announced that on March 31 notice would be given the union terminating the agreement on September 30, as required by the contract. However, the negotiations for an amendment in the meantime failed. Whereupon several of the operators withdrew from their association and negotiated separate agreements with committees of their own employees.

Regarding this development, W. A. Sherman, then president of District 18, charged that it was brought about by the action of certain coal companies which "abrogated their contracts with the United Mine Workers by locking out their employees and starving the men into a large wage reduction." These alleged tactics were followed, he contended, first at the mines at Fernie and Michel, and then at Coleman, MacGillivray, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Blairmore.

The miners, who had broken with the U.M.W. of A., were organized into independent groups, each group having its own officers or committee. There was, at this stage, some talk of the formation of a Canadian organization of miners, it being reported that at Blairmore and Bellevue the agreements were accepted on behalf of the employees under the name of the Canadian Federation of Miners.

CANADIAN UNION OF MINERS FORMED

On June 1 delegates from these independent groups or unions met at Blairmore. Representatives were present from Bellevue, Hillcrest, Blairmore and Coleman in Alberta, and from Michel and Corbin in British Columbia. At this meeting there was organized the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, the provisional officers elected being as follows: Frank Leary, president; John Stokaluk, vice-president; John D. Gillis, secretary-treasurer. At a

convention held in Blairmore, a month later, the above-named officers were elected to continue as a provisional executive. In a statement to the press, following the convention, President Leary was reported in part as follows:—

I wish to make it clear that we are not working to pull locals from the U. M. W. of A., but we are trying to capture camps that do fall out and seek some central body in which they have confidence. Further, we will not interfere in any way with existing contracts. We plan to go along quietly, increasing our strength gradually. . . . This organization is determined no U. M. W. of A. will be reorganized in the Pass under the present regime. The district officials failed us in a critical hour. Six weeks before the direct settlement of the wage question we urged the district officials to take action. They refused, saying they were acting on instructions from the International at Indianapolis. Separate agreements were therefore negotiated. . . ."

While these events were transpiring in the Crow's Nest Pass, the miners of the Galt collieries at Lethbridge voted, on June 2, in favour of a separate agreement with the operators, the new contract calling for a reduced wage scale. On June 4, the three Lethbridge locals, of the United Mine Workers, seceded from that organization and formed the Lethbridge Miners' Federation, No. 1, the chief officers elected being Steve Pinchak, president, and Alex. Robertson, secretary. Subsequently, however, this union became affiliated with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

There was also an exodus of miners from the U.M.W. of A. in the Drumheller and Wayne areas. In this territory, on June 17, the district executive of the United Mine Workers negotiated an agreement with the operators constituting the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association. This agreement provided for a wage reduction of 15 per cent, and, apparently, was not submitted to the rank and file. These two factors—the wage reduction and the non-submission of the agreement to the membership—created discontent which, it was charged, was fomented by communist party adherents. It was further alleged that these communists were the leaders in the secessionist campaign which ensued, and who, upon learning that an agreement had been negotiated, convened an executive meeting of the mine workers of sub-district No. 5 (Drumheller and Wayne), at which it was decided to advocate to a mass meeting that the entire membership of the sub-district secede in a body from the U.M.W. of A. to form an independent organization. The mass meeting was held on June 18, and it was decided to hold a ballot on the question of secession.

A vote was taken on June 21, but the U.M.W. of A. officials warned the miners that it was an illegal procedure. Consequently the majority of the miners abstained from voting, and out of a total of 1,800 members of the U.M.W. working in the field, it was reported that only 816 actually went to the polls. The result of the balloting was that it was decided by a vote of 684 to 132 to form a new organization. It was claimed by the secessionists that they had received substantial support at the polls from eight locals—Nacmine, Midlands, Atlas, Rosedale and Star in the Drumheller field, and Commercial, Rosedale and Jewel in the Wayne area.

On June 22, the secessionists, on the basis of two delegates for every hundred miners in each of the above-mentioned eight locals, convened at Drumheller and organized under the name of the Red Deer Valley District of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, but there was apparently no affiliation or direct relationship with the organization known as the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, previously referred to. The temporary officers elected by the Red Deer Valley secessionists were: President, Joseph Fletcher; vice-president, John Jenkins; secretary-treasurer, Robert Hall. A provisional constitution was drafted to serve the organization until the summoning of a regular delegate convention. Among the clauses in the provisional constitution was the following:—

Whenever a member of this organization shall become a pit boss or superintendent, or assume any position whatsoever which renders loyalty to working class organization and activity on its behalf irreconcilable with his regular duties, he shall withdraw from membership.

COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR SECESSION

As is well known, it is a cardinal part of the communist programme for communist adherents, who are also members of trade unions, to retain their trade union membership and "bore from within" rather than to secede from established trade unions and form separate organizations. A departure from this policy was alleged in the formation of the Red Deer Valley District of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, the reason advanced by the district executive members of the United Mine Workers for this change being that "boring from within" had failed in its objective, and, in order for the communists to secure control of the local branches of miners it was necessary for them to form another organization.

In interviews to the press, the president of District 18, in speaking of this phase of the situation, was reported as follows:—

Disaffection has been rife for some time past in the Drumheller field, and the action of the district head office in making an agreement with the operators, without consulting the officers of the Drumheller locals, has apparently brought the dissatisfaction to a head. . . .

The present situation in Drumheller has been developing for the past two years. Outside influences operating through an organization known as the Workers' Party (now the Communist Party of Canada) have strenuously tried to destroy the U. M. W. of A. Their campaign has been carried on within the U. M. W. of A., and their activities have been so guarded as to prevent expulsion from the organization. The district officers of the U. M. W. of A. have maintained for the past two years that the Workers' Party was conspiring to destroy the international trade union movement. Our policy has been to force them into the open with their activities and the present situation at Drumheller is the final outcome of such a policy.

Shortly after the taking of the vote in the Red Deer Valley, officers of the new miners' union tried to negotiate an agreement with the Red Deer Valley Coal Operators' Association, an adjunct of the former Western Canada Coal Operators' Association. However, the operators refused to consider such action, and stated in their official reply that having recently signed an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, which covered a period of more than two and one-half years, it would be a breach of this agreement "to negotiate with others on any basis." Furthermore, District President Sherman reported that the agreement, which had been signed with the Red Deer Valley Operators, had been unanimously approved by the miners remaining with the U.M.W. of A. During the latter part of June one of the Drumheller mines resumed operations on the basis of the new wage agreement. Members of the rival union then proceeded to picket the mine, and it was reported that the U.M.W. members who resumed work were intimidated and in some cases assaulted by the pickets. A considerable number of those engaged in picketing were arrested by the provincial police on charges of watching and besetting, assault, unlawful assembly, etc. Disturbances continued intermittently throughout the summer months until there were about seventy-five court cases arising out of the disputes between the rival unions. One of those alleged to have been assaulted by pickets was the district president of the United Mine Workers. On another occasion of disorder a picket was shot and seriously wounded by a police officer. A number of those indicted under the charges preferred were convicted and the cases of 52 others are still pending.

On August 25 the District Court Judge granted an injunction restraining thirty-six named members of the new union from picketing, threatening, intimidating or otherwise interfering with any employees in the mines at Drumheller. The injunction was asked on behalf of Jesse Gouge and other operators in the Drumheller field, the application being first made to Mr. Justice Boyle, who refused to grant it, claiming that the police could stop violence by arresting disturbers. Then the application was brought before Judge McNeill of the District Court, who granted the order.

In the Drumheller field the situation remained at a deadlock throughout the summer with all the mines reported idle, with the exception of two, the latter operating in a desultory fashion, with only members of the United Mine Workers. During the last week of August officials of the Red Deer Valley District of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada claimed to have signed an agreement with four of the mine operators in the Carbon field. This statement was challenged by the U.M.W. secretary of District 18, and subsequently the president of one of the largest companies in the Carbon area declared that "only two or three very small mines, employing altogether ten men at most," signed with the new organization, but that the other operators refused to have anything to do with the secessionist union.

U.M.W. OFFICERS RESIGN—PROVISIONAL OFFICERS APPOINTED

The resignations of the chief officers of District 18, U.M.W. of A., occurring at the close of the summer, and the placing of the district under a provisional administration, were the next developments in the general situation. William Ryan, vice-president, was the first official to resign, his voluntary retirement being announced on August 22, though he had tendered his resignation about two weeks earlier. The former vice-president stated that his resignation was not connected with current happenings at Drumheller. William Sherman, president of the district for four years, resigned on September 1. In a statement to the press the ex-president was reported to have declared that his resignation was prompted by "domestic reasons;" and that he had wished to resign five weeks earlier, but had been urged to remain in office until the Drumheller situation had become more stable. He considered that it would only be short time until the whole field would once more be organ-

ized under the U.M.W. of A., and he also announced that the business of the district would be left in the hands of Robert Livett, International representative, assisted by Rod McDonald, international board member. On September 5 the resignation of Robert Peacock, the secretary-treasurer of the district, was announced. This completed the retirement of the district officers, and it was understood that there would not be an election of officers until conditions in the district became stabilized. In the meantime the District is being financed from the international headquarters.

After functioning for about ten weeks, the new Red Deer Valley Union ceased to exist in September. An election of officers was held on September 7, but, it was understood, this was a last effort to inject new life into the organization. With practically all the operators refusing to recognize the union, it was reported that dissension increased among the rank and file, culminating in the disintegration of the organization. Many of the miners in the Wayne area had joined the Red Deer Valley Union, but, on September 23, those so identified organized independently as the Wayne Mine Workers' Union of Canada, with three local unions affiliated. Shortly after this union merged its identity with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

On September 8, the executive of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada issued a convention call in order to discuss the question of linking up into one Canadian union not only the mine workers of Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, but all coal and metal miners in the Dominion. The convention met in Calgary on September 29 with about thirty-five delegates in attendance, the majority of whom were from the Crow's Nest Pass. According to the constitution, which was adopted, it is to be a purely Canadian organization with headquarters in Calgary, all coal and metal miners in the Dominion being eligible for membership as well as those employed in and around mines and at docks. It was provided that an election for permanent officers was to be held on November 30, the provisional officers as elected at the time of organization to carry on in the meantime. It was reported that the convention discussed the possibility of the Nova Scotia coal miners and the metal miners of Porcupine linking up with the mine workers of Alberta and British Columbia, and in connection with which a telegram was received from the secretary of the Porcupine Mine Workers' Union (an independent organization) in which it was stated that the metal miners of the Porcupine district favourably regarded the suggestion, and would endeavour to bring it about. It was also reported to the convention that sub-district 2 of District 26 of the U.M.W. of A. in Nova Scotia had discussed the question of severing affiliation with the international organization, but apparently no definite action was taken. Subsequently, in November, the independent union of metal miners at Porcupine, together with the branch at Timmins, Ontario, of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers had disbanded, and had organized a branch of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada.

DISSENTERS NOT TO BE COAXED BACK

In a statement to the press, R. Livett, the acting head of District 18, was reported to have declared that the question of the election of officers for the U.M.W. would depend upon the attitude of the locals. He was also reported to have stated in part as follows:—

No steps will be taken to reorganize the locals that have withdrawn from the U. M. W. of A. It is up to the miners themselves. The International will continue to take care of miners who are still loyal to the organization, but no effort will be made to coax back the dissenting locals. That is the position of the U. M. W. of A. to-day, and I look for no change in policy. It is the feeling of President Lewis and other leaders

There is one point I should like to clear up. The U. M. W. of A. has returned to the mine workers of Canada far more money than has been sent out by the men in dues to union headquarters. So far as funds are concerned, District 18 has always been a liability to the international organization. I should say that since 1908 the miners of Canada have received from the international \$3,000,000, and I do not believe payments in union fees have exceeded \$500,000. A million dollars have been paid out in strike relief and in other ways in District 18 alone.

At the end of 1925 there were 7 locals reported as being under the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. of A. in District 18 with a combined membership of approximately 1,500. At the end of 1924, the U. M. W. of A. reported 34 branches in District 18 with a membership of 8,500.

U.M.W. MEMBERS SEEK PROTECTION

During October, disturbances again broke out in the Drumheller area. On the night of October 15, an alleged attempt was made to dynamite a miner's home while the occupants were asleep. This miner, it was understood, had been active in U.M.W. of A. circles. A few days later a quantity of dynamite, found in one of the small buildings in the affected area, caused some apprehension, but by whom it was placed and for what purpose was not

ascertained. At a special meeting of the U.M.W. local No. 59 at Drumheller the following resolution, signed by the officers, was adopted and copies ordered to be sent to the Premier of Alberta, the Federal Minister of Labour, the international president of the United Mine Workers, and to various local organizations such as the town council, board of trade, G.W.V.A., and fraternal bodies:—

DRUMHELLER, October 19, 1925.

We desire to call your attention to the following resolution, passed by the A. B. C. Local of the United Mine Workers of America, comprising at least 450 men:—

Whereas, during the past three months, the Communist Party of Canada has by every means in their power, endeavoured to get control of the United Mine Workers' organization for the special purpose of becoming affiliated with the Russian Red International.

And whereas, having failed in their purpose, by ulterior and subtle methods, they have determined on a method of intimidation, as has been clearly demonstrated by their dirty tactics of beating United Mine Workers on their way to work and continually insulting them and making statements that they would "get" them.

And whereas, we are of the opinion that the blowing up of William Hopkins' house was the culmination of their dirty work.

Therefore be it resolved, that, we the United Mine Workers of America are of the opinion that there can be no peace in the mine workers' movement or in any other industrial movement, so long as the Communist Party of Canada is allowed to have membership therein.

And be it further resolved, that we call on all organizations, who are loyal to our King and country to assist us in bringing about some method whereby mine workers of the Drumheller district shall be allowed to follow their work in a peaceful manner, without having to resort to violence to protect our homes from destruction and our persons from insolence, and, to this end, we call upon the Provincial and Dominion Governments to take action to this end.

If they fail to take action, we consider it is up to the A. B. C. Local Union and other loyal United Mine Workers of America members to do so.

We, as the special committee appointed for the purpose of conveying this expression of our desires, as contained in the foregoing resolution, would appreciate it as a favour, if you will give this matter your first attention and set the necessary wheels in motion that will put an end to the deplorable state of affairs at present existing in our community.

An acknowledgement of this communication will also be much appreciated.

The above declaration was endorsed by the town council of Drumheller which sent a copy of its endorsement to the attorney general of the province, the council's resolution being as follows:—

After hearing a large deputation when a resolution, hereby attached, was presented to the mayor and council, the council feels bound to take cognizance of the state of affairs disclosed and to urge the necessity of strong measures to remedy the serious conditions existing.

In the *Calgary Daily Herald* of December 22, 1925, there appeared an account of a "Red" funeral service at Drumheller, in which it was stated that: "Forming up at the undertaker's, some seven or eight adults and about 25 children, all wearing red ribbons, marched with the bier to the Drumheller cemetery. At the graveside, in the shadow of an effigy of Lenin that stood at the head of the grave, Louis McDonald, alias Kid Burns, acted as high priest. As he led the signing of "The Red Flag" the body was lowered into the grave."

On November 28 it was reported that the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association had disbanded, its members deciding that since they had negotiated individual agreements with the miners in the various areas there was no further need of the organization.

During the latter part of November the I.W.W. entered the district, and through the efforts of an organizer the members of one of the Wayne branches of the Mine Workers' Union decided by a secret ballot to join the Industrial Workers of the World, and, also to go on strike against the check-off. It is understood that at a conference of the operators of Wayne and Drumheller a resolution was passed in which the operators declared that they "would have nothing whatever to do with the Red, Communist or I.W.W. element among the miners," it being also reported that no contract would be signed with either the Mine Workers' Union of Canada or with the I.W.W.

On November 30 the members of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada voted to select the permanent officers of the organization, the following being elected: D. Morgan, president; John Stokaluk, vice-president; John D. Gillis, secretary-treasurer.

XVI. LABOUR IN POLITICS

Trades and Labour Congress Responsible for Formation of Canadian Labour Party—Constitution of the Organization—Provincial Sections—Synopsis of Proceedings of Conventions of Labour Parties—Two Out of 20 Labour Candidates Elected to Federal Parliament—All Labour Candidates Defeated in Nova Scotia—One Elected in Saskatchewan.

In the early days of organized labour, and long before there was any considerable number of organized workers, efforts were made to elect labour representatives to the law-making bodies of the Dominion. On several occasions in the more important industrial districts candidates had been nominated for various offices, and in some instances they were successful. The local trades and labour council was usually the organization through which the political activities were conducted. This procedure on occasions led to dissatisfaction, all members of affiliated local branch unions not always being in accord. As a result the trade union movement suffered through dissension in its ranks. With a view to overcoming this condition an agitation developed for the formation of a labour political party separate and distinct from the trade union organizations. The subject was brought before conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which body at the convention held in Ottawa in 1900 endorsed the proposal of independent political action on the part of labour. At subsequent annual meetings of the Congress the question was discussed and a suggestion made that as the functions of the congress were mainly devoted to legislative matters, the organization should become the head of a labour political party. Although strong demands for such a move were made by delegates from certain sections of the Dominion, the proposal was defeated. The agitation, however, continued, and in 1906 the Trades and Labour Congress, with a view to meeting the proposal, approved of a policy of provincial autonomy in the establishment of labour political parties, this attitude being taken owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various provinces of the Dominion, having regard to the religious, traditional and other influences which had an important bearing on the position to be adopted. The action of the 1906 convention, not resulting in the establishment of the desired political organization, the executive council of the congress suggested to the 1917 convention that the organized workers of Canada should follow the British plan and organize a labour party on a basis which would permit united action on the part of trade unionists, Socialists, Fabians, co-operators and farmers. This proposal was adopted, and the Canadian Labour Party was subsequently formed. The question of political action was again introduced at the 1923 and 1924 conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress, but that body refused to change its attitude against political entanglements and re-endorsed the Canadian Labour Party. Unlike the Trades Congress, the American Federation of Labour has always opposed the formation of a Labour Party in the United States. As recent as the 1925 convention a resolution was defeated which sought to have the federation approve of a labour political party.

In eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion, the exception being Prince Edward Island, there are now labour political organizations operating under different names, the activities of some of which are confined to the principal cities, and in all of which except the sections of the Canadian Labour Party, individual membership is accepted. The Canadian Labour Party, which is designed to group the several bodies interested in independent political action, has, in addition to the Ontario section (which was formed previous to the establishment of the general body), provincial sections in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the provincial sections of the party there are under charters central councils or labour representation political associations in Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, London, Hamilton, Halifax, Calgary and Moose Jaw. The composition of these bodies is made up of delegates from affiliated organizations, including trade unions, co-operative societies and branches of the Communist Party, and their functions include the naming of candidates for elective positions.

In the Federal election of 1921, the year in which the Canadian Labour Party was formed, there were 30 who were termed Labour candidates, 27 Farmer-Labour nominees

and one Labour-Liberal. Of the Labour candidates only two were elected and of the Farmer-Labour five were successful. Of the unsuccessful nominees in whom Labour parties were interested 33 lost their deposits.

Nineteen Labour candidates were nominated in the Manitoba provincial election held in July, 1922, and six of them were elected, four in Winnipeg and two in other constituencies, five less than the number of successful Labour representatives who sat in the previous legislature.

In the general election for the Quebec Legislature, held in February, 1923, there were five Labour candidates, one of whom was elected, the four remaining nominees losing their deposits.

Out of 21 candidates who were termed Labour nominees in the Ontario general election in June, 1923, only four were elected, a loss of seven as compared with the result of the election in 1919, when out of 20 Labour candidates eleven were elected, two of whom were taken into the cabinet on the formation of the Farmer-Labour Government.

Sixteen Labour candidates were nominated in the election for the British Columbia Legislature held in June, 1924, three of whom were elected.

For seats in the House of Commons 20 straight Labour candidates, one Farmer-Labour and one Independent Labour were nominated in the general election held on October 29, 1925, but only three were elected. (Further details of this election will be found in a subsequent section of this chapter.)

CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

The Canadian Labour Party was formally organized in Winnipeg in August, 1921, during the week that the Trades and Labour Congress met in the same city. The party has convened each succeeding year in the same locality and at the same time that the congress was holding its annual convention. The constitution of the party is as follows:—

I. *Name*.—The Canadian Labour Party.

II. *Membership*.—The Canadian Labour Party shall consist of provincial sections of the Canadian Labour Party, and these provincial sections shall be constituted on a plan to be decided by a provincial convention.

III. *Party Objects*.—(a) To organize and maintain in the Federal Parliament and in the country a political labour party, and to ensure the establishment of a provincial section of the party in each province of the Dominion.

(b) To co-operate with the executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, or other kindred organizations, in joint political or other action in harmony with the party constitution and standing orders.

(c) To give effect, as far as may be practicable, to the principles from time to time approved by the party conventions.

(d) To unify the political powers of the workers, whether hand or brain, for the purpose of securing for themselves the full fruits of their industry; and generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people.

(e) To co-operate with the labour and socialist organizations in other countries and to assist in organizing a federation of nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation and judicial arbitration and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

IV. *Party Programme*.—Preamble.... We have in view a complete change in our present economic and social system. In this we recognize our solidarity with the workers the world over. As a means to this end, and in order to meet the present pressing needs, we recommend the following platform:—

(1) Unemployment—State insurance against unemployment, chargeable to industry.

(2) Public ownership and democratic control of public utilities.

(3) Electoral reform.—(a) Proportional representation, (b) Names instead of election deposit, (c) Extension of voting facilities.

(4) Old age pensions, health and disability insurance.

(5) Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.

(6) International disarmament.

(7) Direct legislation—(a) initiative, (b) referendum, (c) recall.

(8) Enactment of recommendations of Washington Labour Conference, especially the eight-hour day.

(9) Repeal of amendment to Immigration Act providing for deportation of British subjects.

(10) Removal of taxation on the necessities of life, taxation of land values, and abolition of fiscal legislation which leads to class privileges.

(11) Nationalization of the banking system.

(12) Capital levy for reduction of war debt.

(d) It shall be the duty of the party convention to decide from time to time, what special proposals of legislation, financial, or administrative reform shall receive the general support of the party, and be promoted, as occasion may present itself, by the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party; providing that no such proposal shall be made definitely part of the general programme of the party unless it has been adopted by the conference by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes recorded.

(e) It shall be the duty of the national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party, prior to every general election, to define the principal issues for the election which in their judgment should be made the special party programme for that particular election campaign, which shall be issued as a manifesto by the executive to all constituencies where a labour candidate is standing.

(c) It shall be the duty of every parliamentary representative of the party to be guided by the decisions of the meetings of such parliamentary representatives, with a view to giving effect to the decisions of the party conference as to the general programme of the party.

V. The Party Convention.—(1) The work of the party shall be under the direction and control of the party convention, which shall itself be subject to the constitution and standing orders of the party. The party conference shall meet regularly once in each year, and also at such other times as it may be convened by the national executive.

(2) The party convention shall be constituted as follows: Provincial sections affiliated to the Canadian Labour Party shall send one delegate for the charter and one for each 500 members or majority fraction thereof on which fees are paid.

VI. The National Executive.—(a) There shall be a national executive of the party consisting of the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, elected at the annual convention, and one representative from each provincial section to be elected at the annual conventions of the various provincial sections, and this national executive shall, subject to the control and directions of the party conference, be the administrative authority of the party.

(b) The national executive shall be responsible for the conduct of the general work of the party, and shall take steps to ensure that the party is represented by a properly constituted organization in each province. It shall give effect to the decisions of the party conference; and it shall interpret the constitution and standing orders and rules of the party in all cases of dispute, subject to an appeal to the next regular annual convention by the organization or person concerned.

(c) The national executive shall confer with the Parliamentary Labour Party at the opening of each parliamentary session; and also at any other time when the national executive or the Parliamentary Party may desire such conference on any matters relating to the work and progress of the party, or to the efforts necessary to give effect to the general programme of the party.

VII. Parliamentary Candidatures.—(a) The national executive shall co-operate with the provincial sections of the C.L.P. in any constituency with a view to nominating a labour candidate in any parliamentary general or by-election. Before any parliamentary candidate can be regarded as finally adopted for a constituency as a candidate of the Labour Party his candidature must be sanctioned by the national executive.

(b) Candidates approved by the national executive shall appear before their constituents under the designation of "labour candidate" only. In any general election they shall include in their election addresses and give prominence in their campaigns to the issues for the election as defined by the national executive from the general party programme. If they are elected they shall act in harmony with the constitution and standing orders of the party in seeking to discharge the responsibilities established by parliamentary practice.

VIII. Affiliation Fees.—Provincial sections comprising the Canadian Labour Party shall pay into the party treasury a per capita tax of one per cent on all their paid-up members.

Standing Orders.—**I. Annual Conventions.**—(1) The national executive shall convene the annual party convention at the time and place appointed for the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and shall convene other sessions of the party convention from time to time as may be required.

(2) In the event of it being necessary to convene the party conference upon short notice, in order to deal with some sudden emergency, the secretaries of affiliated sections shall, on receiving the summons, instantly take such action as may be necessary to enable the section to be represented, in accordance with the rules.

(3) Any session of the party convention summoned with less than ten days' notice shall confine its business strictly to that relating to the emergency which cannot without detriment to the party be postponed.

(4) Persons eligible as delegates must be paying bona fide members.

II. Agenda.—(1) Notice of resolutions for the annual convention shall be sent to the secretary at the office of the party not later than July 1st for inclusion in the first agenda which shall forthwith be issued to the affiliated sections.

(2) Notice of amendments to the resolutions in the first agenda shall be forwarded to the secretary not later than ten days prior to opening of convention for inclusion in the final agenda of the annual convention.

(3) No business which does not arise out of the agenda shall be considered by the party convention without two-thirds vote of the convention.

III. Voting.—Convention decisions shall be reached by the casting of votes on the basis of one delegate one vote, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the result, except if otherwise provided by the constitution.

IV. National Executive.—(1) The national executive shall be elected by the annual convention, the candidates being confined to delegates elected to attend the annual convention.

(2) The national executive shall present to the annual convention a report covering the work and progress of the party during its year of office, together with a financial statement and accounts duly audited.

(3) The consent of candidates must be secured before their nomination for office.

(4) This constitution can only be amended at the annual conventions of the party.

CONVENTION OF THE C.L.P.

The 1925 convention of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Ottawa on August 30, fifteen delegates representing the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Saskatchewan being present. Other members of the Labour Party were permitted to attend the conference. Secretary-treasurer James Simpson gave a verbal report of the proceedings of the British Commonwealth Labour Conference, which he attended as a delegate from the C.L.P. It was decided that the provincial sections of the party be furnished with a copy of the questionnaire as prepared by the British Conference (referred to elsewhere in this chapter) in sufficient time to permit of a thorough discussion at the next annual con-

vention. The convention endorsed the stand taken by the representatives of the party at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference, especially on the subject of immigration.

The convention adopted the following resolution on the subject of bringing women into the ranks of the C.L.P.:—

That this convention of the Canadian Labour Party urges all of its sections and their affiliates to pay particular attention to the political education of the working women of Canada with a view to bringing them into the ranks of the C. L. P. so that this great reserve force of working class energy shall realize its freedom by participating in the common struggle of the working class interests against capitalist tyranny and oppression.

The officers were re-elected by acclamation as follows: President, John MacDonald, Toronto; vice-president, Sam Lawrence, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson, Labour Temple, Toronto.

CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO SECTION OF THE C.L.P.

The sixth annual convention of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Toronto on April 10 and 11, 1925. There were 66 affiliated bodies represented by a total of 194 delegates, the representation being divided as follows: 26 trade unions and trades and labour councils represented by 73 delegates; 11 communist organizations represented by 35 delegates; 11 Jewish workers' organizations represented by 32 delegates; 8 Labour Party branches represented by 23 delegates; 5 women's organizations represented by 15 delegates; 4 socialist societies represented by 13 delegates; 1 unemployment organization represented by 3 delegates. The report of the audit committee indicated a credit balance of \$469.83 of which \$122.12 was in the Home Bank. During the year there were 27 new affiliations, and the executive committee's report showed a total of 88 affiliated organizations with a direct and indirect membership of 40,645. The communist delegation presented several resolutions, the first of these being one which urged that the Ontario Section of the Canadian Labour Party "re-establish itself on a strictly federated basis by ceasing to issue charters" and by withdrawing such as had already been issued. A second resolution, along the same lines, was submitted by the Fabian Society of Hamilton. The Committee on Constitution and Law, to which these resolutions were referred, recommended non-concurrence, and there followed a prolonged discussion. A vote was taken by show of hands on the non-concurrence recommendation of the committee, the result being that the recommendation was defeated by 82 to 78. Then a roll call vote was demanded by the required number of delegates, President Kerwin ruling that the vote would be taken on the basis of membership with 100 members of each organization as the unit. The communist faction appealed against this ruling on the ground that all seated delegates should vote. However, the ruling of the chair was sustained by a vote of 87 to 84. The roll call vote sustained the committee's recommendation of non-concurrence by 59 to 51. The communists, however, succeeded in having the convention carry a resolution which (1) urged a reduction of from five to two in the delegate representation to the London gathering of the Labour Parties of the Empire, and (2) instructed these two delegates "to advocate and support complete independence of all the colonial and semi-colonial peoples at present within the British Empire." Another resolution sponsored by the communists, and concurred in by the convention, favoured "the unification of the international trade union movement on a world scale in an all-embracing trade union international along the lines of the Russian trade union movement." The convention also sanctioned a resolution from the communist delegates expressing "admiration for the magnificent demonstration of international workers' solidarity in the contribution of \$5,000 from Russian labour to the striking miners of Nova Scotia," and condemned the action of the citizens' committee in refusing this gift as "an action pandering to capitalistic public opinion."

A manifesto was presented by the Unemployed Association of Canada and three resolutions on the subject of unemployment were also submitted. The resolution which the convention adopted was in favour of Federal legislation to provide work for the unemployed at trade union rates of wages or full maintenance. A resolution protesting against immigration was also adopted. A resolution seeking political freedom in Italy, Roumania, Germany, Russia and other countries was introduced. The resolution was amended by striking out the word Russia, and as amended was adopted.

Other resolutions adopted were (1) demand for the repeal of the British North America Act; (2) opposition to cadet training in Canada; (3) in favour of socialization of industry with workers' control; (4) criticizing alleged discrimination in regard to naturalization of aliens; (5) in favour of factory regulations being posted in conspicuous places; (6) against

home work for women; (7) opposition to bonusing industries; (8) availability to employees of records of industries in which they are employed; (9) in favour of extension of Ontario Government savings banks system; (10) in favour of a general cessation of work in case of war and asking for the repeal of the Conscription Act, and (11) recommending certain regulations in regard to the Ontario Minimum Wage Act.

The chief officers elected were: President, A. E. Emigh; vice-president, Jack MacDonald; secretary-treasurer, James Simpson. The convention also elected five delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Labour Party, four of whom, together with the president and vice-president, are understood to be members of the Communist Party of Canada.

CONVENTION OF THE QUEBEC SECTION OF THE C.L.P.

The ninth annual convention of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in the city of Quebec, November 14-15, 1925, there being 101 delegates present from 42 organizations, 64 representing trade unions, nine communist groups, twelve branches of the Workmen's Circle, eight labour clubs, five local railway federations and three the Socialist Party. The report of the audit committee showed total receipts for the year of \$477.97 and disbursements \$398.50, leaving a balance of \$79.47. The directly affiliated membership was given at 5,584.

The following resolution excluding communists from membership in the party was after a heated discussion adopted on a roll call vote of 38 to 30:—

Whereas, we of the labour movement have had to suffer from the destructive propaganda of the Communist Party, and it is a known fact that the Communist Party is trying by all means to direct the Canadian labour movement towards the Third Revolutionary International of Moscow;

Be it resolved, that the ninth annual convention of the Quebec section of the Canadian Labour Party assembled in the city of Quebec declares itself entirely opposed to the admission of all communist organizations in the Quebec section of the Canadian Labour Party.

And, be it further resolved, that the communist organizations who actually hold charters from the Quebec section of the Canadian Labour Party be notified to remit same to the secretary-treasurer of the Quebec section who will refund the \$2 which was paid for same.

Among other resolutions adopted were those on the following subjects: (1) protesting against the alleged discrimination against foreign born, who are active in the labour movement, in the matter of naturalization papers; (2) reiterating the stand of the party in the matter of nationalization of public utilities and natural resources; (3) for the absolute and complete abolition of child labour, and urging state maintenance of children prevented from attending school on account of poverty; (4) protesting against all forms of military training in schools and colleges and against all expenditures of public money for such purposes; (5) protesting against the discrimination as between Canadian born and naturalized citizens by the United States immigration authorities and urging the Canadian Government to take steps to overcome this difficulty; (6) as a means towards the amelioration of the unemployment problem; a five-day work week with a maximum of eight hours per day; development of the natural resources under Government control; immediate carrying out of all possible public works at union rates of pay; workers' non-contributory unemployment and sickness insurance, based on a minimum wage rate; old age pensions; (7) instructing the executive to devise ways and means for securing a complete roster of membership affiliated with the party; (8) drawing attention to the unsafe condition of workers' homes and urging the Government to take steps to provide that all workers' homes be made fire-proof; (9) urging a state insurance fund as the only effective and just manner for providing compensation for accidents in industry; (10) condemning the attempts that are being made to organize branches of a Fascisti in Canada and pledging support to the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America in their efforts to stamp out this evil; (11) urging that the school age be raised to 16 years and that secondary education and university courses be made available to workers' children, through the means of a general system of scholarships; (12) instructing the executive to investigate alleged charges of discrimination against certain working-class publications by the postal authorities and to reiterate the attitude of the party on the question of freedom of the press; (13) expressing the opinion that only through referendum could the peoples of the British Empire decide whether the colonies should continue as part of same, and refusing to endorse a resolution placing the party on record for the independence of colonial and semi-colonial peoples within the British Empire; (14) favouring an all-embracing world international of labour, along the lines laid down by the British and Russian workers; (15) congratulating the British Labour Party on its successes and extending fraternal greetings; (16) condemning the action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the acceptance of

advertisements favouring old line political parties during the recent Federal election; (17) urging the party and its representatives to use every influence to improve sanitary conditions of workshops; (18) instructing the incoming executive to co-operate with other bodies in coping with the question of bread and other trusts; (19) calling upon the Government to reimburse the Home Bank depositors one hundred cents on the dollar; (20) congratulating the Manitoba workers on success in electing Messrs. Woodsworth and Heaps to Parliament.

The executive officers were instructed to give immediate attention to raising funds for the party and to consider the appointment of a full-time organizer. The convention approved of an organizing campaign and the establishment of a central council in the city of Quebec.

The following are the officers elected: President, M. E. Alarie, 88 Dante street, Montreal; first vice-president, Jos. Schubert, Montreal; second vice-president, Jas. Cantin, Quebec; third vice-president, Jos. Clement, Richmond; secretary, C. Miron, 485 Fullum street, Montreal; treasurer, D. Petelle, Montreal; financial secretary, F. Griffard, Montreal; representative on Dominion executive, H. A. Spence, Montreal.

CONVENTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SECTION OF CANADIAN LABOUR PARTY

The second annual convention of the British Columbia Section of the Canadian Labour Party was held in Vancouver on May 2-3, 1925. There were 85 delegates present, the representation being as follows: 63 delegates from 18 trade union bodies, 15 delegates representing labour political parties, and 7 delegates the Communist Party of Canada. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the total receipts to be \$1,256.45 and the total expenditure \$877.74, leaving a balance of \$378.71. During the early part of the convention the delegates discussed the executive's report on the constitution, several sections and clauses being amended. Although having only 7 representatives in a delegate body of 85, the Communist Party sponsored five of the resolutions before the convention, three of which were amended before being approved. The first resolution, after outlining what it termed "the active propaganda in Europe to entice immigrants here," registered opposition to "this wholesale immigration at a time when widespread unemployment obtains throughout the country," and "condemned the actions of the capitalistic government of Canada in assisting in this pernicious propaganda and policy." Another resolution condemned "the action of the Nova Scotia government in attempting to enact compulsory arbitration in wage disputes." The convention went on record in demanding non-contributory national unemployed insurance, and, in the event of a Federal election, all candidates of the Canadian Labour Party are to have this plank in their platform. "British Imperialism" was denounced in a resolution which expressed opposition to the "domination of native peoples by British capitalists." The fifth resolution submitted by the communists, and which was adopted by the executive, expressed opposition "to all capitalistic wars." The convention decided to investigate the possibilities of establishing an open forum, a labour band and a choral society. Approval was given to a motion in favour of nominating as many candidates as possible in the next Federal election, and the executive of the party was instructed to formulate ways and means of putting an organizer in the field. The chief officers elected were: President, W. H. Cottrell; financial secretary, J. Sidaway, 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver.

CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY OF ONTARIO

The eighth annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Ontario was held in the Studholme Memorial Labour Temple at Hamilton on April 10, 1925, the new building dedicated to the late Allan Studholme, M.P.P., who for many years was the sole representative of the Labour Party in the Legislature. There were 20 delegates present, representing 9 branches. The financial statement of the party indicated a balance on hand of \$69.23 after all expenses had been paid. The convention re-affirmed its stand for the enactment of an old age pension law, and instructed its executive and membership to work for such legislation. The principle of unemployment insurance was endorsed as being "the only proper method of systematically taking care of this great social problem under the present system of industrial production." The convention favoured the appointment of a Minister of Immigration "to supervise the influx of new-comers to this country on a quota basis in conformity with the industrial and agricultural need for increased man power, and to see that the people of Europe are properly informed as to the exact state of affairs regarding the chance of employment for immigrants." The convention adopted

a resolution criticizing the Minister of Labour in connection with the Welland canal wage rates, and censuring the Government "for its failure to place the work on an eight-hour day basis." The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James Roberts, Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, Humphrey S. Mitchell, 75 Newlands avenue, Hamilton; executive board—Dr. E. J. Hett, Kitchener; W. T. McDowell, Ottawa; Gordon M. Bishop, Gananoque; Hugh McKinnon, Kerora; Mrs. J. Inman and Mrs. J. Ingles, Hamilton.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN FEDERAL ELECTION

In the election for members of the House of Commons held on October 29, 1925, there were, according to reports received in the department, 20 candidates who were nominees of labour political parties, one termed a Farmer-Labour candidate and one Independent-Labour. Of the 20 straight Labour candidates two were elected, viz., A. A. Heaps for Winnipeg North, and J. S. Woodsworth for Winnipeg North Centre. Of the remaining Labour candidates sixteen lost their deposits, as did also the Farmer-Labour representative, not having received one half of the votes polled by the successful candidates. The Independent-Labour nominee in Comox-Alberni was elected. The candidates which lost their deposits are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the following statement which shows (1) the constituencies contested by Labour candidates, (2) the names of the candidates, (3) the number of votes received, and (4) the total votes cast in the riding:—

Constituency	Candidate	Labour Vote	Total Vote
Cape Breton South.. . . .	*J. B. McLacian.. . . .	3,617	17,678
Maisonneuve.. . . .	*W. Tremblay.. . . .	994	21,207
Hamilton East.. . . .	*Samuel Lawrence.. . . .	2,294	20,127
Kenora-Rainy River.. . . .	*Rod. McLean (Farmer- Labour).. . . .	762	8,367
London.. . . .	*John Colbert.. . . .	2,405	22,442
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay.. . . .	*A. E. Smith.. . . .	1,363	9,477
Temiskaming South.. . . .	*C. M. T. Welch.. . . .	1,882	11,802
Toronto North West.. . . .	*Jas. Simpson.. . . .	1,542	21,625
Winnipeg North.. . . .	A. A. Heaps.. . . .	4,781	12,226
Winnipeg North Centre.. . . .	J. S. Woodsworth.. . . .	4,794	10,061
Winnipeg South.. . . .	*John Kelly.. . . .	3,206	15,623
Winnipeg South Centre.. . . .	*A. Henry.. . . .	3,643	22,869
Calgary East.. . . .	W. Irvine.. . . .	3,710	11,789
Calgary West.. . . .	Capt. J. T. Shaw.. . . .	6,040	16,296
Edmonton East.. . . .	George Latham.. . . .	2,767	10,134
Edmonton West.. . . .	*James East.. . . .	2,007	13,107
Comox-Alberni.. . . .	A. W. Neil (Ind. Labour).. . . .	4,794	7,041
New Westminster.. . . .	*Mrs. Rose Henderson.. . . .	3,305	18,032
Vancouver-Burrard.. . . .	*J. Sidaway.. . . .	2,230	20,967
Vancouver Centre.. . . .	*W. W. Lafaex.. . . .	1,777	19,512
Vancouver North.. . . .	*W. J. Curry.. . . .	1,384	9,357
Vancouver South.. . . .	*A. Hurry.. . . .	2,783	18,167

Of the total vote of 337,906 polled in the 22 constituencies above enumerated the combined votes of the Labour candidates was 62,080.

LABOUR CANDIDATES DEFEATED IN NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION

In the general election for the Nova Scotia Legislature, held on June 25, 1925, ten Labour candidates were nominated, the constituencies contested and the names of the candidates being:—

Cape Breton Centre—E. Campbell and Joseph Steele.

Cape Breton East—D. W. Morrison and Forman Way.

Halifax—A. L. Breen, Robt. Daw and Walter Mosher.

Pictou—J. G. Calkin, Wm. Murray and James White.

Of the above candidates Joseph Steele, D. W. Morrison and Forman Way sat in the previous Legislature as Labour representatives, but they as well as the seven other Labour candidates were defeated, and with the exception of those contesting Cape Breton East they lost their deposits, not having obtained one half of the number of votes secured by their lowest successful opponent.

The Labour candidates in Cape Breton Centre received respectively 295 and 313 votes as against 7,621 and 7,611 for the successful nominees.

Cape Breton East—Labour candidates, 4,206 and 3,867 votes; successful candidates, 7,223 and 7,149 votes.

Halifax—Although this is a five-seat constituency, only three Labour candidates were nominated, the votes received being respectively 384, 496 and 558; the five successful candidates secured votes ranging from 14,431 to 14,958.

Pictou—The three Labour candidates obtained respectively 668, 695 and 610 votes, as against 9,311, 8,943 and 8,857 for the elected candidates.

LABOUR CANDIDATE ELECTED IN SASKATCHEWAN

In the general election for the Saskatchewan Legislature held on June 2, 1925, only one Labour candidate was nominated. W. G. Baker, who sat in the previous legislature, was the Labour nominee, contesting one of the two Moose Jaw city seats, with the endorsement of the Liberal party, which named only one candidate for the two-seat constituency. The Labour representative headed the poll with 4,704 votes, and is the only Labour member in a House composed of 61 representatives.

TORONTO TRADES COUNCIL CONDEMNS RENEGADES

Under the above caption *The Worker*, official organ of the Communist Party, in its issue of October 31, 1925, published the following resolution, which had been adopted by the Toronto District Labour Council on October 22:—

Moved by J. Young and seconded by L. O'Connell—That, Whereas, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has declared for the organization and building up of a Labour Party on the same lines as the British Labour Party, and has not only urged the respective provinces of the Dominion to carry out this decision, but has recommended to its affiliated organizations to affiliate with the Canadian Labour Party, and

Whereas, this Toronto District Labour Council has loyally carried out this recommendation, and is now affiliated with the Toronto Labour Representation Political Association, and has endorsed the Labour candidate in the Northwestern constituency of Toronto.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we regard the action of such men as J. A. P. Haydon, Harry Fester, James T. Gunn, W. J. Hevey, R. J. Stevenson, T. A. Stevenson, Peter Heenan, Karl Homuth and others of their kind, in appearing on the platforms of the Liberal and Conservative Parties, as official labour representatives, to be subversive and destructive of the policies of the international trades union movement of Canada, as expressed at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and also subversive of the policies and principles of large bodies of workers outside the international trades union movement, who are also affiliated with the Canadian Labour Party.

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Council stigmatizes these men and their kind as enemies of the bona fide labour movement of this country, and authorizes the press of this country to make it known to all their readers that these men have no authority to speak in the name of organized labour, but on the contrary are regarded as a menace to the labour movement and unworthy of a place in its councils.

JUNIOR LABOUR LEAGUE

There was formed in Vancouver in December, 1924, a body known as the Junior Labour League, the object of which is to carry on a social and educational programme among the young people of the labour movement. Membership is open to persons of either sex between the ages of 15 and 30 years, the initiation fee being 25 cents and the quarterly dues a similar amount. The league has the support and approval of the Federated Labour Party, an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Party. The chief officers are: President, D. Charlton, and the secretary, W. Rees, their address being 6262 Chester street, South Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH LABOUR CONFERENCE

There was held in London, England, from July 27 to August 1, 1925, what was termed the first British Commonwealth Labour Conference. There were 37 delegates present, representing Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, India, Palestine and South Africa, as well as two fraternal delegates. The Canadian delegates were: Peter Heenan, representing the Independent Labour Party of Ontario; J. Queen, Independent Labour Party of Manitoba; J. MacDonald and James Simpson, Canadian Labour Party. The agenda of the conference included the following subjects: (1) Inter-Commonwealth Relations, including the position of States forming the British Commonwealth in relation to other States; (2) International Labour Legislation and the Ratification of the International Labour Office Conventions; (3) Industrial Legislation and Labour Protection in the Mandated Territories; (4) Conditions of Indian labour in the British Colonies; (5) Protocol of Geneva for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes; (6) Migration; (7) State trading within the British Commonwealth. While there was much discussion on the various matters before the conference, no positive action was taken beyond recommending that the delegates of the bodies represented at the conference support the demand of the Indian delegates for immediate self-government for that country.

The conference desiring to obtain the views of the various labour movements on certain aspects of inter-commonwealth political relations, including the position of states forming the British Commonwealth in relation to other states, it was decided to request each organization to send fully considered statements on the following questions to the secretary of the conference for communication to the other organizations and discussion by the next British Commonwealth Labour Conference, which is to be held in London in July or August, 1927:—

(1) How to reconcile the conception of equality of status between self-governing States, being members of the Commonwealth, with the requirements of Great Britain in respect to a unified foreign policy and in respect to naval, military, and aerial armaments?

(2) How to reconcile the idea of a unified Commonwealth with the desire of the constituent units to be free from the consequence of automatic belligerency if the Crown on behalf of any one State (e.g., Great Britain) becomes involved in war?

(3) Are you in favour of securing the inviolability from occupation by any belligerent of the territory of a self-governing unit within the British Commonwealth, when Great Britain is at war and the Parliament of that State has declared that they are not involved in the war?

In regard to subject peoples, in the British Empire, including mandated territories, but excluding India, answers are to be sought to the following questions:—

(1) Whether these peoples should be granted self-government immediately?

(2) If not, how to apply our principle of political self-determination to these peoples?

(3) How to prevent their economic exploitation, including the safeguards necessary to protect natives in the ownership and use of their lands and the measures to be adopted to prevent slave labour or forced and indentured labour?

(4) How to secure their surplus products for the consumption and use of other nations, and maintain a satisfactory exchange of goods between them and the rest of the world?

(5) Where different races inhabit the same country, how all sections can be secured in peaceful existence and on terms of equality, and how the labour movement can assist to that end?

(6) How the education of these peoples may best be promoted?

Other questions to be submitted are as follows:—

World Peace.—What is the policy of your organization on the maintenance of world peace.

State Trading.—What is the attitude of your organization towards the proposals of the British labour movement on state trading within the Commonwealth?

Migration.—What is the policy of your organization on migration.

Socialization.—(1) Has the labour movement of your country definitely adopted the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange as its objective? (2) If so, what relation has its immediate political and industrial policy to the objective? (3) What results have been achieved to date?

LABOUR UNSUCCESSFUL IN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

The general parliamentary election was held in Australia on November 14, 1925, the contest having been brought on as a result of the opposition of the Labour Party to the Government's deportation measure which, it was reported, was aimed at leaders in the seamen's strike, and under which statute the Government has power to deport any person not of Australian birth who actively engages in stirring up labour trouble. At the time of dissolution of the House the standing of the parties was as follows: Labour, 29; Nationalists, 27; Country Party, 14; Liberals, 4; Independent, 1—total, 75. The Government had been carried on by a coalition of the Nationalists and Country Party. After a strenuous campaign, in which it was stated that the contest was a fight between communism and constitutionalism, the Coalition Government was returned with 48 seats, the Labour Party securing 27. It was also reported that the Labour Party had failed to elect any candidates to the Senate vacancies, the Government now having 27 supporters and Labour 9. On the eve of the Federal election Tom Walsh, an Englishman, and Jacob Johannsen, a Hollander, who were the leaders in the seamen's strike, were arraigned before a special tribunal, and the question of whether or not they and others who were alleged to be agitators and advocates of communism should be deported from the commonwealth became the main issue in the contest. Immediately following the election Walsh and Johannsen were arrested and held pending deportation. Their release was applied for under habeas corpus proceedings and a legal battle ensued, the result being that the arrested men were released. The High Court, however, did not give the reasons for this decision, but it was intimated that the finding was no doubt based on the fact that the section of the Immigration Act under which deportation proceedings were taken is ultra vires of the Commonwealth Constitution Act.

It was reported in a Canadian Press despatch of November 28, 1925, that the executive committee of the Queensland Labour Party had passed a resolution requiring the members of the executive committee to sign an anti-communist pledge. Two of the members who refused to sign the pledge were expelled from the executive.

THE ZINOVIEFF LETTER

The delegation of the British Trades Union Congress, which late in 1924 visited Russia to investigate the economic and social conditions, also undertook to inquire into the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter, which it was alleged played an important part in the defeat of the British Labour Government. In the report of the delegation it was stated:—

The file of correspondence with the British Communist Party, the register of all outgoing correspondence, and the minutes of executive meetings were all carefully studied. These records were all of a confidential nature and were produced from locked presses and safes. There was no trace of the "Zinovieff Letter." Copies of several secret dispatches and documents were obtained, including a special executive discussion on England. These documents conclusively prove, according to the report, that the policy of the Communist International with regard to England is entirely opposed to the absurdities of the "Zinovieff Letter."

The conclusion of the report is that the Zinovieff letter was a forgery. Therefore the general council of the British Trades Union Congress urged the Government to consent to an "official and public inquiry" by representatives of the Labour Party in association with officials of the Foreign Office and Home Office.

The Zinovieff letter was also referred to at the annual conference of the British Labour Party held in London in September, 1925. The conclusions of the executive, which were adopted by the convention, were as follows:—

(1) That M. Zinovieff was not in Moscow at the time the letter was alleged to have been signed by him; (2) that the weight of evidence was to the effect that the letter was a forgery; and (3) that the letter was prepared for use in a campaign against the treaty with Russia before a general election was foreseen.

LABOUR CANDIDATES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

According to information received in the department, less interest was manifested by organized labour or labour political parties in the 1926 municipal elections than in some previous contests. As near as reports received can be tabulated, candidates were nominated or endorsed in 26 localities, 99 candidates being either nominated or endorsed by organized labour, or supported because they were regarded as labour representatives. Of the candidates nominated, 46 were elected to the following offices: mayors, 4; aldermen and councillors, 32; school trustees, 10. The names of the localities where labour men participated in municipal elections, which took place since the issuance of this report for 1924, are given in the following summary of results, the names of places proceeding from east to west:—

Dominion.—The Labour representation on the civic slate included one candidate for mayor and two for councillors, all being successful, the mayoralty nominee receiving an acclamation.

Gloucester Bay.—In the civic elections the Labour slate of one mayoralty candidate and three councillor candidates was elected.

New Waterford.—Three council vacancies were contested by Labour candidates, one being elected.

Springhill.—The Labour candidate for mayor was elected as was also the Labour nominee for councillor, the latter being returned by acclamation.

Sydney.—The only Labour candidate in the civic elections was elected to the council.

Guelph.—The Trades and Labour Council officially endorsed one candidate for school trustee, but he was defeated.

Hamilton.—The Labour Representation League entered two candidates for councillors, one of them was successful, heading the poll, the other being defeated.

London.—Two Labour candidates were nominated for aldermen, one of whom was elected for a one-year term, the other being defeated.

Niagara Falls.—The three Labour representatives in the election for aldermanic honours were defeated. There remains on the City Council one Labour representative, who has served one year of his two-year term.

North Bay.—One Labour candidate was elected to the City Council, four others, who were also nominated being defeated, as was also the Labour representative for school trustee.

Port Arthur.—There were four aldermanic Labour candidates, but all were defeated.

Sarnia.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed the mayoralty candidate, who was elected; of four aldermanic candidates, three were elected; as were also two candidates for the Board of Education.

Toronto.—The Labour Representation Political Association officially nominated nine candidates for municipal office, four of these being aldermanic representatives, with the

remaining five being entered for the Board of Education, but none were elected. One of the aldermanic and three of the Board of Education candidates were identified with the Communist Party of Canada.

Walkerville.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed two aldermanic candidates and one for the Board of Education, one of the candidates for alderman being elected, as was also the Board of Education representative.

Winnipeg.—The Independent Labour Party nominees in the civic elections were: mayoralty candidate, who was defeated; six aldermanic candidates, four of whom were elected; and five candidates for school trustees, two being elected. In addition, there was one Communist aspirant for aldermanic honours, but he failed to obtain the necessary quota of votes, the election being conducted under the proportional representation system of voting.

Moose Jaw.—Three Labour aldermanic candidates were nominated, but all were defeated.

Prince Albert.—In the municipal elections, one labour candidate was nominated for alderman and was elected.

Regina.—In the civic elections, which were held under the proportional representation system, the two Labour nominees were successful, one being elected alderman and the other as school trustee.

Saskatoon.—Two nominees of the Trades and Labour Council (one for alderman and the other for school trustee) were defeated, the election being conducted under the proportional representation system of voting.

Calgary.—Labour officially entered seven candidates, four being aldermanic nominees and three for school trustees. This election was conducted under the proportional representation method of voting and two of the aldermanic candidates and one school nominee were elected.

Edmonton.—The slate of the Canadian Labour Party consisted of five aldermanic nominees and three candidates for the school board. Under the proportional representation system of voting, three of the Labour candidates were elected to the City Council and two to the School Board. In a city council composed of ten aldermen, the Labour representation, including two members whose tenure of office has not yet expired, numbers five, while on the School Board Labour is represented by three trustees out of a total of seven comprising the board.

Lethbridge.—Labour nominated one candidate for the position of commissioner, but he was defeated, finishing second in a field of five candidates.

Medicine Hat.—Two Labour candidates were nominated for aldermen and both were elected.

Prince Rupert.—The Trades and Labour Council endorsed one candidate for alderman, and he was elected.

Vancouver.—Three candidates for aldermen and one for the Parks Board constituted the official Labour slate in the municipal elections, and of these, one aldermanic candidate was elected.

Victoria.—Three aldermanic and three school trustee candidates were nominated as Labour representatives, two of the aldermanic candidates being elected, one at the head of the poll; one of the school trustee candidates was also successful.

XVII. PROPERTY OF CENTRAL LABOUR BODIES

Trades and Labour Congress Owns Its Headquarters—Twenty-eight International Organizations Report Having Office Buildings Valued at Nearly Ten Million Dollars—Names of the Unions and Value of the Respective Properties—Property of Some Canadian Local Unions.

According to information received in the Department, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is the only central labour organization in the Dominion which owns its headquarters building. The property, which is located in Ottawa, was purchased in July, 1920. Many alterations were made in the premises, and in January, 1921, the building was occupied by the officers of the congress. The property is valued at \$36,000. Of the 125 international organizations whose offices are located in United States cities which were requested to furnish information concerning their office properties replies were received from 90, and of these 28 reported as being owners of their headquarters buildings, the total value of which was given at \$9,721,317.68. Included in the value of the property of the International Printing Pressmen is the home for the aged, sanatorium and trade school, all of which are located at the headquarters in Pressmen's Home, Tenn. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners owns 1,826 acres of land in Lakeland, Fla., valued at \$1,000,000, on which a home for the aged is to be erected. The International Typographical Union maintains the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Col., where aged, sick and infirm members are cared for, the value of the property being \$3,000,000. The list following gives the names of the international organizations owning their office buildings, all of which are located in United States cities, together with the date acquired or building constructed, and the reported value:—

- American Federation of Labour.—Corner-stone laid January 8, 1916; dedication ceremonies July 4, 1916; occupied August 26, 1916. The building is seven stories and basement with ninety rooms, and cost \$189,317.68.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—Constructed 1922—Value of property, \$90,000.
- Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—Purchased 1921—Value of property, \$25,000.
- Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—Purchased October, 1920, and three additional storeys added, making five storeys in all. Value of property, \$300,000.
- Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.—Completed and occupied January, 1912, and cost \$42,000.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.—Value of property, \$250,000. In addition the Brotherhood holds 1,826 acres of land at Lakeland, Florida, valued at \$1,000,000, on which is to be erected a home for the aged.
- Despatchers' Association, American Train.—Property purchased August, 1924. Value, \$125,000.
- Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America.—Occupied April 28, 1924, and cost \$60,000.
- Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'—1922.—Value of property, \$150,000.
- Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.—Building completed April, 1918, and cost \$65,000.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—1920. Value of property, \$125,000.
- Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal.—Constructed 1924. Value of property, \$125,000.
- Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—Constructed 1910. Value of property, \$3,000,000.
- Machinists, International Association of.—Constructed 1919-20. Value of property, \$377,000.
- Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.—Purchased 1913, additions built 1918 and 1920. Value of property not reported.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.—1920-21. Value of property, \$170,000.
- Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of.—1918. Value of property, \$28,000.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—October, 1920. Value of property, \$100,000.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—Land purchased in 1910, buildings constructed in 1910 and 1911; continued expansion and improvements since that time. Value of property, \$4,000,000.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—Value of property, \$150,000.
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—1921. Value of property, \$1,000,000.
- Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—Constructed 1919-22. Value of property, approximately \$50,000.
- Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.—Construction completed December, 1923. Value of property, \$800,000.
- Railway Conductors, Order of.—Purchased August, 1917. Value of property, \$150,000.
- Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—Constructed, 1915. Value of property, \$140,000.
- Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—1911. Value of property, \$35,000.

Switchmen's Union of N.A.—Purchased April, 1920. Value of property, \$65,000.

Typographical Union, International.—Purchased January, 1925. Value of property, \$300,000.

The Philadelphia local of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers owns the building in which the general organization has its head office, the value of which is \$75,000.

Information has also come to the department of some valuable properties held by Canadian local labour unions, chief of which is that owned by the Syndicated Association of Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, consisting of two buildings, one of which was the original office of the association, and is valued at \$15,000; the building now occupied was erected in 1923-24, and is valued at \$235,000, making in all \$250,000.

The Toronto Musical Protective Association made the original purchase of its property in 1892, added to the building in 1907, and now has a value of approximately \$40,000, the whole being paid up, and is a part of the funds of the sick and funeral benefit branch of the association.

The Central Council of the Montreal National and Catholic syndicates acquired a property on the 1st of December, 1924, the value of which is \$55,000.

The Montreal branch of the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers owns a building which it acquired in 1907 when affiliated with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, the value of the property being \$22,500, on which there is a debt of \$10,000.

XVIII. INCIDENTS OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOUR

Two Canadian Officials of Commercial Telegraphers' Union Expelled—Electrical Communication Workers of Canada Subsequently Formed—Compulsory Insurance Scheme Causes Secession—Policemen's Union Wins Court Action—May Day in Canada—Relief Donation from Russian Miners Refused by Nova Scotia Relief Committee and Accepted by District Executive of United Mine Workers—Formation of Canadian Labour Defense League—Other Events.

In preceding chapters reference has been made to the various classes of labour organizations operating in the Dominion. In the present chapter is collected a number of interesting items dealing with varying phases of labour activity which have come to the notice of the Department. The first incident relates to the expulsion of two prominent officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—Henry Lynch, former chairman of the Central District, Canadian National Telegraphs System Division, No. 43, and Robert I. Bradley, former secretary-treasurer of the same unit. These officers were found guilty on December 14, 1925, by a trial board (appointed by the general executive board of the union), of "conduct unbecoming officers of the C.T.U.A." In the main, the charges specified that these officers were advocating secession from the C.T.U.A., and the establishment of a Canadian industrial organization. In addition, it was charged that these officers were demanding a referendum vote of their division on the question of withdrawal from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The charges were formally preferred against the accused officers by the International President, Roscoe H. Johnson. The general executive board appointed the trial board. The personnel of the trial board was objected to by Lynch, who also contended that the trial proceedings were unconstitutional. In finding the accused guilty of the charges, the board ruled that the defendants be expelled from the union, and that if any officer or member aligned himself with "the present secession movement," such person would not be again admitted into the C.T.U.A. until their application was approved by the general executive board. Subsequently, both President Johnson and Lynch issued statements giving their respective versions of the entire proceedings. As a sequel to the expulsion of these officers, there was formed in Toronto on January 4, 1926, a new union of telegraphers under the name of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, with Messrs. H. Lynch and Robert I. Bradley as chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

At the convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, which was held in Chicago in September, 1925, the position of Canadian vice-president, which had been held by Paul F. Schnur, of Toronto, was abolished. There was a proposal before the convention (signed by 146 members of the union, resident in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec) which demanded Schnur's expulsion for calling strikes in September, 1924, "without the authority of the International President." However, the committee to which this resolution was finally referred failed to make a report. After the abolition of the vice-presidency by the convention, Mr. Schnur was nominated for president, but was defeated by Mr. R. H. Johnson, the incumbent in that office, by a vote of 45 to 15. Mr. Schnur, the deposed vice-president, in an open letter to the Canadian telegraph workers, under date of Bend, Oregon, January 1, 1926, made caustic reference to the International President of the C.T.U.A. and the trial of Messrs. Lynch and Bradley, stating that the "Canadian telegraph workers without huzzas or plaudits from the capitalist press, but rather in the consciousness of necessity and right doing, will kick the decadent C.T.U.A. out of Canada and erect in its stead a militant and efficient organization with 'class conscious solidarity' as its dynamic and vitalizing watchword."

The long-standing controversy between the executive committee of the Montreal City Council and Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62, over the question of whether or not civic authority should countenance the functioning of a union of civic employees, or to what extent, if any, such employees had the right to organize (referred to in this report for 1923), had not been definitely decided by the courts at the end of the year. After being in abeyance for some time the dispute was renewed when the suspensions of a number of police sergeants were being investigated. In November, 1923, the executive

committee issued instructions that policemen had either to resign from the union or the force. The union applied for a temporary injunction to restrain the city from putting its order into effect, the petition also asking that the court declare as *ultra vires* the resolutions of the City Council opposing the union. Mr. Justice Coderre of the Superior Court granted the interlocutory injunction, and the case was then continued on January 24 and February 7, 1924, argument being heard on making permanent the temporary injunction, and the annulment of the resolutions. In giving his decision on April 23, 1925, Mr. Justice Coderre declared *ultra vires* the order to the policemen, and declared illegal and null the resolutions against the existence of the union, the judgment being based upon the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act of the Quebec Legislature. A few days later the civic administration entered an appeal against this decision, but the case had not been further proceeded with at the close of the year.

While the organized workers in Canada and the United States celebrate Labour Day on the first Monday in September, that day having been legally recognized as Labour's holiday in both countries, the first of May, commonly known as May Day, is the holiday observed by the organized workers in many of the European countries. On the occasion of May Day, 1925, the Communist Party of Canada issued a manifesto setting forth the demands of the communists, the workers being exhorted on that day to "down tools" and "raise the red flag of labour." There were May Day parades in several centres in Canada, and following the communist celebration in Montreal it was reported that the Montreal Central Council of National and Catholic Unions protested against the action of the authorities in allowing the parade in which the participants sang revolutionary songs, some passages of which were alleged to be insulting to the Roman Catholic faith. At Winnipeg, a youth who spoke on behalf of the Young Communist League, and who referred to the Union Jack as a "dirty old rag," was subsequently deported.

Objection to the adoption of a compulsory insurance scheme for the whole membership by the convention of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers was the cause of the secession of a number of Canadian members from the parent organization and their subsequent affiliation under the title of Pioneer Division No. 182 to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. The secessionists convened in Montreal on December 14, 1925, in spite of the warning of the international president that the meeting was illegal, and delegates were reported as being present from several Canadian branches. With the objective of severing relations with the International Brotherhood various alternatives were discussed, and at another meeting a few days later it was decided to form a Canadian union and seek affiliation with the C.B. of R.E. In a statement with regard to the matter the general president of the International Brotherhood declared that "the whole procedure was manoeuvred by a small clique of not more than a dozen men who were more concerned with promoting a dual or secession movement than of the welfare of their international, they taking advantage of the dissatisfaction arising out of the insurance scheme to foster this move."

During the long cessation of work, and the distress attendant thereon, which occurred in the Nova Scotia coal mining area, the Citizens' Relief Committee on March 6, 1925, rejected an offer of \$5,000 from the Red International of Labour Unions and the All-Russian Miners' Union to be utilized in relieving hardship. This donation, which had been initiated at the request of J. B. McLachlan, editor of the *Maritime Labour Herald*, and an adherent of the Communist Party, was rejected because the Relief Committee believed "its acceptance would be construed in certain circles as Russian propaganda, and would result in diminishing contributions throughout the Dominion." The refusal resulted in condemnatory resolutions being passed by certain locals of the United Mine Workers and other bodies. Finally, the money was offered by McLachlan to the district executive of the United Mine Workers and accepted.

A Canadian, Wm. Glockling, was selected for the presidency of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders by the executive of that organization to succeed Walter H. Reddick, former president, who resigned. Mr. Glockling was president for two terms of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and is a charter member of his international organization.

Because of insufficient funds to maintain his services as a salaried organizer, Mr. John A. Flett, of Hamilton, was notified by the president of the American Federation of Labour that his office which he had held since 1900, had been abolished.

There was organized in Toronto in September, 1925, a body known as the Canadian Labour Defense League, the individual membership fee being 10 cents per month with

affiliated organizations paying an agreed monthly sum. The chief object of the league is "to fraternally unite all forces willing to co-operate in the work of labour defence into a broad national organization that will stand as an ever-willing and ever-ready champion for the defense and support of the industrial and agricultural workers. . . . who are persecuted on account of their activity in the struggle for the class interests of the industrial and agricultural workers." An appeal for membership in the form of circulars sent to various labour bodies met with a rebuff at meetings of the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa and the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council. Officers of the Ottawa Association denounced the league as a communist organization, while no action was taken by the Edmonton council, it being reported that a well-known communist was the league's representative in that place. The league has established six branches, three being in Toronto (where there is a Ukrainian unit) and the others being located in Windsor, Hamilton and Montreal.

A business agent of the Vancouver branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific was the defendant in an action for slander instituted by the secretary of an independent union in British Columbia known as the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada. It was alleged that shortage of funds was insinuated against the complainant in order to alienate members from the independent union. The judge declared the defendant guilty and awarded the complainant \$500 damages and costs.

The presentation of a large Canadian flag to the International Typographical Union by its Canadian membership was a feature of international importance to the labour movement of the continent which occurred during the fourteenth annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, a delegate body of the international organization. The flag was accepted by the international president, Mr. Jas. M. Lynch, and will be flown from the headquarters of the I.T.U. in Indianapolis on all Canadian holidays.

The death of Warren Sanford Stone in Cleveland on June 12, 1925, when president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, ended the career of one of the foremost leaders of railway labour on the North American continent. He died, after a brief illness, at the age of 65 years. He was elected to the presidency in 1903, his life being one of conspicuous service to the labour movement in general and to his own organization in particular. The late Mr. Stone repeatedly refused political office, and rejected Cabinet portfolios under two presidents. At the last presidential election, however, he was an ardent advocate of the Progressive cause, led by the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette. His successor in office was his closest executive colleague, Mr. William B. Prenter, the first vice-president. Like his predecessor, he has given long and able service to the Brotherhood. He was born in Philadelphia in 1855, received his early education in Ireland, and had his first engine command on the Grand Trunk Railroad on a run out from Toronto. Subsequently Mr. Prenter served on the C.P.R., residing in Ottawa for several years. He relinquished railway work in 1896, to become a grand officer at the Brotherhood headquarters in Cleveland.

There was formed in Chicago in August, 1925, an organization known as the American Federation of Express Employees, this body being originally composed of secessionists from the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. According to the official organ of the Brotherhood "the secessionist movement headed by Grover C. Milam, Jas. J. Forrester and half a dozen disgruntled chairmen, and the formation of an outlaw organization of express employees, had been brewing ever since the convention, and was the direct outgrowth of Milam's defeat for the vice-presidency of the Express Division." The president of the new organization claimed a membership of 11,000, of which number he stated that from 600 to 800 formerly belonged to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. On the other hand, the Brotherhood president declared that the activities of the secessionists were chiefly confined to about ten lodges, and that of the lodges reported to have seceded, over 50 per cent of the membership have advised headquarters that they want to retain their membership in the Brotherhood. President Green of the American Federation of Labour declared that the A.F. of L. would not recognize the new organization nor grant a charter to any seceding group.

The 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labour decided to suspend the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees unless its officers within 90 days complied with the 1924 decision of the Federation, which awarded to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers jurisdiction over all drivers, who were not mechanics and helpers. The execu-

tive of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks subsequently notified the A.F. of L. that the Brotherhood was not in a position to comply with the decision, with the result that its charter was suspended by the president of the A.F. of L.

According to information received not much progress has been made by the propaganda of the Communist Party in the direction of the amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions. Both the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labour have repeatedly and decisively defeated any such proposals.

A resolution to debar members of the Masonic order from office in the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (a British organization) was adopted at the 1925 convention of that body. Subsequently, however, the executive of the Society declared the resolution was *ultra vires* because the rules of the Society had not been complied with in adopting such a resolution prior to its submission to local branches.

Because of the issuance of an order forbidding mine workers to organize—a right guaranteed workers under the Mexican constitution—it was reported that a manager of a mining property in Mexico was deported back to the United States.

Since 1914 the Coronada Coal case has been more or less before the public and has been recorded in previous issues of this report. It originated in July of that year, when the Coronada Coal Company entered action against the United Mine Workers of America under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as a result of a strike of the Arkansas miners in District No. 21 of the U.M.W. of A. The case reached the Supreme Court of the United States which ruled that evidence failed to show any conspiracy in restraint of trade, and hence no violation of the Act. In re-opening the case, the company entered suit against District No. 21, but the jury failed to agree, leaving the case practically where it was when the original action was taken.

The report of the British Trades Union Delegation to Russia, of which A. A. Purcell was chairman, detailed in 250 pages its findings with regard to the Government and social system of Soviet Russia and labour conditions in that country. In practically every respect the report gave a favourable account of conditions in Russia under the Soviet regime.

UNION EXPELS MEMBERS FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT

Following the thirteenth regular convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, which was held in Chicago from September 14 to 18, 1925, there was issued to the Canadian membership at large a circular entitled "Report of Delegates to C.T.U.A. Convention, Chicago," the alleged authors being the Central and Western delegates of the Canadian National Telegraph System, Division No. 43. This "report" was said to have advocated the formation of a dual organization of telegraph workers in Canada in opposition to the "precepts and principles promulgated by the American Federation of Labour and affiliated bodies." Furthermore, it was declared by the international officers of the C.T.U.A. that Henry Lynch, chairman of the Central District, Canadian National Telegraphs System Division, No. 43, and Robert I. Bradley, secretary-treasurer of the same division, were spreading secession propaganda which sought the establishment of a purely Canadian industrial organization. It was also asserted that the above two officers were demanding a referendum vote of the Canadian National Telegraphs System Division, No. 43, on the question of withdrawal from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. The continued activities of Messrs. Lynch and Bradley along these alleged lines led to the filing of charges against them by International President Roscoe H. Johnson, who formally accused each of conduct "unbecoming an officer of the organization."

These charges were preferred in written form to the general executive board, the supreme executive of the C.T.U.A., between the sessions of the general assembly. Since the charges were considered to be of such a serious nature, affecting the fundamental principles of the entire organization, the general executive board ruled that the charges should not be dealt with by the subordinate unit immediately concerned. The charges having to do with Canadian division, the general executive board unanimously delegated the two Canadian members of the board, C. McMahon, of Saskatoon, and J. G. A. Decelles, of Montreal, together with the nearest located American member of the Board, W. J. McMahon, of Milwaukee, as a trial board to notify the accused of the charges, set the date and place for the trial, hear the evidence submitted and render a decision.

On November 26 the chairman of the trial board, W. J. McMahon, notified the accused to appear for trial at 10 a.m. on December 14, in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto. Lynch, on being notified, objected to the personnel of the trial board, with the exception

of the chairman, claiming that one member was prejudiced against him, while another was his political opponent for general chairman of the division. He further contended that the trial proceedings were unconstitutional in that he had not been given the maximum time limit of thirty days in which to prepare his defence. Bradley also insisted that he should be allowed the full time limit to prepare his defence.

The trial board met at the place and time specified. In addition to the trial board members, those present were: Roscoe H. Johnson, who preferred the charges; Frank B. Powers, who was appointed by the board as recording secretary; H. Lynch, one of the accused; H. Ross, W. E. Easun, I. Markle and five others from Central District, C.N.T. Division, No. 43; R. Smith, chairman; H. Ball and J. Alexander of Ontario District, C.P.R. Division, No. 1.

As the secretary was reading the charge against H. Lynch, the defendant (Lynch) was reported to have interrupted with the following statement:—

"I think we will expedite matters if the defendant and the accused make it known there will be no trial to-day. The board is attempting to violate constitutional laws. There has been an interchange of correspondence between the chairman of the trial board and myself regarding the rules governing this trial. I want it understood that I am ready to submit to charges at any time when they are along constitutional lines.

The chairman ruled Lynch out of order, whereupon the defendant left the room along with the Canadian National delegation with the remark "then that concludes the proceedings so far as I am concerned." He left with the trial board instructions which he said were given him by the Central and Western Districts.

Bradley was not present at the trial, but sent a wire in which he stated that his case had already been tried, and that the trial board was "just coming to Toronto to announce sentence." This statement was denied by the chairman.

The trial proceeded and International President Johnson was called upon to substantiate the charges he had preferred. He produced a number of exhibits of documentary evidence, and was questioned by the members of the trial board as to the statements and actions attributed to the accused.

After weighing all the evidence submitted both for and against the accused, the trial board decided that the evidence proved that the charges of "conduct unbecoming officers of the C.T.U.A." had been substantiated. In finding the accused guilty of the charges, the board ruled that the defendants be expelled from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, and also that "any officer or member of the C.T.U.A. who definitely aligns himself with the present secession movement will not again be admitted into the C.T.U.A. until and unless such application is approved by the general executive board of the union.

Upon announcement of the decision, President Johnson issued the following statement:—

In expelling Lynch and Bradley, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union has taken the first step in clearing its trade union structure of officials who are at fisticuffs with everything that the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress and the American Federation of Labour stand for.

The union has been compelled in self defense to take a determined stand in dealing with the red element. Other craft unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress will find themselves forced to do the same thing very shortly or else be rendered impotent as true representatives of constructive trades unionists.

Lynch and Bradley have been convicted of using their offices within the Commercial Telegraphers' Union to propagate revolutionary socialism, destruction of the American Federation of Labour, overthrow of domestic institutions and the final establishment of a so-called "workers' industrial republic." For the time being the secession leaders are cloaking their real aims with a mantle of respectability by appealing to Canadian national patriotism. That, of course, is an old trick of the red borers from within.

As proof of the real purpose of the secessionists, let me quote from a pamphlet written by Joseph Brandon, official spokesman of the Socialist Labour Party with headquarters in New York. (Lynch is one of the leaders of this organization in Canada.)

"Industrial unionism is necessary," says Brandon, "and if we cannot change the present craft unions into industrial unions, then dual unions become necessary. Bore from within but bore to a purpose. The Socialist Labour Party's purpose of working inside trade unions is to destroy them and establish the bulwark of socialism, the industrial union."

Lynch and Bradley, together with their followers, have done all the "boring from within" that will be permitted. The showdown is here. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America takes the firm and logical position that the men and women of our movement can be revolutionists if they want to, but they cannot be revolutionists and constructive trade unionists on the same day of the week.

In its decision, the Executive Board has ruled that no officer of this union can be considered faithful to his trust, to the principles and fundamentals underlying the trades union movement, if his office and his time are used to propagate the false doctrines of the enemies of all that the trade union movement represents. He is either for or against trades unionism. If an officer does awake to the conviction that the only road to emancipation of the telegraph workers is the revolutionary road lighted by the Marxian torch, then that officer should, in honour, sever his connections with this organization—or be expelled.

And let it be made clear over and over again that labour in making this fight against revolution and ultimate autocracy, is fighting the fight of all democracy. Labour is not merely protecting trades unionism; it is protecting every free institution.

When interviewed by the press with reference to Johnson's statement, Lynch was reported to have declared as follows:—

I don't know what he means. You can call me red, white or blue, or whatever you like. All I know is that I am a member of the Socialist Labour Party of the United States, an organization which believes in the abolition of the capitalist system brought about by the political ballot and the education of the working classes.

The question of communism, socialism or bolshevism has nothing to do with this question. It is only a red herring drawn across the trail by the international heads. The whole thing is that a good many of the telegraphers in Canada are in favour of secession from the international body. We want self-autonomy, a separate body of our own with no ties to the international union.

Going a little beyond the period covered by this report, it may be mentioned that as a sequel to the expulsion of the officers above mentioned a new union of telegraphers was formed in Toronto on January 4, 1926, under the name of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada. Mr. H. Lynch was elected chairman and Mr. Robert I. Bradley secretary-treasurer, the address of the latter being Suite No. 21, Acadia Apts., Winnipeg, Man. A national convention to complete the organization of the new body will be held in April, 1926.

COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS ABOLISH OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT

The convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, which was held in Chicago in September, 1925, abolished the position of vice-president, an office held by Mr. Paul F. Schnur, of Toronto, his territory being the Dominion of Canada. A proposal was introduced on behalf of Canadian Pacific System Division, No. 1, asking that the reference in the constitution to "an international vice-president" be struck out. The following protest against Vice-President Schnur was also introduced, the protest being signed by 145 members of the C.T.U.A. residing in Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec:—

We, the undersigned members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, make a strenuous protest at the seating as a delegate to the thirteenth regular and tenth biennial convention, which convenes in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, Sept. 14, 1925, at 10 a.m. of Paul F. Schnur, for the following reasons, viz:

For calling a strike on the Canadian Press on Sept. 11, 1924, without authority from the International President, which is not in accordance with the constitution.

For calling strikes on the International News Service and United Press, in Canada, on Sept. 16, 1924, without authority of the International President for so doing, in conformity with the constitution. Article 20, section 5, page 29, of the constitution precludes Paul F. Schnur from remaining a member of this organization. Ample proof can be furnished in substantiation of the above.

We, the undersigned, demand that Paul F. Schnur be expelled from this organization immediately, and, our delegates are instructed to see this is carried out.

The office of Canadian Vice-President is too expensive and unnecessary. The expenditures of the present incumbent and the results obtained therefrom is sufficient evidence of this.

We, the undersigned, declare upon our honor as members of the C.T.U.A. that this protest is not made out of malice or prejudice on our part, but with a firm and steadfast desire to see the best interests of the Union subserved.

The demand for Schnur's expulsion was referred to the committee on grievances, which, however, made no recommendation, the matter then being referred to the committee of the whole. This latter committee failed to make any report. The resolution abolishing the vice-presidency, which had previously been considered in caucus by the Canadian delegates, was adopted by the convention. Mr. Schnur was subsequently nominated for the presidency of the organization, but was defeated by Mr. R. H. Johnson, the sitting president, who received 45 votes to 15 for Schnur.

BOILERMAKERS OBJECT TO COMPULSORY INSURANCE

The adoption of a uniform insurance scheme by the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, reference to which is made in a subsequent chapter of this report, was responsible for the secession of a number of members from the parent body. According to information by Mr. H. B. Foster, who had been elected as a vice-president for Canada at the convention held in September, 1925, the local branches in Canada when they learned of the compulsory insurance plan, requested him to call a convention of delegates for December 12 in Montreal for the purpose of discussing the matter. Mr. Foster communicated with Mr. J. A. Franklin, general president of the brotherhood, who informed him that the convention would be an illegal meeting. Notwithstanding this warning, the convention was called through another channel than Mr. Foster and representatives were present from Ottawa, Brockville, London, Stratford, Carleton Place, Charny and Montreal. Letters of protest against the insurance scheme,

it was stated, were received from 27 of the 35 Canadian branches. Mr. A. R. Mosher and Mr. J. Wall, president and organizer respectively of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, were present on request. Mr. J. A. Franklin, the president, and Messrs. R. McCutcheon and J. P. Merrigan, two Canadian vice-presidents of the brotherhood, were also present, the first named being granted fifteen minutes to address the delegates. It was contended by some that Mr. Franklin was killing time and he and his vice-presidents were therefore asked to withdraw from the meeting. After certain delegates had expressed their dissatisfaction with the plan of insurance the question of forming a Canadian organization of boilermakers was discussed. Three suggestions were made: (1) to join the O.B.U.; this was not approved owing to what was termed the radical character of the organization; (2) to form a new organization; this was not considered feasible owing to lack of funds; (3) to join an existing organization. With regard to the latter suggestion, Mr. Mosher was asked to supply information concerning the C.B. of R.E. He stated among other things that his organization was living in peace with the international unions and he did not desire to interfere. He did not ask them to join the C.B. of R.E., but they were at liberty to make application for membership. Another meeting was held in Montreal on December 18 to organize a Canadian union and secure affiliation with the C.B. of R.E., a set of officers being elected. Subsequently a charter was issued to the new union by the C.B. of R.E. under the title of Pioneer Division No. 182. No report has been received of any secession from the international brotherhood at other places than Montreal, where it was stated that 248 had signed applications for membership in the new union.

In connection with this secession from the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers the general president, Mr. J. A. Franklin, under date of Montreal, December 15, 1925, issued a circular letter, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Officers and Members of the Local Lodges in Canada:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS,—Due to the misleading publicity appearing in the daily papers and no doubt the misleading propaganda that will be sent out by those connected with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, it is deemed advisable to issue this circular to our lodges in Canada so that they may be correctly and properly informed as to the situation in Canada in general and Montreal in particular.

Most of our lodges received a call for a conference of representatives or delegates from all the Canadian lodges to meet in Montreal December 12. This call was sent out under the signature of A. Wilson and J. Jenkins and purporting to represent the unanimous action of local lodge No. 134. It has since developed that this whole procedure was manoeuvred by a small clique of not more than a dozen men who were more concerned with promoting a dual or secession movement than that of the welfare of their International, they taking advantage of the dissatisfaction arising out of the insurance scheme which was adopted at the recent convention, to foster this move.

We are now in a position to positively state that this conference was an absolute fizzle; aside from about twenty individuals who attended from Montreal, there were only six lodges represented, and in only one case was the delegate who represented one of these lodges in a position to take any action, this being the delegate from lodge No. 203 London. It has since developed that he represented nothing more than himself as the secretary of this lodge advises that the lodge has refused to defray said delegate's expenses. The delegates from the remaining five lodges stated to the undersigned that they had come to Montreal just to learn what was going on, and while there was some dissatisfaction among some of the members, their lodges would not go along with any dual or secession movement as they fully realized the futility of such action.

The undersigned, along with the International Vice-Presidents McCutcheon and Merrigan, endeavoured to secure an opportunity to state the position of our organization before this conference. We were denied this opportunity by the delegates from Montreal, who entirely dominated the conference, and as already stated were determined to disrupt our organization. In this connection, it was noticed that Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and the Montreal representative of that organization, a Mr. Wall, were permitted to remain throughout the entire conference.

Two sessions of this conference were held, one extending from about two o'clock until five in the afternoon and an evening session. A number of the delegates from the lodges at outside points as well as some of the Montreal delegates, did not attend the evening session as they had become convinced that the only object of those in control of the conference was to destroy the international organization. Those who remained at the conference finally decided to become a part of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, that is that section who are working on the railroads, but it was made plain to the conference by the representative of the C.B. of R.E. that they would not and could not take any of the boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and helpers employed in industries other than railroads. Thus, even if all the men employed on railroads in Canada would go over to this organization, it would divide the men following our trade into two separate and distinct organizations.

Present Status of Local Lodge No. 134

A special meeting of local lodge No. 134 was arranged for and held Monday, December 14, at which we had a liberal and enthusiastic attendance of the loyal members of this local who were firmly determined to maintain same, and during which the election and installation of a complete set of officers was carried out, who each in his respective turn pledged himself to carry out the laws of this organization. In addition to the election of officers, a complete set of shop committees, delegates to local trades and labour councils, local federations and co-operative committees were elected. Thus, much to the dismay of those who were instrumental in bringing about the attempted disruption of this lodge, which is now in a position to function in every respect, the deluded followers of the proposed dual movement will be unable to secure any representation to or recognition from the railway companies.

So that each of our lodges in Canada will be officially advised as to who the new officers of local No. 134 are, we are herewith giving the names and addresses of same: President, Harry Robinson, 3641 Dandurand St., Montreal, P.Q.; Vice President, Richard Cowell, 333 Profontaine St., Montreal, P.Q.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Jonkins, 1102 Fullum St., Montreal P.Q.; Corresponding Secretary, James Farrell, 3642 Park Ave., Montreal, P.Q.; Financial Secretary, Hugh Corrigan, 70 Jeanne Mance St., Montreal, P.Q.

All communications with local lodge (No. 134) will therefore be sent to Brother James Farrell, corresponding secretary of this lodge.

While it is yet rather uncertain as to just the number of members who will continue their membership in the organization, we are reasonably certain in saying it will be approximately three hundred to start with and we feel, and at least hope, that the remainder will realize the futility and seriousness of their mistake and again become affiliated with the only organization through which the boilermakers, iron ship-builders and helpers in Canada or the United States have ever accomplished anything for themselves.

In passing we wish to bring to our members' attention that this will be the seventh attempt within the past eighteen years, at forming some kind of a Canadian dual and secession movement that invited men of our trade to participate and each one of the previous attempts have proven dismal failures and are only now matters of history, but in their time had one, and only one result, namely, the disorganizing, disrupting and in some cases almost completely abolishing any semblance of organization, thus leaving the men of our trade completely at the mercy of their employers for the time being.

Attitude of Canadian Lodges in General Towards the Insurance Programme

I am in a position to advise that of the eleven lodges in Western Canada there is only one small lodge at the present time where there is any uncertainty as to its attitude towards the insurance programme and we feel that after one of our officer's visits this lodge and the members of same give serious thought to the insurance programme that they, like the remaining lodges in Western Canada, will accept same. Further, at least five of the lodges in that district have not only retained the number of members they had before the insurance programme was adopted, but have actually increased same, and never before have said members had their monthly dues paid up to the same extent; and while we are frank to state that we will lose some members in the west, the indications are that we will gain more members than will drop out and those who do drop out will within a very short time realize their mistake for the simple reason that the insurance provided, holds so much value for themselves, their families and their fellow craftsmen.

In Eastern Canada we have reliable information that at least eleven out of the twenty-two lodges are going along with the insurance, and in most cases nearly all their members are accepting same. Of the remaining lodges, we have no definite information from any of them that they are not going along and feel quite certain in stating that as soon as a representative of our organization visits them that they will soon fall in line with the laws of this International Union.

Where there are five or more of our members of any local lodge who desire to abide by the laws of this organization, they will be given every protection and encouragement in maintaining their local lodge, or failing in that, each and every member will be permitted, should they so desire, to transfer their membership to some local lodge which is going to remain loyal to our organization.

Legal Status of Insurance Programme in Canada

There are those within and without our organization who, prompted in some cases at least by ulterior motives, have questioned the legal status of our insurance programme with the Dominion and provincial laws.

We, therefore, desire at this time to assure our Canadian membership that group insurance is legal in Canada, both with the Dominion and the provincial laws. Just as soon as it is possible to do so, the requirements of the Dominion and provincial statutes will be complied with, as we have arranged to see the Commission at Ottawa to-morrow in the above connection.

Trusting that this will set you right as to the real situation and with best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. A. FRANKLIN,
International President.

MONTREAL POLICE UNION WINS ITS ACTION

Reference was made in this report for 1923 to the controversy between the executive committee of the City Council and Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62. The dispute was one of long-standing, and originated over the question of whether or not civic authority should countenance the functioning of a union of civic employees, or to what extent, if any, such employees had the right to organize. Throughout the controversy the city council upheld the action of its executive committee which had reported against the existence of a union when the suspensions of police sergeants (the immediate cause of the resumption of the dispute) were being investigated. On the other hand, the Montreal Trades and Labour Council consistently supported the union and protested against the attitude of the City Council. Finally matters came to an issue on November 29, 1923, when, on instructions from the executive committee, notices were posted ordering policemen to resign from their union or quit the force. The answer of the union was to apply for an injunction. On December 11, 1923, Mr. Justice Coderre of the Superior Court granted the union's petition for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the city from putting its order into effect pending the decision of the court proceedings taken to quash the order. The move to secure this injunction was made in conjunction with an application asking that the court declare as *ultra vires* the resolutions of the civic administration opposing the union. This double action taken against the city by the union, in which the

court was asked to annul the resolutions of the civic administration and also to make permanent the temporary injunction, was argued before Mr. Justice Coderre on January 24 and February 7, 1924.

Mr. Justice Coderre in giving his decision in the Superior Court on April 23, 1925, declared illegal and null the resolutions of the City Council against the existence of the union. The judgment also rendered *ultra vires* the order of the executive committee, promulgated through the chief of police, making it obligatory upon policemen to either leave the union or resign. The judgment was based upon the provisions of the Municipal Strike and Lockout Act, an enactment passed by the Legislature of the province of Quebec in 1921. By this statute the court also ruled that the city could not order the disbanding of the union, since the act expressly covered disputes in municipal public services and provided for compulsory arbitration prior to a strike or a lockout. In support of this decision, the following extracts, among others, from the Act were quoted:—

"2520cc. This section shall apply to any claim or dispute between employers and employees in connection with the following matters:—

"(a) The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether the disagreement has arisen with respect to wages, working hours, by night or by day, or the length of day or night work;

"(b) The dismissal of one or more employees on account of membership in any labour union.

"2520cd. It shall be unlawful for an employer to declare or cause a lockout or for employees to strike, on account of any dispute mentioned in the foregoing article before such dispute has been submitted to a board of arbitration.

Referring to the above statute, Mr. Justice Coderre said:—

It is plainly evident that this law applies to the city. By the resolutions of September 15, 1922, and November 28, 1923, and by the order given by Chief of Police Belanger, the City Council and the executive committee threatened to dismiss, because of membership in the Federal Labour Union No. 62, all policemen who were members of this body.

This dispute should have been submitted to a board of arbitration under the provisions of the provincial law relating to municipal strikes and lockouts.

It is erroneous to contend that the word 'lockout', meaning the case where employers close their establishments and refuse to give work to workmen, in order to force the latter to accept conditions imposed upon them, cannot be applied to the city of Montreal, which is obliged at the risk of compromising public safety, to assure the continuity of this essential service.

This is one of those cases where one must stop at the intention of the legislator, rather than at the strict acceptance of the words in which he expressed such intention.

The intention is evident, and failing a term to express the meaning exactly, the legislator used one which is sufficiently, or very nearly, clear and precise.

Therefore, it must be held that the law of 1921 forbade the city from adopting the resolutions in question, and from causing the issuance of the order complained of. These resolutions are illegal and exceed the power of the City Council and the executive committee as well as those of the chief of police.

On April 30, 1925, an appeal against this decision was entered by the City of Montreal in the Court of King's Bench. It was understood that one of the grounds for the appeal rested upon the technical contention that the party who petitioned for the injunction was no longer a member of the force when he did so. It was also understood that the union was prepared to take action against the city in the case of constables who were dismissed during the six months previous to Justice Coderre's decision and whose dismissal appeared to be on account of membership in the union.

This question came before the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was held in Ottawa during the first week of September, 1925. A resolution, which was submitted by the Montreal Policemen's Federal Union No. 62, and which was adopted without discussion, instructed the Congress Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec "to prepare and present at the next session of the Provincial Legislature the necessary resolutions so that the Act concerning Strikes and Lockouts, II George V, Chap. 46, be amended so that no town or city may interfere with the right of every citizen employed in the said towns or cities to become a member of any union or association that he sees fit to join." Up to the close of the year no decision had been rendered on the city's appeal.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CANADA

As is well known, the first Monday in September, commonly called Labour Day, is the day customarily observed in Canada and the United States as labour's holiday, the day having been legalized in the last-named country in 1887 and in Canada in 1894. The celebrations on the North American continent usually consist of processions of the organized workers, followed by speech-making, athletic sports and picnicing. The first of May, which is called May Day, is the day which has been observed as the European labour holiday since 1889, in which year a convention of workers to re-establish an international labour organization assembled in Paris and resolved that the first of May should be commemorated as an international labour holiday. The celebrations in the European countries

are usually of a political character, and in some instances the authorities have prohibited the demonstrations. The International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated, gives support to May Day demonstrations, but the Canadian Congress recognizes only Labour Day as labour's holiday in the Dominion. The International Federation issued a manifesto for the 1925 May Day urging the workers of the world to demonstrate for the eight-hour day and disarmament and peace. The Communist Party of Canada also issued a May Day manifesto, the latter portion of which, as published in its official paper, *The Worker*, read as follows:—

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA CALLS UPON THE WORKERS THIS MAY-DAY TO THROW OVERBOARD ALL THE JUNK OF CLASS COLLABORATION AND TO BREAK THE CHAINS OF WAGE-SLAVERY AND DEGRADATION. Only the Communist Party and the Communist International stand for the complete emancipation of the workers from capitalism. Only the communists stand for the class war, for the working class conquest of power and the establishment of a real Workers' Power, the dictatorship of the workers in alliance with the poor and working farmers, a Workers' and Farmers' Government. The communists are with the workers in their struggle for bread and freedom, for international solidarity, the socialist commonwealth, in war or "in peace," in revolution and in the periods between revolution. Our comrades may be imprisoned, persecuted or murdered by the capitalist terror, but this fight for freedom shall never be given up!

WORKERS OF CANADA! MAY-DAY IS THE ONE AND ONLY REAL LABOUR DAY OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS. It is the day on which the red-blooded workers of the world sent their challenge to capitalism. The bosses will not "recognize" it. They hate its proud spirit. The bosses patronize the official September "Labour-Day," hallowed by their co-operation with the Labour-fakers.

DOWN WITH THIS FAKE SEPTEMBER "LABOUR-DAY" OF THE EXPLOITERS! LONG LIVE THE MAY-DAY OF THE WORKING CLASS! DOWN TOOLS THIS MAY-DAY!

CELEBRATE MAY-DAY! COME OUT INTO THE STREETS. Demonstrate for our comrades in Nova Scotia and Western Canada. Demonstrate for the unemployed. Demonstrate against wage cuts and unemployment and company unionism. Show the same spirit the revolutionary workers of Russia showed in their gift to the Nova Scotia miners.

DOWN TOOLS! RAISE THE RED FLAG OF LABOUR!

Demand work or full maintenance for the unemployed. Demand the nationalization of the mines under miners' control! Demand the six-hour day and a minimum wage! Demand the socialization of industry and banking under workers' control! Demand the repudiation of the British North America Act! Demand a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

ORGANIZE THE WORKING CLASS TO FIGHT FOR THESE DEMANDS!

Trade unionists! On with the fight for amalgamation! Forward to a Trades Congress with real executive power! Forward to the national autonomy of the Canadian trade union movement! Affiliate your unions to the Canadian Labour Party on the basis of the class struggle!

DEMAND INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNITY! Make a clean sweep of the yellow trade union bureaucracy. **CLEAN OUT THE BIG AND LITTLE TOM MOORE'S, WHO IN INTERVIEWS WITH CAPITALIST MAGAZINES, TELL THE WORKERS "TO WORK FOR WHAT THEY CAN GET!"** Organize to fight wage-cuts and unemployment and the Open Shop!

Working Men and Women! Rally to communism, the emancipating movement of the workers from the tears and blood, the wars and exploitation of capitalism!

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA! BUILD THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA!

The constitution of District 26 of the United Mine Workers, as amended at the convention held in Sydney on November 17-22, 1924, declares that the members demonstrate their solidarity on May 1 each year by observing the day as a holiday. Although the district officers urged the local unions to hold demonstrations throughout the district, the celebrations were not numerously attended, accounted for perhaps by the depressed conditions around the collieries. At Glace Bay 671 persons took part in the procession, in which the usual red banners were in evidence. Speeches were delivered by the president of the district and John MacDonald, the secretary of the Communist Party of Canada.

At Sydney Mines and New Waterford parades also took place, 140 persons taking part at the first-named place and 120 at the latter. Speeches were delivered at each demonstration, among the speakers being J. B. McLachlan, who spoke at Sydney Mines, and John MacDonald, who addressed the audience at New Waterford subsequent to his speech at Glace Bay.

The authorities in Montreal at first refused to allow a communist parade. Later this order was relaxed, and consent was given to allow a procession, provided no large red flags were carried and no speeches made on Champ de Mars, a public square. The parade was about half a mile long, many small red flags and banners being displayed by the participants, among whom were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Communist Party and Young Communist League. A meeting was subsequently held in Prince Arthur Hall, where vocal selections were rendered by the Young Communist League choir, followed by speeches in Italian, Yiddish, Ukrainian and other languages. The Montreal Central Council of National and Catholic Syndicates, according to a newspaper report, protested against the action of the city authorities in allowing the

parade and expressed opposition to the singing of revolutionary songs by the paraders, some passages of which it was stated were insulting to the Roman Catholic faith.

May Day was celebrated in Toronto, there being afternoon and evening meetings. The former was held in Queen's Park, which, it was reported, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, was attended by less than 500 persons. Two meetings were held in the evening, one at Alhambra Hall and the other in the Labour Temple, both of which were well attended. Among the speakers were J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and Malcolm Bruce. Selections by orchestras composed of young Finlanders and Ukrainians and a playlet by members of the Young Communist League were also a part of the programme at the Labour Temple meeting.

May Day in Hamilton was observed by an evening meeting in the Labour Temple. Among the speakers was A. E. Smith, of Toronto, president of the Ontario section of the Canadian Labour Party, who spoke of the Communist International and the advance of communism.

At Timmins there was a parade followed by a mass meeting. One of the speakers was Maurice Spector who delivered an address outlining the principles of the Communist International.

At Winnipeg May Day was celebrated by an evening parade, made up largely of members of the Communist Party, and in which it was reported 465 men, 205 women and 184 children took part. The Union Jack was carried at the head of the procession, with a red flag following. When Norquay Park was reached, according to a newspaper report, the bearer of the red flag marched straight up to the platform, from which the speeches were delivered. One of the audience, seeing that there was some hesitancy in placing the Union Jack on an equal footing with the Russian flag, insisted that it be given a place on the platform. The Union Jack was finally put at the rear of the stand. Neil Crowe spoke on behalf of the local branch of the Canadian Labour Party and Leslie Morris for the Communist Party, while Jack Gregg, a youth, spoke for the Young Communist League. He deplored the "horrible conditions in Canadian schools where children are taught to look up to that dirty old rag," pointing to the Union Jack. The Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council at the meeting held on April 21 adopted a resolution protesting against May Day being regarded as Labour Day and pointing out that the first Monday in September was the recognized day for labour celebrations.

May Day was celebrated in Edmonton by a parade in the evening in which more than a thousand took part, followed by a mass meeting on the market square. Among those who took part in the parade were the organized unemployed and the juvenile communists, the latter ranging from 8 to 15 years of age. The chairman of the meeting was J. Lakeman, a well-known communist, and there were several addresses.

At Drumheller there was a parade on May Day followed by sports and speech-making. The procession, with a large red flag at its head, composed of members of the Young Communist League, the Women's Labour League, the Canadian Labour Party, the Communist Party, the Unemployed Association, and the United Mine Workers, had not proceeded very far when the red flag was confiscated by the Alberta provincial police. Those attending the parade, sports and speech making numbered about 500. Lewis Macdonald, the local communist leader, acted as chairman, and among the speakers were Miss Annie Buller, of the Communist Party of Toronto, and John Glambeck, secretary of the Farmers' Educational League.

RUSSIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA MINERS

A side issue arising out of the cessation of work which occurred in District 26 on March 6, 1925, was the rejection by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the offer of \$5,000 from the Red International of Labour Unions and the All-Russian Miners' Union to be applied towards relieving distress in the coal mining areas of Nova Scotia. This offer had been made at the request of J. B. McLachlan, editor of the *Maritime Labour Herald* and an adherent of the Communist Party. The March 28 issue of *The Worker*, official organ of the Communist Party of Canada, announced the receipt of the following cable, signed by Losovsky, general secretary of the Red International of Labour Unions, and Schwarz Semyon, chairman of the All-Russian Miners' Union:—

Moscow, March 20, 1925.—We have sent the following cable to McLachlan: "The Red International of Labour Unions and the All-Russian Miners' Union are in full sympathy with the striking Nova Scotia miners. To assist you we send five thousand dollars. On with the struggle against exploitation and oppression. Long live the international solidarity of the working class."

McLachlan in admitting to have initiated this proffered donation was reported in an interview to the press as follows: I am entirely responsible for the request being made and no one else. It was occasioned when I noticed that the people of Russia were buying about one and half million barrels of Canadian flour. Remembering how the people of Glace Bay contributed to the Russian famine fund when that campaign was conducted in Canada by Mr. Grierson and Judge Chesley's daughter, practically under Federal Government offices, and seeing some \$20,000,000 worth of Canadian flour going from Canada to Russia, I believed the least Russia could do would be to give one carload of that flour to the starving people of Glace Bay. For reasons best known to themselves, the Russian purchasers in Canada turned my request in that behalf over to the Russian Miners' Association who are members of the Red International of Labour Unions. This evidently resulted in the Russian miners joining up with the R.I.L.U. to make a cash contribution of \$5,000 in lieu of the car of flour.

However, the offered donation from the Red International headquarters at Moscow was not accepted, the committee's reason for refusal being set forth in the following statement to the press:—

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Glace Bay have felt disinclined to accept the substantial contribution made to the miners' relief fund by the R. I. L. U. and the Russian Miners' Association. We have taken this stand because we believe its acceptance would be construed in certain circles as Russian propaganda, and would result in diminishing contributions throughout the Dominion. We furthermore have faith that the people of the Dominion will not allow innocent and helpless women and children to suffer want and privation and will care for them without assistance from any foreign country.

Following the refusal of the Russian contribution resolutions condemning the action of the Citizens' Relief Committee were passed by certain locals of the United Mine Workers and other bodies in the district. The relief committee, however, did not recede from its position. On April 20 the money was offered by McLachlan to the District Executive of the United Mine Workers, who immediately accepted the donation.

CANADIAN ELECTED HEAD OF BOOKBINDERS

Upon the resignation of Walter N. Reddick as president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the executive of that organization, selected Robert Glockling, formerly vice-president of the Brotherhood, to fill the vacancy. The new incumbent was president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada during 1909-1911. He was a charter member of the International Brotherhood, and a member of local No. 28, Toronto, since its inception. Mr. Glockling served as vice-president since 1916, and has filled every office within the gift of the organization. His brother, the late Robert Glockling, was for many years president of the International Brotherhood.

DISPENSED WITH SERVICES OF ORGANIZER

Mr. John A. Flett, of Hamilton, who in 1900 was appointed a salaried organizer for the American Federation of Labour, was notified late in 1925 by Mr. Wm. Green, the president of the federation, that his office had been abolished. The London Trades and Labour Council wrote to the president of the federation asking for an explanation for Mr. Flett's dismissal. The reply was to the effect that insufficient funds prevented longer retention of the services of the former organizer.

CANADIAN LABOUR DEFENCE LEAGUE

The Canadian Labour Defence League was established in Toronto in September, 1925. The league "aims to fraternally unite all forces willing to co-operate in the work of labour defence into a broad national organization based upon individual and collective membership that will stand as an ever-willing and ever-ready champion for the defence and support of the industrial and agricultural workers, regardless of their political or industrial affiliations, race, colour, or nationality, who are persecuted on account of their activity in the struggle for the class interests of the industrial and agricultural workers."

Provision is made to organize special committees of foreign speaking workers, and those which show substantial activity may be given a representation on the executive committee. The individual membership fee is 10 cents per month or \$1 per year, affiliated organizations paying an agreed monthly sum. The chief officers are: Chairman, John A. Young, Toronto; vice-chairman, J. L. Counsell, K.C., Toronto; secretary, Mrs. Florence Custance, 211 Milverton Blvd., Toronto, 6. Under date of October 8, 1925, an appeal was made for members of the league, a circular letter being forwarded to trades and labour councils and other influential organized labour bodies. At the meeting of the Allied Trades

and Labour Association of Ottawa at which the letter from the Defence League was read it was stated that the new organization was a communistic body, and as such it was scathingly denounced by officers of the council. It was decided by the council to write to the officers of the league pointing out that there were already too many splits in the ranks of organized labour. The league's letter to the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council was promptly filed, it being reported that a well-known communist was the representative of the league in Edmonton. There are three branches of the league in Toronto, one of which is Ukrainian, and one each in Hamilton, Windsor and Montreal.

ACTION AGAINST BUSINESS AGENT

Operating in British Columbia is an independent labour body known as the Federated Seafarers' Union of Canada. The secretary of this organization, W. H. Donaldson, in July, 1924, took action for slander against Gregor Campbell, the business agent of the Vancouver branch of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, an affiliate of the International Seamen's Union. The charge was based on Campbell having said to certain persons "What is the use of belonging to a scab organization when Donaldson can't account for \$700 of the funds." It was intimated that the object in insinuating dishonesty was either to secure members for the Sailors' Union or to have those identified with the independent union sever their connection. The secretary of the Seafarers' Union warned Campbell against making such a statement, and as he continued to do so, legal action was taken on behalf of Mr. Donaldson and the membership of the union. The trial did not take place until February 13, 1925. The judge found the defendant guilty of slander, and awarded the complainant \$500 damages and costs.

CANADIAN TYPOS PRESENT FLAG

An event of international importance to the labour movement of the North American continent was the presentation of a large Canadian flag to the International Typographical Union by the Canadian membership of that organization, the flag being accepted by Mr. Jas. M. Lynch, the international president. The presentation occurred in Windsor on June 27, 1925, at the close of the fourteenth annual convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions, a delegate body working under charter from the international organization. The flag is to be flown from the headquarters of the I.T.U. in Indianapolis on all Canadian holidays. A smaller flag, in a mahogany frame, was also given to the I.T.U. president to commemorate the presentation of the larger flag.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OF B. OF L. E.—HIS SUCCESSOR

Warren Sanford Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers since 1903, died in Cleveland on June 12, 1925, following a brief illness brought about by ureamic poisoning, at the age of 65 years, after a life of conspicuous service to railroad labour. He was born on a pioneer farm near Ainsworth, Iowa, and at nineteen he was firing an engine in the hope of putting himself through college for law or medicine. However, his efficiency and adaptability to his trade decided his destiny in favour of railroading rather than a professional career. Rising from the ranks, he earned rapid promotion, and from local freight and passenger runs he was assigned to the throttle of the *Golden State Limited*, said to be the best train on the Rock Island Railroad, a position he held for five years. Shortly after he received his first promotion from firemen to engineer, he joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and at the age of 24 he was elected secretary of his local division, and later chairman of the local grievance committee. Subsequently, the engineers on the entire Rock Island system elected him chairman of their general committee of adjustment, the highest office within their power to confer. By this time his worth to the organization and his reputation for able leadership had been established, and in 1903 he was elevated to the presidency of the brotherhood. He was recognized as a labour official with a penchant for successful negotiation, and it was said that in all his contacts with the executive of railroads and with Congress, while he was scrupulously fair and broadminded, yet he was firm and always had in mind the welfare of the men whom he represented. He led the railroad unions in the United States in their successful fight for the Adamson eight-hour law, and as a result of his efforts railroad wages and working conditions were standardized in every section of Canada and the United States. When the railway shopmen's strike of 1924 practically threatened to demoralize the transportation system of the United States, it was Stone whom the executives called in as chief mediator. He drafted a memorandum which broke the deadlock, and as a result there emerged a method of settlement now known as the "Baltimore & Ohio Plan." In the internal affairs of the brotherhood Stone was a pioneer of progress, and together with

William B. Prenter, the first vice-president, he induced the members to establish a pension department. The success of this venture led him to urge the adoption of a widows' pension department, the first undertaking of its kind in the annals of labour on this continent. He further developed this plan at the fourth triennial convention when he persuaded the delegates to expand this protection until it was available for the wife of every member of the brotherhood. Under his genius for administration the activities of the brotherhood grew and prospered in new endeavours such as the erection of buildings, the establishing of labour banks, investment companies and co-operative stores. He started the first labour bank in America when he was over sixty years of age, and at the present time the brotherhood owns or controls eleven other banks and eight investment companies with combined resources of over \$150,000,000. All this was achieved in less than five years. Mr. Stone repeatedly refused to hold political office, and rejected cabinet portfolios under two presidents. At the last presidential election, he was an ardent advocate of the Progressive cause, led by the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette. Warren Stone was in attendance at the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa, September 15-20, 1919, and made a noteworthy address.

The closest executive co-worker with Mr. Stone was William B. Prenter, the first vice-president, whom the advisory board selected to succeed to the presidency. The new president also began his railroad career at the age of nineteen years, and, like his predecessor, has spent much of his life in an engine cab or as a grand officer of the brotherhood. He was born in Philadelphia in 1855, and at the age of six his parents took him to Belfast, Ireland. After finishing his schooling, he began working for the Postal Telegraph Company as an operator. Subsequently his parents came to Toronto, and there he began firing for the Grand Trunk Railroad, being promoted to engineer in 1878, when he joined the brotherhood. Shortly after he transferred his services to the C.P.R., and in 1882 he was on a run out of Ottawa. He was made foreman of the C.P.R. shops in Ottawa in 1884, and continued in railway work until 1896 when the brotherhood elected him general secretary-treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Association, which necessitated his removal to headquarters at Cleveland. Since then he was the intimate friend and able partner of the late president, and has been entrusted mainly with the many financial affairs of the brotherhood.

On September 11, 1925, Ottawa Division No. 168, the lodge with which Mr. Prenter was identified when he was elected as a grand lodge officer in 1896, together with the two other Ottawa divisions, Nos. 469 and 899, tendered the newly selected president a reception to commemorate his 46 years of service with the brotherhood.

SECEDERS FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

As a result of the secession of a number of members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees there was formed in Chicago in August, 1925, an organization known as the American Federation of Express Employees. In 1919 the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks became the organization representing express employees by their own choice, and jurisdiction over them was granted by the American Federation of Labour, the name of the Brotherhood being changed at the 1919 convention to include express employees. Provision was then made in the constitution of the Brotherhood so that there should be elected to the Grand Lodge one Vice-Grand President and one member of the Grand Executive Board from the express employees, the balance of the Vice-Grand Presidents and members of the Grand Executive Board being elected from the membership at large, exclusive of the express employees. Under this scheme of organization the express employees thus became an integral part of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. This form of organization was maintained intact until after the 1925 convention of the Brotherhood, which was held in Kansas City from May 4 to 15. The breach apparently occurred a few weeks after the convention. In an article in the September issue of the *Railway Clerk*, official organ of the Brotherhood, President E. H. FitzGerald outlined the situation as follows:—

The secession movement headed by Grover C. Milam, Jas. J. Forrester and half a dozen disgruntled general chairmen, and the formation of an outlaw organization of express employees, was no surprise to the Grand Lodge. It has been brewing ever since the convention and was the direct outgrowth of Milam's defeat for the vice-presidency of the Express Division. Weeks before the formation of the dual union was made public the Grand Lodge had reports of the supposed secret meetings of Milam and former general chairmen Geiger, Richardson, Gunderson, R. L. Walters, Heath, Beall, Marchetti and Sterritt, at which the plot was laid.

Continuing, President FitzGerald stated:—

The secessionists met in Chicago about the first of August, proceeded to set up the outlaw organization, elected themselves to office, fixed their own salaries, and adopted the laws to govern the organization without any kind of a convention at which the rank and file of the workers would have something to say.

On being definitely apprised of the formation of the dual union, the president of the brotherhood suspended the above-named ring-leaders. These suspensions were followed, on August 14, by that of the former National Legislative Counsel, Jas. J. Forrester, who had agreed to head the new organization.

It was charged by President FitzGerald that the secessionists, acting through their supporters among the chairmen of the system boards, attempted to secure control of the funds of these boards. However, this move was frustrated by the general secretary-treasurers of the boards who remained loyal to the administration and refused to allow the funds to pass out of their control. Subsequently the treasuries of local lodges and system boards were protected by legal process.

Officers of the new group claimed to have negotiated an agreement with the American Railway Express Company, dated August 7, 1925, which contained the same provisions as the agreement in effect with the Brotherhood dated August 1, 1924. The administration contended that the secessionists entered into negotiation with the Express Company after their "secret session" in Chicago, and made the statement to the representatives of the company that they (the leaders of the secessionists) were authorized by 70 per cent of the express employees to represent them.

As regards the attitude of the American Federation of Labour to the new union, the Brotherhood president in the September issue of the *Railway Clerk* published the following telegram from President Green of the A.F. of L.:—

American Federation of Labour will give no recognition to an outlaw organization nor will it grant a charter to any seceding group.

According to J. J. Forrester, president of the new organization, its membership totalled 11,000. Of this number it was claimed that all but 600 to 800 formerly belonged to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The statistics given by the Brotherhood president in the October issue of the *Railway Clerk* presented the situation as follows:—

The actual reports at Grand Lodge headquarters at this writing show that the activities of the rumpers are confined entirely to two lodges in New York city, where some few members have seceded, a small lodge in Atlantic City, two lodges in North Carolina, one lodge in Washington, D.C., a small lodge in Freeport, Ill., one at Norfolk, Va., one at Cumberland, Md., some members of lodge 2151 in Philadelphia, and some of the members of lodge 2043 Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We have also had some disquieting reports from lodge 2040 Atlanta, Ga. Out of the lodges reported gone rump, over 50 per cent of the membership have advised headquarters they want to retain their membership and remain loyal to the brotherhood.

RAILWAY CLERKS SUSPENDED FROM A.F. OF L.

The 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labour awarded the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers jurisdiction over all drivers, who were not mechanics and helpers, at that time holding membership in the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Because the latter organization had failed to comply with the above decision the 1925 convention of the A.F. of L. by a roll call vote of 23,849 to 3,910 votes decided to suspend the Railway Clerks unless within 90 days the officers of that organization respected the decision of the federation. Subsequently the executive of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks notified the American Federation of Labour that the Brotherhood was not in a position to comply with the decision, and in doing so, it was stated that the executive was following the specific instructions of the membership of the brotherhood as expressed at the 1925 convention.

AMALGAMATION OF CRAFT UNIONS

In previous issues of this report reference has been made to the question of the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial organizations—one union for each industry. Much propaganda in favour of the proposal has been carried on by the adherents of the Communist Party, but from reports received not much headway has been made. A few labour bodies have expressed approval of the plan, but resolutions urging amalgamation have been defeated by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labour. Five resolutions on the subject were introduced at the 1925 convention of the first-named body and two at the meeting of the American Federation, but both organizations re-affirmed their former decisions, believing that the present plan of labour organization on the North American continent is sufficient for present day requirements.

MOVE TO DEBAR MASONS FROM OFFICE

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, a British organization, held in May, 1925, adopted a resolution declaring members of the Masonic order ineligible for the position of general, assistant general, or organizing secretary of the society. The executive committee of the society subsequently decided that the resolution was *ultra vires* and could not be put into operation because the rules of the

organization governing such a resolution had not been complied with, the law requiring that any proposed alteration, rescission or addition to rules, resolutions or amendments must first be submitted to the local branches for their consideration.

MINE MANAGER DEPORTED

According to a statement contained in the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions, a manager for a Mexico mining property was brought from the United States. The new manager issued an order forbidding the mine workers to organize on pain of immediate dismissal. As the Mexican constitution guarantees the right of the workers to combine for lawful purposes, the employees concerned brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, with the result that on the basis of Article 33 of the constitution the manager was deported from the country as an "undesirable alien."

CORONADA COAL CASE AGAIN

A case which attracted considerable interest was the action of the Coronada Coal Company against the United Mine Workers of America, reference to which has been made in previous issues of this report. The action was entered in July, 1914, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and grew out of a local strike of the Arkansas miners located in District No. 21. The case was first tried in the Federal District Court, Fort Smith, Ark., in 1917. A judgment was rendered against the United Mine Workers for \$600,000 by a jury, the jury finding that the United Mine Workers had entered into a conspiracy in restraint of inter-state commerce in violation of the Sherman Act. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis, Mo., which tribunal affirmed the judgment of the District Court. The case was then appealed by the mine workers to the Supreme Court, which after two arguments decided that the evidence did not show that there was a conspiracy in restraint of trade; that the judge had erred in his instructions to the jury. The Supreme Court set the judgment aside which, under the United States statute, referred the case back to the District Court of Arkansas. On affidavits from counsel of the Coronada Coal Company that they had new and additional evidence to offer, the case was set for retrial in the District Court on October 15, 1923. After the evidence of both the plaintiffs and the defendants had been heard the judge instructed the jury to find for the defendants, stating that the plaintiffs had failed to show direct interference with inter-state commerce, and that therefore, the Federal Court had no jurisdiction. Subsequently the coal company entered suit for \$2,200,000 against District Union, No. 21, a subordinate branch of the United Mine Workers, under whose jurisdiction the strike which was the original cause of the action occurred. On Dec. 26, 1925, it was reported that the jury at the court, Fort Smith, Arkansas, who heard the case had failed to agree, leaving the case practically the same as it was in 1914 when the company started suit against the miners.

REPORT OF BRITISH DELEGATION TO RUSSIA

As was stated in this report for 1924, the British Trades Union Congress sent a delegation to Russia to investigate the economic and social conditions, as well as trade union activities, in that country. The delegation was composed of A. A. Purcell (chairman), Fred Bramley (secretary) (since deceased), Herbert Smith, Ben Tillet, John Turner, John Bromley and Alan Findlay, the advisory delegates, by whom the report was prepared, being Harold G. Grenfell, A. R. McDonell and George Young. The report consists of 250 pages, with a number of illustrations, and is divided into chapters, dealing with (1) the Soviet Government System, (2) the Soviet Social System, (3) Labour Conditions, (4) Transcaucasia. The final conclusions of the delegation in regard to Russia are as follows: (1) that the U.S.S.R. is a strong and stable State, (2) that its Government is based firstly on a system of State Socialism that has the active support of a large majority of the workers and the acceptance of an equally large majority of the peasants and, secondly, on a federal structure that gives very full cultural and very fair political liberties to racial and regional minorities, together with full religious toleration, (3) that the machinery of government though fundamentally different from that of other States seems to work well, and that the government it gives is not only in every way better than anything that Russia has ever yet had, but that it has done and is doing work in which other older State systems have failed and are still failing, (4) that these good results have reconciled all but a very small minority to renouncing rights of opposition that are essential to political liberty elsewhere, (5) and that this causes no resistance partly because these rights have been replaced by others of greater value under the Soviet system, and partly because recent movements have been steadily towards their restoration, (6) and finally that the whole constitutes a new departure of the greatest interest that is well worth foreign study and a new development that may be greatly benefited by foreign assistance.

XIX.—STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONISTS IN CANADA

International Organizations Have Another Reduction in Membership—Non-International Bodies and Independent Unions Register Increases in Membership—Aggregate of All Classes of Trade Unionists Shows an Increase in Branches and Membership—Reported Female Membership—Figures Showing Number of Local Branches and Membership in Canada of International and Non-International Organizations—Division of Branches by Provinces—Location by Cities—Affiliation of Local Units with Federations, District Councils and Trades and Labour Councils—Membership of All Classes of Organized Workers by Localities.

In this chapter is recorded the numerical strength of the international and non-international organizations and their affiliations in Canada. The statistics have been prepared chiefly from data, furnished early in 1926, by officials of the central bodies, the figures supplied giving the standing at the close of 1925. All except eight of the 87 international craft organizations operating in Canada supplied the particulars requested. Complete returns were received from all of the eighteen non-international bodies. Where the international organizations failed to report, or only sent in partial information, the particulars have been secured from departmental records, and in such cases the figures are printed in italics.

In table 1, giving the number of local unions and membership of international organizations in Canada, the figures have been arranged to show, respectively, (1) the number of branches, and (2) the membership of each organization in Canada and elsewhere. Defining the term "elsewhere," it may be mentioned that several internationals have local branches in countries other than the United States and Canada. Among these are the following: (1) The American Federation of Labour and the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, with branches in the Philippine Islands and Panama; (2) the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and the United Association of Plumbers all have branches in the Panama Canal Zone; (3) the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Leather Workers' International Union, with branches in the Philippine Islands; (4) the Order of Railway Conductors, with a division in Mexico; (5) the International Seamen's Union, the Operative Plasterers' International Association, and the American Federation of Musicians, with branches in the Hawaiian Islands; (6) the International Typographical Union, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (7) the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, with branches in Newfoundland, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Panama; (8) the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with branches in Panama and Newfoundland; (9) the International Association of Machinists, with branches in Mexico, Panama, the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; (10) the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, with branches in Newfoundland.

The name of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, a British organization, which has previously appeared in the accompanying table, is omitted from the present report, the society having withdrawn from Canada on July 1, 1925. The Canadian members of the organization thereupon established the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, the numerical strength of which is recorded in Table No. 1A.

The name of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters and the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers are also omitted by reason of each having lost its one Canadian affiliation. The name of the International Glove Workers' Union is dropped because the head office failed to send in any information.

International organizations which have each re-established one branch in Canada, and whose names are accordingly re-inserted in the table, are (1) International Union of Eleva-

tor Constructors, (2) Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and (3) Stove Mounters' International Union.

At the close of 1925 there were 87 of what are commonly termed international craft organizations operating in Canada, as well as two international industrial unions known as the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union, making a total of 89 international organizations with branches in the Dominion, the same number as recorded for the year 1924.

The figures in the accompanying table, which were taken chiefly from the particulars supplied by the general officers, indicate that there were in Canada at the close of the year 1,985 local branches of international craft organizations, a decrease of 43; adding the 6 branches of the Industrial Workers of the World and the 53 branches of the One Big Union, the total branches for all international bodies is 2,044, a gain of 10 as compared with the number reported in 1924. The reported membership and that secured from other reliable sources gives the international craft organizations a total of 172,573, a decrease of 17,908; the Canadian membership of the Industrial Workers of the World was given as 10,000, a decrease of 1,500, while the One Big Union reported a Canadian membership of 17,256, thus placing the aggregate of internationally organized workers in Canada at the close of 1925 at 199,829, a loss for the year of 2,152. In 1924 there was a decrease in branches of 45 and in members of 1,862. In 1923 there was a decrease of 25 branches, but the membership showed a gain of 1,471. The highest Canadian membership of international organizations was reached in 1920 when it stood at 267,247, comprised in 2,455 local branches.

The 87 international craft organizations whose names appear in the table represent a total of 33,180 branches under their respective jurisdictions, with a combined membership of 3,830,504. When to this is added the branches and membership of the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union, the grand total of branches is 33,312 and the combined membership 3,886,360.

Including the two industrial unions there are nine international organizations with branches in Canada which are not in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, and between them they have 3,941 subordinate branches with a combined membership of 643,699, of which 617 branches and 79,371 members are located in the Dominion, leaving 29,371 branches and 3,242,661 members belonging to the 80 international organizations, including the federal and trade unions of the American Federation of Labour, having branches in Canada, and being in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. The organizations identified with the American Federation of Labour have 1,427 Canadian branches, their combined membership in the Dominion being 120,458. The total paid up membership of the American Federation of Labour with its 108 affiliated international organizations and directly chartered local unions was reported to be 2,878,297, but the statement of the secretary at the 1925 convention showed that the actual number of members identified with the federation was 3,378,297, which included unemployed members, and for whom no per capita tax had been paid.

For a number of years the United Mine Workers of America was the international organization having the largest membership in Canada, but the records for 1925 indicate that it has yielded this position to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has 95 local branches in the Dominion, with a combined membership of 14,409. This organization is also numerically the strongest of the railroad operating brotherhoods, having 878 lodges outside of Canada with a membership of 163,274, a combined total for its 973 lodges of 177,683 members. The next largest organization in the railroad group is the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, which reported 166 lodges in Canada with a membership of 13,700. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is another railroad organization with a good membership in Canada, having 113 local branches and a membership of 11,584. Other railroad organizations which reported large memberships are: (1) The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with 104 local divisions and 7,311 members, (2) the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, with 6 local and 7 system divisions, and a combined membership of 7,306, (3) the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with 102 local divisions and 6,372 members. The membership in Canada of the United Mine Workers was reported at 12,500, comprised in 36 local branches, the losses of 29 branches and 6,000 members being accounted for by the secession from its ranks which occurred in Alberta and British Columbia. The United Mine Workers is the strongest labour organization in North America, having in all 4,036 branches, with a combined membership of 500,000. The organization which stands second on the continent with respect to membership is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, having a total of 2,134 branches and 338,116 members,

the Canadian representation being 88 branches and 7,208 members. In the metal trades group, the International Association of Machinists stands first with 80 Canadian branches with a combined membership of 8,500, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers occupying a similar position in the clothing trades group with 15 branches and a membership of 5,600. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees reported 27 branches in Canada with a membership of 7,500. In the printing and paper-making trades, the International Typographical Union ranks first with its 52 Canadian branches and a combined membership of 4,221, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers being second in this group with 14 branches and 2,000 members. The International Association of Fire Fighters, whose members are employees of public authorities, has 20 local branches in the Dominion, the reported membership of which is 2,451.

In table No. 1 A. wherein is recorded the number of local branches and membership of organizations classed as non-international, the directly chartered branches and membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada are included. It must be remembered, however, that the greater part of the affiliated membership of the congress is drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in the Dominion. At the close of the year 1925 the congress had 35 local unions under charter, an increase of three. The remaining organizations, including the Canadian Federation of Labour, which has 17 directly chartered unions; the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada with its 18 branches, and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada with 23 branches have among them 276 branches, making in all 311 local branches which are not connected with international organizations. The combined reported membership of the non-international bodies is 34,070, an increase of 12,309 over 1924, when the members numbered 21,761. The increase in this group is largely due to the formation of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.

Besides the local branches identified with either international or non-international organizations, there are 40 independent trade units in the Dominion, a gain of 7, the membership of 34 of which, as received direct or secured from other sources, is 12,165, an increase of 164 as compared with the membership reported by 29 units in 1924.

The membership of the national and Catholic unions, as reported by the general secretary of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, is 25,000, comprised in 99 bodies, 5 more than the number recorded in 1924, but which made no increase in members.

According to information furnished the department by the officers of labour organizations and that secured from other sources, there were in Canada at the close of the year 2,494 local branch unions of all classes, divided as follows: International, 2,044; non-international, 311; independent, 40; national and Catholic, 99; with a combined membership of 271,064, apportioned among the various groups as follows: International, 199,829, a loss of 2,152; non-international, 34,070, an increase of 12,309; independent, 12,165, an increase of 164; national and Catholic, 25,000, the same as in 1924. The computation of these figures indicates a gain in local branches of all classes of unions in the Dominion of 65, and an increase in members of 10,421. In 1924 the loss in branches was 58 and the decrease in membership as compiled from the figures supplied by trade union officers and as secured from other sources, showed a decline of 17,449.

For a number of years the department has endeavoured to secure information as to what proportion of trade union membership is composed of female workers. It is practically impossible to secure exact figures since many of the organizations do not keep separate records of male and female members. Of the 89 international organizations whose names appear in the appended table only 9 were able to give the desired information as to the proportion of females in their Canadian memberships, the number reported being 3,174 out of an aggregate Canadian membership of 199,829. Three of the non-international bodies reported a female membership of 49, and the national and Catholic unions reported 1,557 female members making a total reported female membership in the Dominion of 4,770—1,196 less than the number reported in 1924. Fourteen international organizations furnished figures showing a female membership of 90,356 in all parts of their respective jurisdictions outside of Canada. This female membership is apparently considerably short of the actual number of women workers identified with organized labour, particularly when it is recalled that there are 75 other organizations, besides those that sent in returns, some of which admit women to membership, but do not keep separate records of male and female members.

An organization which is endeavouring to assist in the organization of women workers, and which has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labour and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is the National Women's Trade Union League, with head-

quarters in Chicago, Ill. The league does not issue charters to trade unions of women, its efforts being directed towards encouraging the female workers to enter the existing labour organizations. The platform of the league embraces (1) organization of workers into trade unions, (2) equal pay for equal work, (3) eight-hour day, and 44-hour week, (4) an American standard of living, (5) full citizenship for women, (6) the outlawry of war, and (7) closer affiliation of women workers of all countries. Mrs. Maud Swartz is the president and Miss Elizabeth Christman is secretary, their office being at 311 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

The following table shows: (1) international organizations having members in Canada, (2) number of branches in Canada and elsewhere, (3) reported or estimated membership in Canada and elsewhere:—

TABLE No. 1

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**American Federation of Labour.....	9	413	464	22,500
*Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	2	75	100	5,000
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	210	270	24,617
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	35	867	1,292	48,997
*Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	4	83	310	5,000
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	20	190	1,021	8,000
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	34	341	2,061	14,746
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	11	145	440	12,000
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	12	140	1,714	40,000
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	(c) 12	(c) 226	450	15,500
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	10	902	2,972	100,629
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	9	129	380	18,509
*Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	1	28	14	875
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	88	2,046	7,208	330,908
*Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	21	17	1,039
*Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	10	376	261	25,500
*Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	4	36	350	12,300
*Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	111	5,600	119,400
**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	10	32	2,200	2,500
*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	38	15	2,285
*Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	53	12	1,188
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	29	635	1,700	142,000
*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....	1	74	48	6,452
*Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	308	75	40,000
*Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	895	267	16,275
*Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	20	131	2,451	18,300
*Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	29	335	11,500
*Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	190	700	47,500
*Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....	9	102	2,805	87,795
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	97	146	5,879
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	125	105	6,756
*Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	149	150	9,350
*Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	6	452	307	74,693
*Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	10	248	1,078	37,424
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	130	200	12,000
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	1	18	30	500
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	7	269	92	11,033
*Laundry Workers' International Union.....	2	67	96	6,300
*Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	2	50	160	2,825
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	38	338	5,044
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	12	220	2,200	35,000
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	102	799	6,372	81,854
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	104	821	7,311	99,497
**Machinists, International Association of.....	80	754	8,500	100,000
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	185	1,210	6,221	40,529
*Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....	1	168	10	12,000
**Metal Polishers' International Union.....	5	103	188	8,030
*Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	18	411	634	24,840
*Mine Workers of America, United.....	36	4,000	12,500	487,500
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	4	150	750	36,000
*Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	37	369	1,702	60,000
*Musicians, American Federation of.....	45	750	6,850	93,150
*Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	31	1,236	1,389	120,664
*Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	19	113	1,200	6,000

TABLE No. 1—*Concluded*

International Organizations	Number of Branches		Reported or Estimated Membership	
	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere	In Canada	(a) Elsewhere
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	(d) 11	65	474	9,980
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	75	100	2,300
**Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	67	311	6,969
**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	11	16	580
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	15	445	709	29,291
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	32	793	1,500	60,000
**Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....	1	17	43	1,058
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	18	358	2,000	45,000
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	14	60	2,000	8,000
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	53	300	3,700
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	166	1	13,700	40
**Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	7	152	250	8,000
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	120	7,306	58,202
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	878	14,409	163,274
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	113	490	11,584	80,000
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	50	1,219	3,500	117,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	612	4,058	59,120
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	27	285	7,500	125,000
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	3	334	85	12,300
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	65	322	15,000
*Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	2	11	70
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	37	597	600	20,000
**Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	26	347	970	31,400
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	4	29	665	12,543
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	138	278	6,511
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	16	131	520	4,552
*Stovemounters' International Union.....	1	54	.....	2,000
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....	9	278	131	8,403
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	12	176	373	9,014
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	9	450	586	81,000
**Textile Workers of America, United.....	3	460	351	37,500
**Typographical Union, International.....	52	791	4,221	72,136
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	5	79	239	9,805
Totals.....	1,985	31,195	172,573	3,657,931
One Big Union.....	53	3	17,256	600
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	70	10,000	28,000
Grand Totals.....	2,044	31,268	199,829	3,686,531

(a) Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Newfoundland, etc.

(b) Includes only the Unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour has 108 national and international unions affiliated, representing 31,261 locals, as well as four departments, 49 state federations, 850 city central and 436 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,447 charters, representing a fully paid-up membership of 2,877,297. Including the members who were on strike and those out of employment, and for whom no tax was received, the total membership was reported at 3,377,297.

(c) Includes one sub-branch of a local union in Canada and 58 sub-branches in the United States.

(d) Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.

* Indicates that union is affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

** Indicates that union has also affiliated its Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

OTHER TRADE UNION CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN CANADA

Included in this group is the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which is the most representative labour organization in the Dominion. The membership of the congress which is derived from international unions has already been taken into account. Besides the affiliated membership of international and Canadian bodies, the congress has 35 directly chartered unions whose membership is recorded in the appended table, and not elsewhere, showing increases of three in unions and 42 in members.

The total membership of the Canadian Federation of Labour as reported by the general secretary, and which includes three central organizing affiliates—Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and Other Building Trades, Canadian Electrical Trades Union and Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, and 17 local unions—is 13,560. The combined membership of the three central bodies is 4,430, comprised in 36 local unions, leaving the membership of the 17 directly chartered branches at 9,130.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, which appears in this group for the first time, reported 18 branches with a membership of 1,322.

The Dominion Postal Clerks' Association stands first as to numerical strength in the group of organizations whose memberships are composed of employees in the service of the Dominion Government. This association has a reported membership of 1,752 comprised in 35 local branches, showing a loss in membership of 850 and one local branch. Ranking second in this group is the Federated Association of Letter Carriers with its 37 local branches and 1,422 members, losses of four branches and 512 members. With an increase of two local branches and 257 members, the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada is third in this group, now having 15 local branches and a reported membership of 1,401. The Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation ranks fourth with 14 branches, the same as reported last year, and a membership of 1,239, a gain of 24. The Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, which was formerly known as the Dominion Postal Porters and Transfer Agents' Association, reported a membership of 320 in seven local branches, a loss of 80 members during the year.

The Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees, although reporting the same number of branches as in 1924, viz., 25, shows an increase of eight members or a total of 1,578.

With a loss of two branches and 67 members the Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen reported 17 locals and a membership of 136.

The total membership of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, whose objects, as previously mentioned, are chiefly of an educational character, is 520, comprised in 11 local branches, a gain of 207 in membership, but a loss of two branches.

The Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association, which has retained its four branches, reported a membership of 204, a gain of 30.

With nine local branches and a reported membership of 1,473, the Canadian Electrical Trades Union shows a decrease in membership of 110, but an increase of one local union.

The membership of the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades was reported at 1,635, comprised in nine local branches—gains of 312 in members and three in branches.

A new organization whose name is included in the appended table for the first time is the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, a body formed in the summer of 1925, by secessionists from the United Mine Workers of America (referred to elsewhere in this report), and which reported 23 local unions and a membership of 6,500.

The National Association of Marine Engineers retained its 14 local branches, and reported a total membership of 1,000, a gain for the year of 25.

A decrease of 93 was reported in the membership of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada, making the number of members 157 in one local branch.

The Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters has 17 directly chartered branches with a total membership of 562, showing an increase of 195 members and two branches. Besides the directly chartered branches referred to there are in affiliation five other branches of firefighters which have received their charters from other organizations and whose memberships are not included under this heading, but are counted elsewhere.

The Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers, while making no increase in the number of branches which remains at three, shows an increase of two in membership, the total now standing at 47.

TABLE 1A

Non-International Organizations	Branches or Affiliations	Member- ship Reported
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	(a) 35	(a) 3,672
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	(b) 17	(b) 9,130
†Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....	18	1,322
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	15	1,401
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	1,578
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	17	136
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	11	520
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	204
†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	0	1,473
†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....	9	1,635
**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	35	1,752
Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.....	7	320
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	14	1,239
**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	37	1,422
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....	23	6,500
**National Association of Marine Engineers.....	14	1,000
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.....	1	157
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	(c) 17	(c) 562
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	47
Totals.....	311	34,070

(a) Includes only the local branch unions under direct charter at the close of 1925. Besides these there are in affiliation the three national organizing bodies marked (**), with 86 branches, and also two provincial federations of labour and 42 trades and labour councils. Per capita tax was also paid during the year by a number of local branches of international unions which had affiliated individually, as well as by 58 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 99,826, comprising 1,410 local branches. The whole directly chartered and affiliated membership of the Congress is 105,912.

(b) Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has under charter the three central organizing bodies indicated thus (†), with 18 branches, and a combined membership of 4,430, as well as two Trades and Labour Councils, the whole reported membership being 13,560.

(c) Includes only the local branches directly chartered. The Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters also has four local branches of the International Association of Fire Fighters and one union chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress in affiliation, making a total of 22 affiliates and a membership of 1,549.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY PROVINCES

The accompanying tables indicate the number of subordinate branches of the international and non-international organizations located in the various provinces of the Dominion. The names of the different bodies are arranged, for the purpose of comparison, in the same order as they appear in tables Nos. 1 and 1A.

There was an increase in Canada of 10 local branches of international organizations including the I.W.W. and the O.B.U., the number in existence at the close of 1925 being 2,044, divided by provinces as follows: Ontario, 866; Quebec, 304; British Columbia, 201; Alberta, 172; Saskatchewan, 145; Manitoba, 136; Nova Scotia, 120; New Brunswick, 94, and Prince Edward Island, 6. The gains were: Manitoba, 20; Saskatchewan, 7; Nova Scotia, 5; Quebec and British Columbia, 4 each. The losses were: Alberta, 21, and Ontario, 9.

In table No. 1A, giving the standing of the non-international organizations, the names of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Federation of Labour are included, the figures printed being only for their directly chartered branches and which are not elsewhere taken into account. The local branches recorded for the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters include only those which are chartered direct and which are not connected with any other organization. The number of non-international organizations at the close of 1925 was 311, a gain of 43 branches. The number for each province is as follows: Ontario, 136, a gain of 8; Alberta, 51, a gain of 27; Quebec, 35, a gain of 4; British Columbia, 27, a gain of 5; Saskatchewan, 25, a gain of 1; Manitoba, 12, a loss of 1; Nova Scotia, 11, no change; New Brunswick, 10, a loss of 1, and Prince Edward Island, 4, no change.

TABLE No. 2

International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
**American Federation of Labour.....	1	1		2	4				1	9
**Asbestor Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....				1	1					2
**Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....				2	2			1	1	6
**Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....				3	29		2	4	4	35
**Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....				1	3					4
**Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	2		5	6	2		2	2	20
**Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	2		5	15	2	4	2	3	34
**Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....				2	3		2	2	2	11
**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....				3	8				1	12
**Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....					4	1		3	4	12
**Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	2	3		5	29	2	3	4	2	50
**Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....				1	5	1		1	1	9
**Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....										1
**Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	3	1		24	43	3	3	3	8	88
**Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....				1						1
**Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....		1		2	5			1	1	10
**Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....				2	2					4
**Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....				7	8					15
**Commercial Telegraphers Union of America.....				2	3	1		1	3	10
**Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....				1						1
**Coopers' International Union of North America.....				1						1
**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	1		5	13	2	1	2	4	29
**Elevator Constructors, International Union of.....										1
**Federal Employees, National Federation of.....				1						1
**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....				2	8					10
**Fire Fighters, International Association of.....		1		2	5		3	4	5	20
**Fur Workers' Union, International.....				2	3	1				6
**Garment Workers of America, United.....					8	1		1		10
**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'.....				4	4	1				9
**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....				1	2					4
**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....				1	1			1		3
**Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....				2	1				1	4
**Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	1				3			1	1	6
**Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....				3	2			2	3	10
**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....					1	1		1		3
**Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....									1	1
**Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....				1	4			1	1	7
**Laundry Workers' International Union.....					1			1		2
**Leather Workers' International Union, United.....				1	1					2
**Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....				1	4	1			1	7
**Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	7	5		14	39	7	10	9	11	102
**Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	8	6	1	13	37	8	11	11	9	104
**Longshoremen's Association, International.....	1	6			4				1	12
**Machinists, International Association of.....	2	3		10	43	4	4	4	10	80
**Maintenance of-Way Employees Brotherhood of.....	7	11	2	29	63	15	20	18	20	185
**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.....									1	1
**Metal Polishers International Union.....		1			4					5
**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....		2		2	5	1	2	3	3	18
**Mine Workers of America, United.....	29							7		36
**Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....									4	4
**Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	4	3		2	24	1		1	2	37
**Musicians, American Federation of.....	1	1		2	28	2	5	3	3	45
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	2			7	15	1	2	2	2	31
**Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....				8	11					19
**Pattern Makers' League of North America.....				1	8	1			1	11
**Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....		1		3	1					5
**Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....				1	2	1			1	5
**Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....					1					1
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....				1	7	2	2	2	1	15
**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	1	2		3	15	2	2	3	4	32
**Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....					1					1
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....		1		2	7	2	2	2	2	18
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....				3	11					14
**Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1									1
**Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	19	14	3	32	59	10	14	11	4	166
**Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....		1			5	1				7
**Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	2			4	6	1				13
**Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	7			14	35	8		8	8	95
**Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	5	5		17	45	7	11	12	11	113
**Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....		5		9	15	5	5	5	6	50

TABLE No. 2—Concluded

International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	3	2		8	31	6	8	7	7	72
**Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	1	1		2	14	1	3	2	3	27
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....					1				2	3
*Seamen's Union of America, International.....					1				2	2
*Siderographers, International Association of.....					1					1
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....		1		4	19	2	4	4	3	37
*Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....				1	17	1		3	4	26
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....					1			2	1	4
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....				1	4	1	1	2	1	10
*Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....				2	9	1	1	1	2	16
*Stovemounters' International Union.....					1					1
*Switchmen's Union of North America.....					5	1	2		1	9
**Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....				1	7			2	2	12
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....				2		1		2	4	9
*Textile Workers of America, United.....		1		2						3
**Typographical Union, International.....	2	2		5	24	2	5	4	8	52
*Upholsterers' International Union of America.....				1	2				2	5
Totals.....	112	93	6	302	853	114	140	169	196	1,985
One Big Union.....	8	1		2	11	21	5	2	3	53
Industrial Workers of the World.....					2	1		1	2	6
Grand totals.....	120	94	6	304	866	136	145	172	201	2,044

TABLE 2A

Non-International Organizations	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Pr. Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	1	1		3	11	2	2	9	6	35
Canadian Federation of Labour.....				1	6	1		6	3	17
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.....					13		1	2	2	18
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....					2	3	4	3	3	15
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	1	1		3	10	2	3	3	3	25
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....				2	4	2	6	2	1	17
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....					11					11
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....					4					4
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....				2	4		1	2		9
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....				9						9
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	4	3	1	5	19			1	2	35
Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.....	1	1			3	1	1			7
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	1	1	1	2	4	1	2	1	1	14
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	2	2	1	4	22		2	2	2	37
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.....					1			21	1	23
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	1	1	1	4	5				2	14
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.....									1	1
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....					17					(a) 17
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....							3			3
Totals.....	11	10	4	35	136	12	25	51	27	311

(a) Includes only the local branches directly chartered and not elsewhere taken into account.

TRADE UNION BRANCHES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

The following statement shows the location by cities and towns of all branches of international and non-international bodies as well as of the national and Catholic and independent unions. The method adopted to indicate localities is to record the particulars for each province, proceeding from east to west, with cities and towns in alphabetical order. International organizations marked with an asterisk (*) are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and those marked thus (**) have also affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

TABLE No. 3

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		No. of Branches
** <i>American Federation of Labour</i> .—In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Belleville, Guelph, Hamilton, London. In British Columbia: Vancouver. (These 9 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, have been given direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labour)..		9
* <i>Asbestos Workers, International Association of</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto.. . .		2
** <i>Bakery and Confectionery Workers</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		6
** <i>Barbers</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sault Ste. Marie, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Timmins, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .		35
* <i>Bill Posters and Billers</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Toronto.. . . .		4
** <i>Blacksmiths</i> .—In Nova Scotia: Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Stratford, St. Thomas, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Revelstoke, Vancouver..		20
** <i>Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders</i> .—In Nova Scotia: Kentville. In New Brunswick: McAdam Junction, Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Carleton Place, Fort William, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Thomas (2), Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina (2), Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria..		34
** <i>Bookbinders</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		11
** <i>Boot and Shoe Workers</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal (2), St. Hyacinthe. In Ontario: Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Preston, St. Thomas, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver.. . .		12
** <i>Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers</i> .—In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, London, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Fernie, Kamloops, Vancouver, Victoria..		12
** <i>Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers</i> .—In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa (2), Orillia, Pembroke, Peterborough, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Toronto (2), Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .		50
** <i>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers</i> .—In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Port Arthur, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver..		9
* <i>Broom and Whisk Makers</i> .—In Ontario: Hamilton..		1
** <i>Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of</i> .—In Nova Scotia: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Drummondville, Grand'Mere, Hull, Jonquière, Lachine, L'Ange Gardien, Montreal (8), Quebec, Rivière du Loup, Ste. Agathe, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Sorel, Timiskaming, Three Rivers, Valleyfield. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Cobalt, Cobourg, Cornwall, Dundas (2), Espanola, Grimsby, Guelph, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London (2), Merrilton, Mimico, Niagara Falls, Niagara-on-the-Lake, North Bay, Orillia, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Pembroke, Peterborough, Port Colborne, Renfrew, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Southampton, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Timmins, Toronto (2), Walkerton, Welland, Whitby, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (4), Victoria (2)..		88

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

<i>*Carvers' Association (Wood).</i> —In Quebec: Montreal..	1
<i>*Cigar Makers' International Union of America.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, London, St. Catharines, Toronto. In Alberta: Stettler. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	10
<i>*Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (2) ..	4
<i>Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (7). In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto (7) ..	15
<i>**Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.</i> —C.P.R. System, Division No. 1, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian National Telegraphs System, Division No. 43, Secretary resides in Montreal; Government Telegraphs of British Columbia and Yukon System, Division No. 53, Secretary resides in Smithers, B.C.; Eastern Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Division No. 21, Secretary resides in Montreal; Ontario Broker and Leased Wire Division, Secretary resides in Toronto; Western Canada Broker and Leased Wire Division, Secretary resides in Winnipeg; Canadian Press System, Division No. 52, Secretary resides in Vancouver; Canadian Marconi Wireless System, Division No. 59, Secretary resides in Toronto; Canadian Government Telegraphs System, Division No. 67, Secretary resides in Edmonton, Alta.; Canadian Radio System, Division No. 65, Secretary resides in Vancouver, B.C.	10
<i>*Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal..	1
<i>*Coopers' International Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal..	1
<i>**Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort William, Guelph, Iroquois Falls, London, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw. In Alberta: Calgary, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria..	29
<i>*Elevator Constructors, International Union of.</i> —In Ontario: Toronto..	1
<i>*Federal Employees, National Federation of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal..	1
<i>**Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, London, North Bay, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Thorold, Toronto..	10
<i>**Fire Fighters, International Association of.</i> —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Fort William, London, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Point Grey, South Vancouver, Vancouver, Victoria..	20
<i>**Fur Workers' Union, International.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Winnipeg..	6
<i>**Garment Workers of America, United.</i> —In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, London, Toronto (2), Waterloo, Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton..	10
<i>**Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (4). In Ontario: Toronto (4). In Manitoba: Winnipeg..	9
<i>**Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto, Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff..	4
<i>**Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Wallaceburg. In Alberta: Redcliff ..	3
<i>**Granite Cutters' International Association.</i> —In Quebec: Iberville, Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	4
<i>**Hodcarriers, Building and Common Labourers, International.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In Ontario: St. Catharines, Toronto (2). In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	6
<i>*Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Hamilton, Toronto. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria..	10
<i>**Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.</i> —In Ontario: Hamilton. In Manitoba: Selkirk. In Alberta: Redcliff..	3
<i>*Jewellery Workers' Union, International.</i> —In British Columbia: Vancouver..	1
<i>**Lathers International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	7
<i>**Laundry Workers' International Union.</i> —In Ontario: Ottawa. In Alberta: Lethbridge..	2

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued	
**Leather Workers' International Union, United. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Toronto.. . . .	2
*Lithographers of America, Amalgamated. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver.. . . .	7
Locomotive Engineers. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Moncton, St. John, Woodstock. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (4), Parent, Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Sorel. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Port William, Hamilton, Havelock, Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Mimico, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, St. Thomas (3), Schrieber, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, McLennan, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops (2), Lucerne, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver (2).. . . .	102
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, New Glasgow, Sydney Mines, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, Fred- icton, Moncton, West St. John, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Joliette, Montreal (3), Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Port William, Hamilton, Havelock, Hornepayne, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Ottawa (3), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (4), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (3), Edson, Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Mirror. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria.. . . .	104
**Longshoremen's Association, International. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Chatham, St. John (5). In Ontario: Amherstburg, Fort William, Midland, Port Colborne. In British Columbia: Victoria.. . . .	12
**Machinists, International Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Kentville. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, McAdam, Moncton. In Quebec: Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (3), Quebec (2), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Dundas, Espanola, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Smith's Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Stratford, Sturgeon Falls, Toronto (4), Trenton, Welland, Windsor (2). In Manitoba: Brandon, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Trail, Vancouver (3), Victoria.. . . .	80
**Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of. —In Nova Scotia: Bridgetown, Bridgewater, Halifax, Inverness, Sydney, Truro, Westville. In New Brunswick: Baker Brook, Campbellton, Chipman, Durham, Bridge, Fredericton, McAdam Junction, Moncton, Perth Centre, St. John (2), Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island: Alberton, Vernon River. In Quebec: Allen's Mills, Amqui, Bristol, Coteau Junction, Farnham, Huberdeau, Joliette (2), Labelle, LaTuque, Limoulou, Montreal (3), Mount Johnson, Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Anselme (2), St. Charles de Bellechasse, St. Blaise, Ste. Helene de Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Thurso. In Ontario: Allandale, Anten Mills, Belleville, Bluevale, Brantford, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Chatham, Cochrane, Coldwater, Depot Harbour, Desbarats, Essex (2), Fort William, Hagerville, Haileybury, Hamilton (2), Jarvis, Lindsay (2), London (2), Mattawa, Milverton, Mine Centre, Newbury, Nipigon, North Bay, Oil City, Ottawa (3), Owen Sound, Oxdrift, Pagwa, Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough (2), Port Arthur (2), Port Hope, Powassan, Ridgetown, St. Thomas (2), Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Tillsonburg, Toronto (3), Trenton, Tweed, Waterford, Welland, West Lorne. In Manitoba: Boissevain, Brandon, Dauphin, Elm Grove, Foxwarren, Kentville, Miami, Molson, Neepawa, Portage la Prairie (2), Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Briercrest, Calder, Estevan, Gravelbourg, Kerrobert, Melfort, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Phippen, Prince Albert, Regina, Rocanville, Saskatoon (2), Sinaluta, Unity, Vonda, Watrous, Weyburn. In Alberta: Airdrie, Alberta Beach, Big Valley, Calgary (2), Camrose, Eckville, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Oatton, Smoky Lake, Vermilion, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Boulder, Duncan, Golden, Kitchener, Lytton, Matsqui, Mission City, Nelson, New Denver, Notch Hill, Penticton, Prince George, Revelstoke, Salvas, Smithers, Vancouver (2), Vavenby, Victoria, Willow River.. . . .	185
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated. —In British Columbia: Vancouver.. . . .	1
**Metal Polishers' International Union. —In New Brunswick: Sackville. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Stratford, Toronto.. . . .	5

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

**Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet. —In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria..	18
**Mine Workers of America, United. —In Nova Scotia: Caledonia Mines, Dominion No. 1, Dominion No. 4 (2), Dominion No. 6, Florence, Glace Bay, Inverness (2), Joggins Mines, Little Bras d'Or, Louisburg, New Aberdeen (3), New Victoria, New Waterford (3), Port Morien, Reserve Mines, River Hebert, Springhill, Stellarton, Sydney Mines (3), Sydney, Thorburn. In Alberta: Aerial, Brule, Drumheller, Edmonton, Mercoal, Midlandvale, Rosedale..	36
*Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of. —In British Columbia: Copper Mountain, Nelson, New Denver, Wymar..	4
**Moulders' Union, International. —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Moncton, Sackville, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Carleton Place, Dundas, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Port Hope, Preston, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Smith's Falls, Toronto (2), Welland, Wingham, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..	37
*Musicians, American Federation of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Beileville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntsville, Ingersoll, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Mary's, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Toronto, Waterloo, Welland, Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria..	45
**Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In Quebec: Jonquiere, Montreal (5), Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto (3), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..	31
**Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Cap Magdeleine, East Angus, Hull (2), Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Windsor. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Merriton, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold (2)..	19
**Pattern Makers' League. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Victoria..	11
**Paving Cutters' Union of United States and Canada. —In New Brunswick: Hampstead. In Quebec: Brownsburg, Graniteville, Guenette. In Ontario: Gananoque..	5
**Photo Engravers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	5
*Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union. —In Ontario: Guelph..	1
**Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Guelph, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	15
**Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, United Association of. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton (2). In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa, Sarnia, St. Catharines, Toronto (3), Welland, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria..	32
**Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, Toronto (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..	18
**Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate. —In Ontario: Ottawa..	1
**Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Cap Madeleine, Hull, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Espanola, Fort Frances, Fort William, Iroquois Falls, Kenora, Merriton, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Sturgeon Falls, Thorold..	14
**Quarry Workers' International Union. —In Nova Scotia: Sweet's Corner..	1

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Continued

- Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.*—In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Bridgewater, Halifax (8), Joggins Mines, Mulgrave, North Sydney, Point Tupper, Pictou, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro (2). In New Brunswick: Bathurst, Campbellton, Cape Tormentine, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (3), Napodogan, Newcastle, St. John (3), Sackville. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Port Borden (2). In Quebec: Charny, Coteau Junction, Joliette, Lévis, Mont Joli, Montreal (17), Quebec (3), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Rosalie Junction, Sherbrooke (2), Victoriaville. In Ontario: Allandale, Armstrong, Belleville, Brantford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chatham, Cochrane (2), Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort Frances, Fort William, Guelph (2), Haileybury, Hamilton (4), Hearst, Hornepayne, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London (2), Nakina, Niagara Falls, North Bay (2), Orillia, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Peterborough, Redditt, Sarnia, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sioux Lookout, Stratford (3), Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto (6), Trenton, Windsor (2), Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Rivers, Winnipeg (6). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Kindersley, Kipling, Melville, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Redville, Regina, Saskatoon (2), Watrous, Yorkton. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary (2), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Mirror, Vermilion, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Kamloops, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Vancouver. 166
- *Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.*—In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Ontario: Belleville, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. 7
- **Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.*—Local Divisions—In Nova Scotia: Glace Bay, Tupperville. In Quebec: Montmorency Village, Tring Junction. In Ontario: Hamilton, Latchford. System Divisions.—Canadian National Railway (formerly G.T.R. system), Secretary resides in Arnprior, Ont.; C.P.R., Secretary resides in Kenora, Ont.; Canadian National Railway (lines Fort William to Halifax), Secretary resides in St. Romuald d'Etchemin, Que.; Canadian National Railway (lines west of Fort William), Secretary resides in Dauphin, Man.; M.C.R., Secretary resides in Welland, Ont.; Pere Marquette, Secretary resides in Highgate, Ont.; Central Vermont Railway, Secretary resides at St. Alexandre Station, Que. 13
- Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.*—In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Aroostook Junction, Edmundston, Fredericton, Moncton (2), St. John (2). In Quebec: Chaudière Junction, Farnham, Mont Joli, Montreal (4), New Carlisle, Parent, Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Depot Harbour, Englehart, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London (2), Niagara Falls, North Bay, Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (3), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Minnedosa, Souris, Transcona, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton (2), Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Penticton, Revelstoke, Smithers, Vancouver, Victoria. 95
- *Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.*—In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Halifax, Kentville, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Campbellton, Edmundston, McAdam Junction, Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Charny, Farnham, Joliette, Lachine, Montreal (6), Quebec (3), Richmond, Rivière du Loup, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg (2), Brockville, Capreol, Carleton Place, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William (2), Hamilton (2), Hornepayne, Ignace, Kenora, Lindsay, London, Midland, Niagara Falls (3), North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Parry Sound, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Redditt, St. Thomas, Sandwich, Sarnia, Schrieber, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (4), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Transcona, Winnipeg (8). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Humboldt, Kamsack, Melville, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina (2), Saskatoon, Sutherland, Watrous. In Alberta: Calgary (3), Drumheller, Edmonton (2), Edson, Hanna, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Rocky Mountain House, Wainwright. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Field, Kamloops, Nelson, New Westminster, Penticton, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Smithers, Squamish, Vancouver, Victoria. 114
- **Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*—In New Brunswick: Fredericton, McAdam, St. John, West St. John (2). In Quebec: Farnham, Montreal (4), Quebec, Sherbrooke (2), Three Rivers. In Ontario: Fort William, Kenora, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Trenton, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg (4). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Weyburn. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Nelson, Vancouver (3), Victoria. 50
- Railway Conductors, Order of.*—In Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, Stellarton, Truro. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Quebec: Joliette, Lévis, Montreal (2), Quebec, Richmond, Rivière du Loup, Tourville. In Ontario: Allandale, Belleville, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Capreol, Chapleau, Cochrane, Fort William, Hamilton, Kenora, Lindsay, London, North Bay (2), Ottawa (2), Palmerston, Port Arthur, Rainy River, Sarnia, Schrieber, St. Thomas (2), Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Smith's Falls (2), Stratford, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon (2), Dauphin, Souris, Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Biggar, Melville, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Sutherland. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary, Edmonton, Hanna, Jasper, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Cranbrook, Kamloops, Nelson, Prince George, Revelstoke, Vancouver, Victoria. 72

TABLE No. 3—Continued

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Concluded

**Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Hull, Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Cobalt, Cornwall, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton (2), London, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria.	27
*Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. —In Ontario: Ottawa. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Victoria.	3
*Seamen's Union of America, International. —In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver.	2
*Siderographers, International Association of. —In Ontario: Ottawa.	1
**Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical. —In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (2), Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Fort William, Hamilton (2), Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Stratford, Sudbury, Toronto (2), Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg (2). In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (2), Edmonton (2). In British Columbia: Vancouver (2), Victoria.	37
**Steam and Operating Engineers. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Brockville, Cornwall, Espanola, Guelph, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Thomas, Toronto, Wallaceburg, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Victoria.	26
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen. —In Ontario: Toronto. In Alberta: Edmonton, Sterco. In British Columbia: Vancouver.	4
**Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver.	10
**Stonecutters' Association of North America. —In Quebec: Montreal, St. Marc des Carrières. In Ontario: Crookston, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Point Edward, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.	16
Stovemounters' International Union. —In Ontario: Carleton Place.	
*Switchmen's Union of North America. —In Ontario: Fort William, London, Rainy River, St. Thomas, Windsor. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In British Columbia: Vancouver.	9
**Tailors' Union, Journeymen. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.	12
**Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of. —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (3), Victoria.	9
**Textile Workers of America, United. —In New Brunswick: Milltown. In Quebec: Montreal, Valleyfield	3
**Typographical Union, International. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax, Sydney. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3), Quebec, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton (2), Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Ottawa (2), Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (2), Windsor, Woodstock. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver (2), Vernon, Victoria.	52
*Upholsterers' International Union of North America. —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Kitchener, Toronto. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria.	5
One Big Union. —In Nova Scotia: Inverness, New Aberdeen, Sheet Harbour, Stellarton, Sydney, Sydney Mines, Thorburn, Westville. In New Brunswick: Minto. In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Cobalt, Dryden, Fort Francis, Fort William (2), Gowganda, Ignace, Port Arthur, Kenora, Kiva Koshi, Sioux Lookout. In Manitoba: Brandon, Dauphin, Transcona (2), Winnipeg (17). In Saskatchewan: Humboldt, Moose Jaw, Radville, Saskatoon, Swift Current. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Cumberland, Prince Rupert, Sandon.	53
Industrial Workers of the World. —In Ontario: Port Arthur, Sudbury. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2).	6

TABLE No. 3—*Continued*

NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<i>Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Sydney. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal (3). In Ontario: Deseronto, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (2), Ottawa (3), Toronto (3). In Manitoba: Brandon, Selkirk. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary (4), Edmonton (3), Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Burnaby, Essondale, Vancouver (2), Victoria (2)..	35
(These 35 branches are known as "Federal Unions," and no central international organization having jurisdiction, charters have been issued by the T. and L. Congress.)	
<i>Canadian Federation of Labour.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal. In Ontario: Hamilton, St. Thomas, Toronto (4). In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Alberta: Big Valley, Calgary (3), Carbon, Edmonton. In British Columbia: New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Vancouver..	17
(These 17 branches are unions which have affiliated direct, and are not connected with any other organizing body.)	
<i>†Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.</i> —In Ontario: Brantford, Burlington, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Oakville, Preston, St. Catharines, Toronto (4). In Saskatchewan: Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Vancouver (2)..	18
<i>Amalgamated Civil Servants.</i> —In Ontario: Fort William, Port Arthur. In Manitoba: Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat. In British Columbia: Kamloops, New Westminster, Vancouver..	15
<i>Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Toronto, Windsor. In Manitoba: Brandon, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton. In British Columbia: Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria..	25
<i>Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.</i> —In Quebec: Limoilou, Montreal. In Ontario: Capreol, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Trenton. In Manitoba: Dauphin, Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Humboldt, Kamsack, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Radville, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Edmonton, Hanna. In British Columbia: Kamloops..	17
<i>Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.</i> —In Ontario: Brantford, Chatham, Hanover, Kingston, Kitchener, Leamington, London, Stratford, Toronto, Windsor, Woodstock	11
<i>†Canadian Electrical Trades Union.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (2). In Ontario: Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Toronto (2). In Saskatchewan: Regina. In Alberta: Calgary, Edmonton..	9
<i>†Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and other Building Trades.</i> —In Quebec: Montreal (7), Quebec (2)..	9
<i>Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.</i> —In Ontario: Guelph (2), Peterborough, Toronto..	4
<i>**Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax, Sydney, Truro. In New Brunswick: Fredericton, Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, North Bay, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Windsor. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Victoria..	35
<i>Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton. In Ontario: Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw..	7
<i>Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Montreal, Quebec. In Ontario: London, North Bay, Ottawa, Toronto. In Manitoba: Winnipeg. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon. In Alberta: Calgary. In British Columbia: Vancouver..	14
<i>**Federated Association of Letter Carriers.</i> —In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Halifax. In New Brunswick: Moncton, St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Lachine, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke. In Ontario: Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lindsay, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor. In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert. In Alberta: Edmonton, Lethbridge. In British Columbia: Nanaimo, Victoria..	37
<i>Mine Workers' Union of Canada.</i> —In Ontario: Porcupine. In Alberta: Bellevue, Beverley, Blairmore, Canmore, Carbon, Coalhurst, Coleman, Drumheller (3), Lethbridge, Lovett Branch, Lovett Branch (Footfalls), Mercoal, Nacmine, Newcastle Mine, Nordegg, Robb, Saunders Creek, Saunders West, Wayne. In British Columbia: Corbin..	23

TABLE No. 3—*Concluded*NON-INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Concluded*

**National Association of Marine Engineers. —In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown. In Quebec: Champlain, Lévis, Montreal, Sorel. In Ontario: Collingwood, Fort William, Kingston, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie. In British Columbia: Vancouver, Victoria..		14
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada. —In British Columbia: Vancouver..		1
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters. —Directly chartered branches are located as follows: Belleville, Brantford, Brockville, Chatham, Ford, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, Pembroke, Peterborough, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Walkerville, Woodstock..		17
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers. —In Saskatchewan: Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn..		3
The non-international organizations marked with double asterisks are under charters from the Trades and Labour Congress and those marked thus (†) are in affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Labour.		
National and Catholic Unions. —In Quebec: Asbestos, Chicoutimi, Desbien Mill, Hull (11), Lachine (5), Lévis (2), Montreal (25), Port Alfred (2), Quebec (24), Sherbrooke (10), Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, St. Hyacinthe, St. Romuald, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers (9), Val Jalbert. In Ontario: Hawkesbury (2), Rockland..		99
Unaffiliated or Independent Bodies. —The location of the unaffiliated or independent bodies in Canada and the class of labour represented are as follows: In New Brunswick: St. John—Caulkers' Association. In Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown—Labourers' Protective Association. In Quebec: Joliette—Labour Association of the City of Joliette; Longueuil—Workmen's Association of Longueuil; Montreal—Association of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers of the Province of Quebec; General Labour Union, Inc.; Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, Torcedores de Habano (Cuban Cigar Makers); Quebec—Knights of Labour, Papineau and Silley Assemblies, Ship Labourers' Benevolent Society. In Ontario: Hamilton—Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union; St. Catharines—Barbers' Union; Toronto—Piano Action and Key Workers' Union of Toronto, Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union. In Manitoba: Winnipeg—Civic Employees' Federation, Independent Brotherhood Telephone Workers, Water Works Operators. In Saskatchewan: Regina—Electrical Workers' Union; Saskatoon—Electrical Workers' Union. In Alberta: Medicine Hat—Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 5; Luscar—Luscar Miners' Union. In British Columbia: Fernie—British Columbia Miners' Association; Michel—British Columbia Miners' Association; New Westminster—British Columbia Fishermen's Protective Association, Civic Employees' Association, New Westminster and District Longshoremen's Association; Port Essington, No. 2 District Fishermen's Association (Japanese); South Vancouver—Civic Employees' Union; Steveston—Fishermen's Benevolent Society (Japanese); Vancouver—Japanese Workers' Union, Lumber Handlers' Association, Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, Federated Seafarers' Union of British Columbia, Shinglers' Union, Canadian Society of Certified Steam Engineers, Sawyers, Filers and Mill Mechanics, Water Front Freight Handlers' Association, Waterfront Workers' Association; Vancouver Retail Employees' Association; Victoria—Riggers and Stevedores' Association..		40

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS

The appended table gives the name of every known federation of trade union branches in the Dominion, together with the number of affiliations and combined membership. The figures given in this table do not in any way affect the number of branches or the total trade union membership of the Dominion, all the local branch unions having been included in the statistics dealing with the international and other central organizing bodies. During the year 1925 a Building Trades Council was organized in Kingston, and the Winnipeg Theatrical Federation was dissolved.

Of the two provincial federations, the Alberta Federation reported the same number of affiliates and members as last year—170 unions and 16,000 members. The New Brunswick Federation of Labour reported a decrease of twelve affiliates and a loss in membership of 1,685, its standing at the close of the year being 23 affiliated unions and 2,315 members.

In the group of building trades councils the one indicating the greatest numerical strength was that of Montreal with 12 affiliates and a membership of 9,500, this being a decrease of 2 affiliates and 2,500 members. The Toronto council is in second place with 25 affiliated bodies and a membership of 5,000, thus indicating increases of 6 affiliates and 500 members. Vancouver council ranks third with 11 unions affiliated and a membership of 2,500, being 3 less affiliates than was reported for 1924 and a decrease in membership of 500.

The printing trades council with the largest following is that in Toronto with 8 affiliates and 4,000 members, the membership figure being the same as for 1924, while there was a gain of one in the affiliated unions. Standing second in numerical strength is the Montreal council with seven affiliations and 1,400 members, the affiliates being the same as in 1924 with a membership gain of 121. In third place is the council at Winnipeg with 5 unions affiliated and 500 members, showing an increase of 50 in membership with the same number of affiliations as in 1924.

Railway Employees' Department, No. 4, which is chartered by the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour, is the most important of the Railway Federations, and is composed of the organized shop mechanics and car department employees of all the Canadian railway lines. The department has in affiliation all the local branch unions of 9 international organizations and the several railway system federations, and comprises a total membership of 35,389, an increase of 46 members as compared with 1924. The body which shows the greatest numerical strength of members who are in the employ of one railway company is the Canadian Pacific Railway System Federation, which is also composed of the shop mechanics in affiliation with 9 international organizations comprising such workers, the total membership being 15,000, the same as for 1924. Next in numerical standing is the Canadian National Railways Federation, Central Region, with 81 affiliated branch unions and 6,650 members—an increase of 650 in members and a loss of 4 affiliates. An increase was also shown by the C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal), which reported for its 10 affiliates a membership of 4,600—200 more than in 1924.

The Theatrical Federations are composed of musicians, stage employees and moving picture machine operators. Of the three federations, each of which has 3 local branches in affiliation, the one located in Vancouver has the largest following, viz., 600, a decrease of 30. The Ottawa and District Federation reported the same membership as in 1924, namely, 400, while the Calgary federation reported a membership of 310.

The Montreal Civic Employees' Federation is still the largest federation in the group embracing employees of public authorities, reporting a membership of 2,800, comprised in 5 affiliations, an increase of one in affiliates and 546 in members. Gains were also reported by the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees and the Civic Employees' Federation of Vancouver, the former with its 11 affiliates and 700 members showing an increase of one affiliate and 40 members, while the latter, with a membership of 800, registered an increase of 50, the number of affiliations being the same as in 1924.

In the miscellaneous group the Metal Trades Council of Toronto reported 12 affiliates and 3,000 members, gains of 3 affiliates and 1,800 members. The Labour Educational Association of Ontario permits representation to those bodies which contribute a prescribed fee, irrespective of their memberships, and consequently no account of numerical standing is obtainable.

The appended table indicates that there are in Canada 51 federations, the same number as was recorded in 1924, divided by groups as follows: Provincial federations, 2; building trades councils, 10; printing trades councils, 11; railway employees' federations, 18; federations of theatrical employees, 3; federations of employees of public authorities, 5; miscellaneous federation, 2. In the statement following the federations are arranged in trade groups, and for the purposes of comparison figures for both 1924 and 1925 are given.

TABLE No. 4.

	1924		1925	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS				
Alberta Provincial Federation of Labour.....	170	16,000	170	16,000
New Brunswick Federation of Labour.....	35	4,000	23	2,315
BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS				
Building Trades Section, Calgary T. and L. Council.....	8	700	8	700
" " Council, Hamilton.....	8	500	8	675
" " " Kingston.....			6	250
" " " Montreal.....	14	12,000	12	9,500
" " " Niagara Falls.....	7	364	6	368
" " " Ottawa.....	6	700	9	1,000
" " " St. Catharines.....	5	300	7	300
" " " Toronto.....	19	4,500	25	5,000
" " " Winnipeg.....			13	1,800
" " " Vancouver.....	14	3,000	11	2,500
PRINTING TRADES COUNCILS				
Allied Printing Trades Council, Calgary.....	4	216	4	242
" " " " Edmonton.....	3	160	4	134
" " " " Hamilton.....	4	217	5	250
" " " " Montreal.....	7	1,279	7	1,400
" " " " Ottawa.....	4	500	4	460
" " " " Saskatoon.....	3	78	3	75
" " " " St. John.....	2	117	2	109
" " " " Toronto.....	7	4,000	8	4,000
" " " " Vancouver.....	3	400	3	400
" " " " Victoria.....	3	160	5	200
" " " " Winnipeg.....	5	450	5	500
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES				
Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.....	(a) 9	35,343	(a) 9	35,339
Algoma Eastern Railway System Federation.....	5	30	4	22
C.P.R. System Federation.....	(a) 9	15,000	9	15,000
C.P.R. Local System Federation (Montreal).....	10	4,400	10	4,600
C.P.R. Local Federated Trades Council, Winnipeg.....			6	830
C.N.R. Federation, Atlantic Region.....	(a) 7	1,500	(a) 6	1,000
C.N.R. Local System Federation (Quebec).....	7	466	7	547
C.N.R. Federation, Central Region.....	85	6,000	81	6,650
C.N.R. Local System Federation (Edmonton).....	5	529	5	537
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia, Alberta & Great Water- ways and Central Canada Railways System Federation, No. 84.....	4		4	
Halifax and Southwestern Railway System Federation.....	5	26	4	33
Ketifale Valley Railway System Federation.....	5	40	4	34
Pere Marquette System Federation, No. 9.....	4	170	4	178
Quebec Central Railway System Federation.....	5	208	6	150
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway System Federation, No. 86.....	5	242	5	265
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway System Federation.....	3	135	3	140
London Federated Council (C.P.R. and G.T.R.).....	4	620	4	615
Federation of International Railway Unions (Calgary).....	7	600	5	450
THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES				
Theatrical Federation of Calgary.....	3	300	3	310
" " " Ottawa and District.....	3	400	3	400
" " " Vancouver.....	3	630	3	600
EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES				
Calgary Federation of Civic Employees.....	10	660	11	700
Edmonton Civic Employees' Federation.....			9	800
Civic Employees' Federation, Vancouver.....	3	750	3	800
Montreal Civic Employees' Federation.....	4	2,254	5	2,800
B.C. Federation of Civic and Municipal Employees.....	7	1,500	7	1,000
MISCELLANEOUS				
Labour Educational Association of Ontario.....	500			
Metal Trades Council, Toronto.....	9	1,200	12	3,000

(a) This figure represents only the number of central organizations whose local branches are affiliated.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

The extent to which Canadian local branches of particular craft unions combine for conference and co-operation in trade matters is indicated in the appended table. Although some of the local councils show only a few affiliates they comprise all the branches and members in the district over which they have jurisdiction.

The Ontario Conference Board of the International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union has in affiliation the 29 branches of the organization located in Ontario cities and the membership was reported at 1,800, a loss of 100 members although the number of affiliates remain the same as in 1924.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada has a management committee for the Toronto district, in affiliation with which are 4 branches with a membership of 700, a decrease in members of 135, although the number of affiliates remain the same.

There are two provincial and eight district councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, one less of the last-named councils than in 1924. The Quebec provincial council reported the largest following, having 28 affiliated branches with a combined membership of 4,800, a membership decrease of 80, while the number of affiliates showed no change. The Ontario Provincial Council reported 49 affiliates and 2,764 members—losses of 4 affiliates and 1,036 members. The jurisdiction of the eight district councils is in the main confined to a particular city, but in some cases extends to a number of adjacent localities. The largest of the district councils is located in Montreal and has nine affiliates with a combined membership of 3,500—a gain of 640 members with the same number of affiliates as for 1924. The Vancouver district council has the second largest following with 7 affiliates and 1,934 members. In third place is the Toronto district council with 3 affiliates, a loss of 3, and a membership of 805, a reduction of 165. The Ontario District Council of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association with 4 affiliates, 1 less than in 1924, has 175 members, a loss of 75. District Council No. 5 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators located in Montreal, has 5 affiliates, the same as in 1924 and reported a membership of 882, a gain of 132.

District Council No. 30 of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, with jurisdiction over the lodges of the craft whose members are employed on railroads which have their greatest mileage in Canada, has 31 affiliates, a decrease of 2, with 1,643 members, a loss of 505. There is one provincial council and 5 district lodges of the International Association of Machinists in Canada. The provincial body, which has jurisdiction over Ontario, reported 41 lodges in affiliation, with a combined membership of 3,827, losses of 2 affiliates and 1,673 members. Of the district lodges, No. 2, which includes in its membership all local lodges of the association whose members are employed in Canadian railroad shops, has the largest following, having 58 local branches in affiliation, a decrease of 5, and a combined membership of 5,000, a falling off of 500. District lodge No. 82 of Montreal has in affiliation the 3 city lodges, with 2,352 members, a membership gain of 52. District lodge No. 46, with jurisdiction over Toronto and vicinity, has 4 affiliates, with a membership of 900, a gain in the latter of 50, the number of affiliates remaining the same. District lodge No. 78, which has jurisdiction over Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, has 5 local lodges in affiliation with a membership of 500, gains of 2 affiliates and 232 members. District lodge No. 24 of Hamilton reported 7 affiliates a decrease of 1, but the membership was not stated. The Conference Board of Ontario of the International Moulders' Union reported 23 affiliated branches, one less than in 1924, but no report of membership was furnished.

The Montreal Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the largest delegate body in the clothing group, having 7 affiliates and 4,100 members, an increase in the latter of 100. The Toronto Joint Board of the same organization has the same number of affiliates, the membership being 1,775, a decrease of 50. There are two joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, located respectively in Montreal and Toronto, the one in the former city having four affiliated locals and a membership of 1,150 gains of 1 in affiliates and 300 in members; the Toronto board also had an increase of 1 in affiliates, now having 4, with a membership of 1,055, a gain of 505. Of the two joint boards of the International Fur Workers' Union, that in Montreal has the larger following, there being 2 affiliates with a membership of 585, while the Toronto board has 3 affiliates with a membership of 300.

There are two councils of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, one for the province of Ontario and one for the city of Montreal. The first-named reported 8 affiliates and a

membership of 650, while the latter reported 2 affiliated unions with a membership of 1,000, both affiliates and membership being the same as in 1924.

In the printing trades group, the Ontario and Quebec Conference of the International Typographical Union, the only delegate body of printers composed entirely of Canadian branches, reported 19 affiliates, the same as in 1924, but the membership fell off by 300, now being 2,700. The Northwestern Conference contains members from British Columbia, but its jurisdiction also includes the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and it has 17 affiliations with 1,000 members.

Four new district councils, appearing in the appended table are those of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union located respectively at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Toronto Council was the only one to report, claiming 4 affiliates and 600 members.

Of the three district councils of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees that comprising the 17 lodges in Montreal is the largest, having a membership of 1,674, and although there was an increase of three in affiliates the membership decreased by 463. Next in numerical standing is the Winnipeg council with 6 affiliates and 1,000 members, this being a membership gain of 250. The Toronto council reported 5 affiliates and 1,000 members, losses of one affiliate and 200 members.

Of the three district councils of the International Longshoremen's Association the one with the largest membership is that of the Atlantic Coast District, which has jurisdiction over the entire North Atlantic coast, including Canadian ports, and numbers among its affiliations local branches in both Canada and the United States. This council reported 110 affiliates, 2 more than in 1924, and 42,000 members, an increase of 2,000. The Pacific Coast District, which includes British Columbia, has 33 affiliates, a loss of 33, and 3,000 members, a decrease of 1,000. The only purely Canadian district council of this organization is that located in St. John, and which has 5 affiliates and 3,000 members, gains of one affiliate and 1,200 members.

The one Canadian district union of the United Mine Workers functioning at the close of 1925 was District 26, with jurisdiction over the coal fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and which reported 37 local branches in affiliation with a membership of 11,000, losses respectively of 8 and 1,000. The report from the provisional officer handling U.M.W. affairs in Alberta and British Columbia (commonly known as District 18) showed 7 branches of the union in operation, their combined membership being 1,500.

In the personal service and amusement group, there are two delegate bodies of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union—the Dominion federation and the Ontario federation. The former is a new body having 32 affiliates and a membership of 1,650. The latter reported 18 affiliates, an increase of 6, but failed to supply any figures as to membership. District No. 11 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, with jurisdiction over the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, reported 24 affiliates, an increase of 3, and 958 members, a loss of 42.

The Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen has two districts, No. 6 and No. 7, the former with jurisdiction west of Fort William and the latter the territory eastward. No. 6 has 3 branches in affiliation, with a membership of 260, and No. 7, while it failed to report its number of affiliates indicated a membership of 200, a decrease of 34. The Inter-Provincial Association of Fire Fighters, with jurisdiction in Alberta and Saskatchewan, is a new district council of the International Association of Fire Fighters, and has 6 affiliations, with a membership of 290. The Ontario Pipe Trades Council (plumbers and steam fitters) reported 8 affiliates and a membership of 300.

The district councils which are named in this group total 52, one more than the number in 1924, and are divided by trades as follows: Carpenters, 11; machinists, 6; clothing workers, including ladies garment workers and fur workers, 6; commercial telegraphers, 4; railroad employees and longshoremen, 3 each; boot and shoe workers, mine workers, printers, barbers, steam shovel and dredgemen, 2 each; bricklayers, painters, metal workers, boilermakers, moulders, stage employees, fire fighters, steam and operating engineers, plumbers, 1 each.

The table following gives, for comparative purposes, the affiliates and membership of the respective councils for both 1924 and 1925.

TABLE No. 5.

	1924		1925	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
BUILDING TRADES				
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union—Provincial Conference Board of Ontario.....	29	1,900	29	1,800
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Toronto District Management Committee.....	4	835	4	700
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners, Quebec Provincial Council.....	28	4,880	28	4,800
“ “ “ Montreal District Council.....	9	2,860	9	3,500
“ “ “ Quebec, Levis and L'Ange Gardien District Council.....	3	900	3	676
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	53	3,800	49	2,764
“ “ “ Hamilton District Council.....	3	300	3	250
“ “ “ Toronto District Council.....	6	970	3	805
“ “ “ Frontier District Council.....	8	489	8	546
“ “ “ London District Council.....	2	125	2	61
“ “ “ Winnipeg District Council.....	2	.....	2	480
“ “ “ Vancouver District Council.....	.....	.....	7	1,934
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—Ontario District Council.....	5	250	4	175
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—District Council No. 5.....	5	750	5	882
METAL TRADES				
Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders—District Council No. 30.....	33	2,148	31	1,643
International Association of Machinists—District Lodge No. 24.....	8	.....	7	.....
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 78.....	3	268	5	500
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 2.....	62	5,500	58	5,000
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 46.....	4	850	4	900
“ “ “ District Lodge No. 82.....	3	2,300	3	2,352
“ “ “ Ontario Provincial Council.....	43	5,500	41	3,827
International Moulders' Union—Conference Board of Ontario.....	24	.....	23	.....
CLOTHING				
Amalgamated Clothing Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	7	4,000	7	4,100
“ “ “ Toronto Joint Board.....	7	1,825	7	1,775
International Ladies' Garment Workers—Montreal Joint Board.....	3	850	4	1,150
“ “ “ Toronto Joint Board.....	3	550	4	1,055
International Fur Workers' Union—Joint Board of Toronto.....	3	325	3	300
“ “ “ “ Joint Board of Montreal.....	2	.....	2	585
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—Montreal Joint Council, No. 17.....	2	1,000	2	1,000
Ontario Provincial Council of Boot and Shoe Workers.....	.....	.....	9	650
PRINTING				
Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions.....	19	3,000	19	2,700
Northwestern Typographical Conference.....	.....	.....	17	1,000
COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS				
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—Montreal District Council No. 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—Toronto District Council, No. 10.....	.....	.....	4	600
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—Winnipeg District Council, No. 11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—Vancouver District Council, No. 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES				
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Montreal District Council.....	14	2,137	17	1,674
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Toronto District Council.....	6	1,200	5	1,000
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees—Winnipeg District Council.....	6	750	6	1,000
LONGSHOREMEN				
International Longshoremen's Association—District Council of St. John and Vicinity.....	4	1,800	5	3,000
International Longshoremen's Association—Atlantic Coast District.....	108	40,000	110	42,000
“ “ “ Pacific Coast District.....	66	4,000	33	3,000

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded.*

	1924		1925	
	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented	Number of Unions affiliated	Number of Members represented
MINING				
United Mine Workers, Provisional District No. 18, Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia.....	34	8,500	7	1,500
United Mine Workers, District No. 26, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	37	12,000	29	11,000
PERSONAL SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT				
International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators—District No. 11.....	21	1,000	24	958
Journeyman Barbers' Federation of Ontario.....	12		18	
Dominion Federation of Journeyman Barbers.....			32	1,650
MISCELLANEOUS				
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 6.....	4		3	260
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen—District No. 7.....	2	234	.....	200
International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers—Ontario Executive Board.....	14	600	16	600
International Association of Firefighters—Inter-Provincial Association of Firefighters (Alberta and Saskatchewan).....			6	290
Ontario Pipe Trades Council (Plumbers and Steamfitters).....	8	609	8	300

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

In a preceding chapter the composition and functions of trades and labour councils have been discussed. The figures presented in this statement are prepared for the purpose of indicating the extent to which these bodies represent the organized workers in the localities where they have been established. In some instances trades and labour councils have jurisdiction over a number of adjacent localities, but in the main they are confined to a particular city or town. All of those included in the statement—with the exception of the Fredericton Council, an independent body, and the two councils, one of which is shown for the first time, operating under charters from the Canadian Federation of Labour, these being indicated by the affix "C. F. of L."—are made up of delegates from local branches of international organizations. The remaining 42 councils are in affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and of these 21 are also chartered by the American Federation of Labour, a proceeding to which the Canadian body does not object.

The Halifax Council, the only one in the province of Nova Scotia, shows a gain in affiliates of two, but has only 13 of the 30 local branch unions in the locality in affiliation; the membership in affiliation is now 600, a decrease from that shown in 1924 of 300.

St. John Council, which is the largest in New Brunswick, has 15 of the 34 branches in the district in affiliation, an increase of one, the membership remaining unchanged at 4,000. Moncton reported 13 affiliated unions, with a membership of 1,400, which is an increase of six affiliates, but a decrease of 200 in membership.

Montreal Council has 92 out of 159 local branch unions in affiliation, with a reported membership of 39,000, which is an increase of 1,000 over that of last year. Quebec and Levis Council reported having as affiliates 22 unions, of which there are 41 in the district, but the membership was not reported.

The Toronto Council is the largest in Ontario, reporting 43 affiliates out of 132 unions in the locality, its membership being 17,000, losses of five in union affiliates and 3,000 in membership. Hamilton Council ranks second in Ontario with 60 affiliates, a gain of 20, out of a total of 62 unions in the locality, and shows a gain in membership of 1,000, the total now being 6,000. Reporting a membership of 3,600, which is a loss of 100 from that shown in 1924, the London council stands third with its 26 affiliates out of a total of 52 unions. Next in order comes Windsor council which reported 18 affiliates out of a total of 33 unions in the locality, with a membership of 3,000, an increase of two in affiliates and 100 in membership. Out of a total of 64 unions, the Ottawa council reported having 32 affiliates, a loss of five, the membership being 2,500, which is half of that reported in 1924.

Winnipeg council, the only one in Manitoba, reported 25 affiliated unions out of 70, a gain of one, although there was a decrease of 1,718 in membership, the total being 3,822.

Saskatoon council has the largest following of the three councils located in Saskatchewan, there being 12 affiliates out of 33 unions in the locality, the affiliated membership being 964, a loss of two affiliates, but a gain of 41 in members.

Edmonton council with its 39 affiliates out of a total of 59 unions, is the largest of the four councils in the province of Alberta, having a membership of 2,600, a loss of 1,000. Calgary council reported losses of five affiliates and 227 members, its following for 1925 being 26 affiliates and 1,963 members.

Vancouver council added 10 affiliates, reporting 52 affiliated unions out of 89 in the locality, while its membership increased from 4,200 to 6,800. Victoria council has 21 affiliates out of a total of 41 unions in the city, a decrease of one, and its membership was reported at 1,125, a falling off of 87.

The names of the councils operating under the dual charters are preceded by an asterisk, the reports published being for both 1924 and 1925, and shows (1) the number of branch unions in affiliation, (2) members represented, and (3) total branch unions operating in the locality.

TABLE No. 6

Trades and Labour Councils	Reports for 1924			Reports for 1925		
	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality	No. of Unions affiliated	Members represented	Total Unions in Locality
<i>Nova Scotia</i>						
Halifax District Trades and Labour Council.....	11	900	29	13	600	30
<i>New Brunswick</i>						
Fredericton Labour Council.....	2	100	10	2	100	8
Moncton Amalgamated Central Labour Union.....	7	1,600	21	13	1,400	23
*St. John Trades and Labour Council.....	14	4,000	34	15	4,000	34
<i>Quebec</i>						
Hull Trades and Labour Council.....				6	686	6
*Montreal Trades and Labour Council.....	90	38,000	146	92	39,000	159
Central Council of Canadian Unions of Montreal (C. F. of L.).....	5	1,400	7	10	6,000	10
*Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labour Council.....	23	4,107	40	22		41
*Three Rivers Trades and Labour Council.....	8	370	12	6	320	11
<i>Ontario</i>						
*Belleville Trades and Labour Council.....	20	860	16	12	600	18
Brantford Trades and Labour Council.....	12	568	24	8	274	24
Brockville Trades and Labour Council.....	4	100	17	4	100	16
Espanola Trades and Labour Council.....	6	30	6	6	500	6
Fort William Trades and Labour Council.....	8		27	10	225	25
Guelph Trades and Labour Council.....	12	450	20	18	500	22
*Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council.....	40	5,000	64	60	6,000	62
*Iroquois Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	6	750	7	5	725	6
*Kingston Trades and Labour Council.....	12	1,500	21	10	900	21
*Kitchener Twin City Trades and Labour Council.....	14	452	20	13	382	19
*London Trades and Labour Council.....	35	3,700	52	26	3,600	52
Niagara Falls Trades and Labour Council.....	6	487	20	11	467	19
North Bay Trades and Labour Council.....	8	635	21	10	650	24
*Ottawa Allied Trades and Labour Association.....	37	5,000	63	32	2,500	64
Owen Sound Trades and Labour Council.....	3	40	5	3	48	5
*Peterborough Trades and Labour Council.....	12		20	11		19
Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council.....	9	460	20	8	560	19
*St. Catharines District Trades and Labour Council.....	16	1,000	21	14	868	23
*St. Thomas Trades and Labour Council.....	14	3,200	30	16		31
*Sarnia Trades and Labour Council.....	19	720	19	19	697	18
Sault Ste. Marie Trades and Labour Council.....	8	500	20	8	300	20
*South Waterloo District Trades and Labour Council.....	14		15	13		11
*Toronto District Labour Council.....	48	20,000	137	43	17,000	132
*Windsor Trades and Labour Council.....	16	2,900	32	18	3,000	33
National Trades and Labour Council of Toronto (C. F. of L.).....				7	800	4
<i>Manitoba</i>						
*Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council.....	24	5,540	72	25	3,822	70
<i>Saskatchewan</i>						
Moose Jaw Trades and Labour Council.....	16	492	28	15	480	27
Regina Trades and Labour Council.....	17	480	35	17	300	34
Saskatoon Trades and Labour Council.....	14	923	33	12	964	33
<i>Alberta</i>						
Calgary Trades and Labour Council.....	31	2,190	53	26	1,963	53
*Edmonton Trades and Labour Council.....	55	3,600	58	39	2,600	59
Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council.....	12	850	22	13	850	22
Medicine Hat Trades and Labour Council.....	2	70	14	3	40	15
<i>British Columbia</i>						
Prince Rupert Trades and Labour Council.....	10	300	11	8	296	11
*Vancouver Trades and Labour Council.....	42	4,200	80	52	6,800	89
Victoria Trades and Labour Council.....	22	1,212	43	21	1,125	41

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP BY LOCALITIES

This section contains the name of every locality in the Dominion in which exist one or more branches of the various classes of trade unions operating in Canada. Three tables are presented herewith, showing (1) the localities which have local branches of international (including the I.W.W.), non-international and independent units; (2) the localities which have national and Catholic unions and (3) the localities which have One Big Union units. The names of cities, towns, etc., are arranged alphabetically, and in order of provinces, proceeding from east to west. The number of branches reporting membership and the membership reported is also shown in this statement.

There are 2,494 trade union branches of all classes in Canada, of which 1,991 are affiliates of international organizations, 311 are connected with non-international bodies, 40 are independent units, 99 are national and Catholic unions and 53 are under charters from the One Big Union. Information as to membership was supplied by 1,811 of the 2,342 local branches of international and non-international bodies and independent units, by 50 of the 99 national and Catholic and by five of the 53 One Big Union units. The increase in 1925 of the number of all classes of local branch unions in Canada was 65.

The membership reported from headquarters of all organizations having affiliations in Canada, or which has been secured from other sources, aggregates 271,064. The membership reported by 1,866 local branches is 204,461, or an average of approximately 110 for each reporting branch. The remaining membership of 66,603 divided among the 628 non-reporting branches gives an average of 106 members. The membership of the system divisions of telegraphers cannot be recorded in any particular locality, and is therefore included under localities not specified. The 1,816 reporting local branches of the international and non-international organizations and independent unions show a membership of 196,645, an average of 108; the total membership of 579 non-reporting branches is 49,419, an average of 85. The 50 reporting national and Catholic unions out of a total of 99 give a total membership of 7,816, an average of 156; the remaining membership of 17,184 divided among the 49 non-reporting unions gives an average of 351.

In cases where a local union has a large membership or where a skilled craft is highly organized, reports of numerical strength are invariably supplied. There are instances, however, where officers are not permitted to supply any information concerning the organization without first obtaining the sanction of the members, and this permission, it is known, has at times been refused, it being considered that the publication of such information might be injurious to their interests. The apathy of the local officers is very often responsible for the failure to furnish particulars.

There are 22 local branch unions in Canada which reported a membership of 1,000 or over, 20 of which are affiliates of international organizations, one independent unit and one an affiliate of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The local branch heading the list as to membership is Toronto Division No. 113 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, which has 2,600 members; Montreal Division, No. 790 of the same organization, ranks second with a membership of 2,550, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, No. 209, Montreal, comes third with a membership of 2,500. Other branches of international craft organizations whose memberships are confined to a particular city include Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 234, Montreal, with 2,000 members; Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, No. 116, Montreal, with 1,600 members; International Association of Machinists, No. 111, Montreal, with 1,550 members; American Federation of Musicians, No. 149, Toronto, with 1,324 members; United Mine Workers, No. 4514, Springhill, with 1,200 members; Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, No. 101, Vancouver, with 1,152 members; International Longshoremen's Association, No. 273, St. John, with 1,150 members; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 606, Montreal, with 1,125 members; United Mine Workers, No. 4520, Dominion, and No. 4529, New Aberdeen, together with United Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 452, Vancouver, each have 1,000 members. Four of the system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, whose members are scattered over a wide area, report large memberships, No. 7, covering the C.P.R. system, having 2,815 members; No. 11, covering the Canadian National Railway eastern lines, having 2,319 members; No. 43, covering the Canadian National western lines, having 1,500 members, and No. 1, with jurisdiction over the Canadian National Railways (formerly Grand Trunk System), having 1,417 members. Civic Employees' Union No. 43, Toronto, Ont., which is a branch of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, reported a membership of 1,000. The only independent unit to be included in this list is the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, with a reported member-

ship of 3,885. The Vancouver and Sudbury branches of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, No. 120, units of the Industrial Workers of the World, reported memberships of 6,000 and 3,650 respectively.

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international (including the Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union), and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1925; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES

The appended table shows the names of 30 cities having not less than 20 trade union branches, and gives (1) number of unions in each locality, (2) number of unions reporting membership, and (3) number of members reported.

Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Montreal.....	161	107	36,073	Halifax.....	30	25	2,339
Toronto.....	132	101	22,246	Moose Jaw.....	28	22	1,180
Vancouver.....	89	74	20,124	Fort William.....	27	20	1,051
Winnipeg.....	87	60	7,909	Brandon.....	25	20	815
Ottawa.....	64	45	4,192	North Bay.....	24	20	1,647
Hamilton.....	62	44	2,237	Brantford.....	24	13	595
Edmonton.....	60	50	4,331	Moncton.....	23	17	2,228
Calgary.....	54	43	3,253	St. Catharines.....	23	17	728
London.....	52	42	3,570	Lethbridge.....	22	19	1,540
Victoria.....	41	37	1,701	Guelph.....	22	17	462
Quebec.....	37	30	3,768	Stratford.....	21	18	1,515
Regina.....	34	30	1,352	Kingston.....	21	16	657
St. John.....	34	25	2,543	Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	13	833
Saskatoon.....	34	25	1,316	Sherbrooke.....	20	17	598
Windsor.....	33	26	1,691				
St. Thomas.....	31	25	2,147	Totals.....	1,335	1,018	134,646

The 30 cities enumerated in the above list with 1,335 branches represent approximately 56 per cent of the local branches included in the international, non-international and independent groups, and represent 56 per cent of the reporting branches of these groups. They also constitute 54 per cent of the local branches of all classes operating in Canada and contain nearly 50 per cent of the entire union membership in the Dominion. In 1924 there were 34 cities with not less than 20 branches each and between them they represented 56 per cent of the branches of all classs and contained nearly 49 per cent of all union members in Canada.

UNION MEMBERSHIP BY PROVINCES

The following table shows the number of local branches of international, non-international and independent units in each province, together with the number that reported their membership and the number of members reported:—

Province	Number of Unions in Locality	Number of Unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Nova Scotia.....	131	90	11,608
New Brunswick.....	105	73	6,242
Prince Edward Island.....	11	10	534
Quebec.....	348	254	46,495
Ontario.....	1,006	760	63,251
Manitoba.....	151	112	11,290
Saskatchewan.....	172	141	6,105
Alberta.....	225	173	13,998
British Columbia.....	246	203	28,175
Localities not specified.....			*8,947
Totals.....	2,395	1,816	196,645

*This total includes the membership of the system divisions of Telegraphers.

The following table gives in detail each locality in which one or more local branches of international and non-international organizations and independent units were reported as being in existence at the close of the year 1925; and shows (1) the names of the localities, (2) number of local unions existing, (3) number of local unions reporting membership, and (4) total membership reported.

TABLE No. 7

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
NOVA SCOTIA				QUEBEC			
Amherst.....	4	3	51	Allen's Mills.....	1	1	112
Bridgetown.....	1			Amqui.....	1		
Bridgewater.....	8	6	100	Bristol.....	1	1	97
Caledonia Mines.....	1			Brownburg.....	1	1	31
Dominion No. 1.....	1	1	1,000	Cap Madeleine.....	2	1	83
Dominion No. 4.....	2	2	439	Champlain.....	1	1	26
Dominion No. 6.....	1	1	32	Charny.....	1	3	199
Florence.....	1			Chaudiere Junction.....	1	1	198
Glace Bay.....	6	4	192	Coteau Junction.....	3	3	148
Halifax.....	30	25	2,339	Drummondville.....	1		
Inverness.....	3	1	34	East Angus.....	1	1	45
Joggins Mines.....	2	2	185	Farnham.....	6	5	589
Kentville.....	7	6	235	Grand Mere.....	1	1	13
Little Bras d'Or Bridge.....	1			Graniteville.....	1	1	16
Louisburg.....	1			Guenette.....	1		
Mulgrave.....	1		55	Huberdeau.....	1	1	26
New Aberdeen.....	3	2	1,210	Hull.....	6	5	278
New Glasgow.....	3	1	54	Iberville.....	1		
New Victoria.....	1	1	20	Joliette.....	11	10	638
New Waterford.....	3			Jonquiere.....	2		
North Sydney.....	1	1	17	L'Ange Gardien.....	1		
Pictou.....	1	1	6	Labelle.....	1	1	87
Point Tupper.....	1			Lachine.....	3	2	62
Port Morien.....	1	1	282	LaTuque.....	1	1	62
Reserve Mines.....	1	1	550	Levis.....	4	4	399
River Hebert.....	1	1	250	Limoulu.....	2	2	71
Springhill.....	1	1	1,200	Longueuil.....	1	1	250
Stellarton.....	6	6	1,027	Mont Joli.....	2	1	113
Sydney.....	13	7	313	Montmorency Village.....	1	1	24
Sydney Mines.....	4	3	939	Montreal.....	159	107	36,073
Sweet's Corners.....	1	1	300	Mount Johnson.....	1	1	82
Thorburn.....	1			New Carlisle.....	1	1	32
Truro.....	9	9	518	Parent.....	4	3	154
Tuperville.....	1	1	76	Quebec.....	37	30	3,768
Westville.....	1	1	86	Richmond.....	9	7	263
Totals.....	123	89	11,510	Riviere du Loup.....	10	8	587
NEW BRUNSWICK				St. Agathe des Monts.....	1	1	11
Aroostook Junction.....	1	1	93	St. Alexandre Station.....	1		
Baker Brook.....	1			St. Anselme.....	2	2	155
Bathurst.....	1	1	6	St. Anne de Bellevue.....	1	1	53
Campbellton.....	6	4	227	St. Blaise.....	1	1	65
Cape Tormentine.....	1	1	6	St. Charles de Bellechasse.....	1	1	58
Chatham.....	1			St. Helene de Bagot.....	1	1	71
Chipman.....	1	1	32	St. Hyacinthe.....	7	5	123
Durham Bridge.....	1	1	56	St. Marc des Carrieres.....	1		
Edmundston.....	5	3	117	St. Romuald d'Etchemin.....	1		
Fredericton.....	8	3	73	St. Rosalie Junction.....	1		
Hampstead.....	1			St. Therese de Blainville.....	1	1	58
McAdam Junction.....	6	5	259	Shawinigan Falls.....	1	1	25
Milltown.....	1	1	53	Sherbrooke.....	20	17	598
Moncton.....	23	17	2,228	Sorel.....	3	3	67
Napodogan.....	1	1	7	Three Rivers.....	11	10	521
Newcastle.....	1	1	15	Thurso.....	1		
Perth Centre.....	1			Timiskaming.....	1		
Sackville.....	3	2	19	Tourville.....	1		40
St. John.....	34	25	2,543	Tring Junction.....	1	1	82
West St. John.....	4	2	117	Valleyfield.....	2	1	28
Woodstock.....	3	3	161	Victoriaville.....	1	1	14
Totals.....	104	72	6,012	Windsor.....	1		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND				Totals.....	346	254	46,495
Alberton.....	1	1	20	ONTARIO			
Charlottetown.....	7	6	344	Allandale.....	8	6	446
Port Borden.....	2	2	61	Amherstburg.....	1		
Vernon River.....	1	1	109	Anten Mills.....	1		
Totals.....	11	10	534	Armstrong.....	1		
				Arnprior.....	1		
				Bellevue.....	18	16	793
				Bluevale.....	1	1	60
				Brantford.....	24	13	595
				Bridgeburg.....	10	8	358

TABLE No. 7.—Continued

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
Brookville.....	16	14	531	Sandwich.....	1	1	48
Burlington.....	1	1	6	Sarnia.....	18	12	723
Capreol.....	9	6	382	Sault Ste. Marie.....	20	13	833
Carleton Place.....	5	3	55	Schreiber.....	7	4	229
Chapleau.....	7	7	505	Sioux Lookout.....	7	5	225
Chatham.....	9	6	600	Smith's Falls.....	15	13	1,069
Cobalt.....	2	2	32	Southampton.....	1	1	.....
Cobourg.....	1	1	13	Stratford.....	21	18	1,515
Cochrane.....	8	16	204	Sturgeon Falls.....	5	5	301
Coldwater.....	1	1	100	Sudbury.....	6	6	3,751
Collingwood.....	3	2	13	Thurford.....	6	4	440
Cornwall.....	3	3	99	Tillsonburg.....	1	1	.....
Crookston.....	1	.....	.....	Timmins.....	4	.....	42
Depot Harbour.....	3	3	164	Toronto.....	132	101	22,246
Desbarats.....	1	.....	.....	Trenton.....	8	5	142
Deseronto.....	1	1	25	Tweed.....	1	1	89
Dundas.....	4	2	44	Walkerton.....	1	1	14
Englehart.....	2	2	202	Walkerville.....	1	1	11
Espanola.....	6	5	522	Wallaceburg.....	3	3	163
Essex.....	2	1	20	Waterford.....	1	.....	.....
Ford.....	1	1	8	Waterloo.....	2	2	59
Fort Frances.....	2	2	171	Welland.....	9	8	215
Fort William.....	25	20	1,051	West Lorne.....	1	1	14
Galt.....	11	8	202	Whitby.....	1	1	7
Gananoque.....	1	1	40	Windsor.....	33	26	1,691
Grimsby.....	1	1	8	Wingham.....	1	1	27
Guelph.....	22	17	462	Woodstock.....	7	5	75
Hagersville.....	1	1	28	Totals.....	995	760	63,251
Haileybury.....	2	1	16	MANITOBA			.....
Hamilton.....	62	44	2,237	Boissevain.....	1	1	50
Hanover.....	3	1	40	Brandon.....	24	19	794
Havelock.....	2	2	137	Dauphin.....	9	7	406
Hearst.....	1	1	6	Elm Grove.....	1	1	120
Highgate.....	1	1	.....	Foxwarren.....	1	1	60
Hornepayne.....	5	4	129	Kenville.....	1	1	150
Huntsville.....	1	1	75	Miami.....	1	1	90
Ignace.....	1	1	12	Minnedosa.....	2	2	94
Ingersoll.....	1	.....	.....	Molson.....	1	1	85
Iroquois Falls.....	6	3	472	Neepawa.....	1	1	50
Jarvis.....	1	1	28	Portage la Prairie.....	4	4	490
Kenora.....	10	9	525	Rivers.....	1	1	17
Kingston.....	21	16	657	Selkirk.....	2	.....	.....
Kitchener.....	19	17	452	Souris.....	5	5	158
Latchford.....	1	.....	.....	Transcona.....	6	6	796
Leamington.....	1	.....	.....	Winnipeg.....	70	58	7,755
Lindsay.....	13	10	365	Totals.....	130	109	11,115
London.....	52	42	3,570	SASKATCHEWAN			.....
Mattawa.....	1	1	260	Biggar.....	6	6	211
Merritton.....	3	3	198	Briercrest.....	1	1	52
Midland.....	4	3	117	Calder.....	1	1	51
Milverton.....	1	1	34	Estevan.....	1	1	.....
Mimico.....	2	2	101	Gravelbourg.....	1	1	22
Mine Centre.....	1	1	90	Humboldt.....	5	5	61
Nakina.....	1	1	17	Kamsack.....	4	3	62
Newbury.....	1	1	66	Kerrobert.....	1	1	25
Niagara Falls.....	19	15	859	Kipling.....	1	.....	.....
Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	1	1	10	Kindersley.....	1	1	19
Nipigon.....	1	1	141	Melfort.....	1	1	64
North Bay.....	24	20	1,647	Melville.....	7	5	378
Oakville.....	1	.....	.....	Moose Jaw.....	27	22	1,180
Oil City.....	1	.....	.....	North Battleford.....	7	7	226
Orillia.....	3	3	42	Phippen.....	1	1	75
Oshawa.....	6	3	61	Prince Albert.....	13	13	421
Ottawa.....	64	45	4,192	Radville.....	2	2	18
Owen Sound.....	5	3	38	Regina.....	34	30	1,352
Oxdrift.....	1	1	82	Rocanville.....	1	.....	.....
Pagwa.....	1	1	130	Saskatoon.....	33	25	1,316
Palmerston.....	7	6	295	Santaluta.....	1	1	135
Parry Sound.....	3	2	69	Sutherland.....	6	6	263
Pembroke.....	3	3	61	Swift Current.....	3	3	49
Peterborough.....	19	15	417	Unity.....	1	1	45
Point Edward.....	1	1	4	Vonda.....	1	.....	.....
Port Arthur.....	19	16	1,078	Watrous.....	3	2	40
Port Colborne.....	2	2	108	Weyburn.....	3	2	35
Port Hope.....	2	2	60	Yorkton.....	1	1	5
Powassan.....	1	.....	.....	Totals.....	167	141	6,105
Preston.....	3	2	123				
Rainy River.....	6	6	248				
Redditt.....	2	2	21				
Renfrew.....	1	.....	.....		
Ridgetown.....	1	.....	.....		
St. Catharines.....	23	17	728				
St. Mary's.....	1	.....	.....		
St. Thomas.....	31	25	2,147				

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded*

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
ALBERTA				BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Aerial.....	1	1	98	Boulder.....	1	1	175
Airdrie.....	1	1	65	Burnaby.....	1	1	30
Alberta Beach.....	1	1	340	Copper Mountain.....	1	1	114
Bellevue.....	1	1	104	Corbin.....	7	7	272
Beverley.....	7	4	285	Cranbrook.....	1	1	48
Big Valley.....	1	1	169	Duncan.....	1	1	53
Blairmore.....	1	1	3,258	Essondale.....	2	2	762
Brule.....	53	43	67	Fernie.....	1	1	11
Calgary.....	1	1	240	Field.....	1	1	55
Camrose.....	1	1	65	Golden.....	10	9	341
Canmore.....	2	1	370	Kamloops.....	1	1	65
Carbon.....	1	1	648	Kitchener.....	1	1	250
Coalhurst.....	1	1	105	Lucerne.....	1	1	520
Coleman.....	1	1	4,331	Lytton.....	1	1	70
Drumheller.....	6	4	322	Matsqui.....	3	2	25
Eckville.....	1	1	316	Nelson.....	12	8	246
Edmonton.....	59	50	138	New Denver.....	2	2	33
Edson.....	5	4	1,540	New Westminster.....	15	12	1,270
Foothills.....	1	1	195	Notch Hill.....	1	1	64
Hanna.....	8	7	22	Penticton.....	5	4	133
Jasper.....	4	4	776	Point Grey.....	1	1	32
Lethbridge.....	22	19	108	Port Essington.....	1	1	96
Luscar.....	1	1	72	Prince George.....	5	4	369
McLennan.....	1	1	41	Prince Rupert.....	11	11	490
Medicine Hat.....	15	14	72	Revelstoke.....	8	8	107
Mercoal.....	2	1	42	Salvas.....	1	1	21
Midlandvale.....	1	1	12	Smithers.....	6	4	550
Mile 52½.....	1	1	10	South Vancouver.....	2	2	61
Mirror.....	2	2	31	Squamish.....	1	1	1,701
Nacmimo.....	1	1	51	Steveston.....	1	1	20,124
New Castile Mine.....	1	1	4	Trail.....	1	1	10
Nordegg.....	1	1	73	Vancouver.....	89	74	1,701
Ohaton.....	1	1	100	Vancouver.....	1	1	61
Redcliff.....	3	2	100	Vernon.....	41	37	61
Robb.....	1	1	100	Victoria.....	1	1	61
Rocky Mountain House.....	1	1	100	Willow River.....	1	1	61
Rosedale.....	1	1	100	Ymir.....	1	1	61
Saunders Creek.....	1	1	100	Totals.....	243	203	28,175
Saunders West.....	1	1	100	Localities not specified.....			8,947
Smoky Lake.....	1	1	100				
Sterco.....	1	1	100				
Stettler.....	1	1	100				
Vermilion.....	2	2	100				
Wainwright.....	3	3	100				
Wayne.....	1	1	100				
Totals.....	223	173	13,998				

NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNIONS

The following table gives the localities in which one or more national and Catholic unions were in existence at the close of the year 1925, and gives similar information as the preceding statement:—

TABLE No 7A

Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of unions existing	Number of unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
QUEBEC				ONTARIO			
Asbestos.....	1	1	75	St. Hyacinthe.....	1	1	100
Chicoutimi.....	1	1	75	Thetford Mines.....	1	1	230
Desbien Mill.....	1	1	1,206	Three Rivers.....	9	9	1,206
Hull.....	11	11	1,206	Val Jalbent.....	1	1	1,206
Lachine.....	5	5	1,206	St. Romauld.....	1	1	1,206
Levis.....	2	1	536				
Montreal.....	25	24	4,103				
Port Alfred.....	2	2	1,442	Hawkesbury.....	2	2	69
Quebec.....	24	8	1,442	Rockland.....	1	1	69
Sherbrooke.....	10	1	25	Totals.....	99	50	7,816
St. Genevieve de Batiscan	1	1	30				

ONE BIG UNION UNITS

The statement following gives the localities in which one or more units of the One Big Union were in existence at the close of the year 1925, and contains similar information as that recorded for other labour bodies:—

TABLE No. 7B

Localities	Number of local unions existing	Number of local unions reporting membership	Number of members reported	Localities	Number of local unions existing	Number of local unions reporting membership	Number of members reported
NOVA SCOTIA				MANITOBA			
Inverness.....	1			Brandon.....	1	1	21
New Aberdeen.....	1			Dauphin.....	1		
Sheet Harbour.....	1	1	98	Transcona.....	2		
Stellarton.....	1			Winnipeg.....	17	2	154
Sydney.....	1			SASKATCHEWAN			
Sydney Mines.....	1			Humboldt.....	1		
Thorburn.....	1			Moose Jaw.....	1		
Westville.....	1			Radville.....	1		
NEW BRUNSWICK				Saskatoon.....	1		
Minto.....	1	1	230	Swift Current.....	1		
QUEBEC				ALBERTA			
Montreal.....	2			Calgary.....	1		
ONTARIO				Edmonton.....	1		
Cobalt.....	1			BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Dryden.....	1			Cumberland.....	1		
Fort Francis.....	1			Prince Rupert.....	1		
Fort William.....	2			Sandon.....	1		
Gowganda.....	1			Totals.....			
Port Arthur.....	1				53	5	503
Kenora.....	1			Grand totals.....			
Kiva Koshi.....	1				2,494	1,866	204,461
Sioux Lookout.....	1						
Ignace.....	1						

XX. EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS BY TRADE UNIONS

International Organizations Operating in Canada Having Beneficial Features—Benefit Proposals of Journeymen Barbers—Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees Adopts Group Insurance—Insurance Program of Brotherhood of Boilermakers—Formation of Union Labour Life Insurance Company—Death Benefits Involve Largest Expenditures by Internationals—Disbursements of International Organizations in Detail—Amount Paid by Canadian Local Branch Unions to Their Own Members.

Besides the trade protection afforded to members of labour organizations, the majority of the unions have established beneficiary features, the payments on account of which total many millions annually. This phase of trade unionism is developing and extending from year to year, particularly in regard to death benefits, and pension and insurance schemes. The funds to meet benefit payments are provided for by a portion of the per capita tax contributed by the members being placed to the credit of the beneficiary funds, and from which each good-standing member, irrespective of his location, is entitled to draw the prescribed amount of benefit. Some organizations provide for the payment of special benefits which are maintained by separate assessments, the accounts of which are entirely distinct from the regular beneficiary funds, but all disbursements made are given in the appended table. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada, 65 furnished reports from headquarters as to the expenditure for benefits to members. The disbursements cover a one-year period, and while in some instances are for the fiscal year of the respective organizations, are in the main for the calendar year 1925. Of the 65 organizations, whose names appear in the accompanying table, death benefits were paid by 56, unemployed and travelling by 8, strike by 33, sick and accident by 22, and old age pensions by 5, viz: Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Quarry Workers' International Union, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and the International Typographical Union, the other amounts recorded in the column being for other purposes. Many of the remaining 24 organizations having Canadian affiliations have benefit features, the administration of which, in some instances, is under the control of the local branches. This is mainly accounted for by the fact that many local unions existed independently prior to their affiliation with the international "central," and some of these "locals" provided for death, sick and other benefits for which a fund had been created. In this manner the benefit features have often become identified with the local branches, and their jurisdiction has been recognized. In some instances there is a division of control, sick benefits being administered by local branches, while the death, strike and pension funds are governed by the international body. The returns as to benefit payments furnished by the international organizations are for the whole membership. It is in rare instances that reports are received as to disbursements made by international organizations to their Canadian members only, it entailing considerable time to prepare such a statement, as separate records are not maintained.

The General Executive Board of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America decided in July, 1925 (in accordance with instructions from the previous convention of the union), to place three proposals before the membership in the following order: Plan No. 1—For the establishment of old age pensions; Plan No. 2—For the establishment of trade schools; Plan No. 3—For the establishment of a home for aged members. It was decided also that these propositions would be submitted in the form of a referendum, each plan to be voted on separately after its publication in detail in two issues of the official journal. Plan No. 1, which was voted on by the membership during the month of November, was defeated, the vote being 1,093 for and 15,181 against, with a large number of lodges not voting. As submitted, this plan provided as follows:—

All beneficiary active members shall pay 65 cents per month, which shall be placed in a separate pension fund to accumulate for a period of five years before any pension benefits shall be paid, after which time any such beneficiary active member who is in good standing, having reached the age of 60 years and having been a continuous contributing member for 20 years, and who finds it impossible to secure employment at the barber trade, or any member having a continuous contributing membership of 20 years immediately prior to applying for a pension, who by reason of affliction is totally incapacitated for work, may receive the sum of \$6 per week.

Any member earning more than two days' pay in any one week at the barber trade at the minimum scale of the union with which such member is affiliated shall not be entitled to the pension for that week.

No member shall receive sick benefits while receiving pension benefits, but in the event of death shall be entitled to such death benefits as provided for in the constitution.

The other two plans were not voted on during the year 1925, the period covered by the present report.

Announcement was made on October 14, 1925, of a special group insurance contract entered into between the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and a prominent insurance company. According to the provisions of the plan, there are two schedules of insurance—one for employees earning \$100 or less monthly and the other for employees earning more than \$100 per month. In the case of the former, the life insurance amounts to \$500, including total and permanent disability benefits payable for ten months in equal instalments of \$50.35. Those in the latter group are entitled to life insurance amounting to \$1,000, including total and permanent disability benefits payable for twenty months in equal instalments of \$51.04. The cost to the participant has been estimated to be from 50 cents to 55 cents per month for \$500 of insurance, and from \$1 to \$1.10 per month for \$1,000 of insurance. The plan was available to all eligible members, regardless of age, without medical examination, provided application was made for insurance during the period of the campaign for enrollment. The same privilege was extended to new members who applied within 31 days. Subsequent applicants for insurance will be required to pass a medical examination at their own expense, such to be acceptable to the company. The insurance was to become effective when application had been made by at least 75 per cent of the entire active membership, or at least 75 per cent of the active members in any province, municipality or local branch. It was estimated that the total amount of insurance involved would probably be between twelve and fifteen million dollars.

A uniform insurance program was adopted by the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America at its fourteenth convention, which convened in Kansas City, Mo., on September 14, 1925. The new insurance plan, which is in lieu of the former death and disability benefits, provides that all members in good standing, without medical examination and regardless of physical condition or occupation, are required to take out a \$1,000 policy at a cost of \$1.30 per member per month. If, however, death occurred as a result of an accident this insurance policy carries a double indemnity feature which pays the beneficiary double the amount. In addition to the death benefit feature, provision is made for partial disability and total and permanent disability insurance. Any member of the brotherhood may, if so desiring, subscribe for additional insurance up to \$2,000 at the same pro rata rate of 13 cents per \$100 per month. The plan became effective at noon on September 26, 1925, although the membership were not required to pay monthly premiums until November, the premiums for the month of October being paid out of the international funds.

Plans for the formation of a scheme of life insurance for union labour, which had been developing for two years, reached a definite conclusion during the last of July, 1925, in Washington at a conference of over 50 representatives of national and international unions. At this conference authority was unanimously voted to a committee to proceed with the organization of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company as an institution of service for wage earners, the capital stock being placed at \$2,000,000. The scheme originated at the 1923 (Portland) convention of the American Federation of Labour when a special committee was appointed by the late Samuel Gompers to make a careful survey of the matter. At the El Paso convention in the following year, this committee submitted a comprehensive report on the possibilities of labour-controlled insurance in which it was urged that not only was such an enterprise advisable and safe, but that it was almost the duty of the unions jointly to adopt some form of proper insurance, though it was opposed to having the American Federation of Labour as such engage in an undertaking of that nature. The convention decided that there should be a voluntary conference of all national and international officers during the year 1925 for the purpose of taking such action as would appeal to the best judgment of those attending. The formation of the above-mentioned company was the result of this conference. Emphasizing the official attitude of the A.F. of L., President Green, who presided at the conference, announced that while the American Federation of Labour had supplied the machinery for the research work and organization of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, the latter would be an entirely separate institution as it was against the policy of the federation to enter any line of commercial enterprise. The chairman of the Organization Committee is Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo Engravers' Union, and fifth vice-president of the

American Federation of Labour, the secretary being George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. These officers (who constituted the original investigating committee) were authorized to select about 25 or 30 of the best qualified members from the international unions to serve on the Organization Committee—a body which will act without remuneration save for expenses incurred. With the purchase of \$500,000 worth of stock, the company was formally incorporated on a co-operative basis, the dividends being limited to six per cent, after which the profits were to be equally divided between the stockholders and the policy holders. It was also provided that two-thirds of the directors or trustees of the company must at all times be trade unionists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, and that not more than one of the company's directors or trustees at any time should be chosen from any one national or international union. Stock will be only sold to trade unionists with 800 shares as a maximum to international unions, 80 to local unions and central bodies and 10 to individuals, the price being \$50 a share. Individuals may secure the stock on the partial payment plan, and when a stockholder desires to dispose of his holdings the company has the first option. This provision is intended to hold the company in trade union hands. The machinery of the unions will be used to secure business, thus dispensing with sales agents.

In this report for 1924 reference was made to the decision of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to establish a home for aged members, and an old age pension. Subsequently certain members of the brotherhood thought that only the pension fund should be established and proposed that the 1,684 acres of land in Lakeland, Florida, should be sold and the proceeds turned into the pension fund. This proposal was submitted to a referendum vote on July 9, 1925, but it was defeated by a majority of over four to one. Following the result of the vote an executive board of the brotherhood decided to proceed with the erection of the buildings as soon as possible.

As for earlier reports, the department has endeavoured to ascertain what benefits, in addition to those distributed by the central organizations, were paid to their own members from the funds under the immediate control of the various Canadian branches of international unions, as well as by other labour bodies. Application for this information was forwarded to every known local union, and of these 643 reported having made payments on account of benefits, the total of such disbursements being given in a supplementary table.

Of the eighteen organizations classified as non-international only four made reports regarding disbursements for benefits, viz.: (1) Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, \$12,180 for death benefits; (2) Federated Association of Letter Carriers, \$5,000 for death benefits; (3) Canadian Electrical Trades Union, \$4,730 for death and \$781 for other benefits; (4) Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, \$493 for death benefits, making a total of \$23,184 expended by the non-international bodies, a decrease of \$9,843 as compared with the year 1924.

Forty-two local branches of eleven non-international organizations, nine independent units and twenty-one national and Catholic unions reported having made payments for benefits to their own members.

The following statement shows the total reported disbursements made on account of benefits by the various international organizations operating in Canada, as given in a subsequent table:—

Death benefits.. . . .	\$10,172,310
Unemployed and travelling benefits.. . . .	925,832
Strike benefits.. . . .	1,767,820
Sick and accident benefits.. . . .	1,671,807
Old age pensions and other benefits.. . . .	2,859,502
Total.. . . .	\$17,397,271

These figures indicate that for 1925 the reported expenditures for benefits as paid by the central organizations with branches in Canada were \$2,903,093 less than the amount disbursed for the same classes of benefits in 1924. The expenditure for death benefits, which accounts for more than one-half of the aggregate disbursements, shows a decrease for the year of \$1,039,614, and for strike benefits the disbursements were \$1,013,460 less. The payments made on account of unemployed and travelling benefits were \$118,714 lower than in the previous year, and those for sick and accident show a decrease of \$2,488,265. For old age pensions the sum expended, as near as could be computed, was \$1,866,953, an increase of \$959,167, the remaining sums recorded in the column with old age pensions being expended for various purposes.

The largest expenditure for death benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the sum disbursed being \$2,773,500; the Order of Railway Conductors had the next highest outlay for death benefits, expending \$1,614,676, including certain payments on account of disability; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen stands third as to expenditures for death benefits, the payments totalling \$1,237,483. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers reported the heaviest expenditure for unemployed benefits, the total disbursed being \$807,000. The largest disbursement for strike benefits was \$675,579, and this was made by the International Typographical Union. The next highest expenditure for strike benefits was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the sum spent being \$279,246, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen coming third with an expenditure of \$264,954. The largest sum recorded in the sick and accident benefit column was reported by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which disbursed \$292,271; the next highest expenditure for the same purposes being reported by the International Moulders' Union of North America, the amount spent being \$196,965. The International Typographical Union, with an expenditure of \$923,704, made the largest disbursement for old age pensions, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America being next with an outlay of \$858,289.

The organization which reported the largest combined expenditure for benefits was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the total disbursed being \$3,492,017; the next was the Order of Railway Conductors, which expended \$2,304,295; the International Typographical Union being third with \$1,972,545, and, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen fourth with disbursements of \$1,828,834. The expenditure of these four organizations account for \$9,597,691 of the amount disbursed for benefits by the international organizations operating in Canada, approximately 55 per cent of the aggregate of \$17,397,271.

The table following gives the expenditure made on account of the various benefits by the international organizations which have established local branches in Canada:—

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour			30,303		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	17,444		9,840	117,061	
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	70,600			171,974	
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	10,075				
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brotherhood of	4,500	284	60		
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	32,050		6,019		
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	1,400			(a) 3,520	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	291,490				858,289
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	44,050				
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	663,885		38,367		
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood	2,550		1,088		75
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	242,746	16,380	32,028	174,211	
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union			4,462	5,841	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated		807,000			
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	1,625				
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	35,000				
Coopers' International Union of North America	2,625				
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	5,500				
Fur Workers' Union, International	700		70,000		
Garment Workers of America, United	17,250				
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	44,248				
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint			14,951		
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	67,759		9,459	6,250	22,710
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	39,375		25,488	41,853	
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International	36,100				
Lathers, International Union, Wood Wire and Metal	16,891				
Leather Workers' International Union, United	2,500			2,300	
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	38,400				
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	2,773,500		279,246	292,271	147,000
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	(a) 1,237,483		264,954	48,257	278,140
Machinists, International Association of	(b) 178,207		26,826		
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	76,015			(c) 70,628	
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	16,150				
Metal Polishers' International Union	7,575	3,300	5,490		

Name of Organization	Death Benefits	Unemployed and Travelling Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Old Age Pensions and Other Benefits
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....		23,000	35,000		
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	(a) 105,600	72,162	66,212	196,965	
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, of America, Brotherhood of.....	(a) 259,009				40,589
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	5,687		5,000		
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	7,575		3,181	5,898	1,816
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	4,137	3,696	682		
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	11,000		7,291	26,873	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	900	10		300	
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, United Association of Journeymen.....	79,980		13,532	112,365	
Printers and Die Stammers' Union, International Plate.....	3,643				
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	93,737		1,245		
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....			3,087		
Quarry Workers' International Union.....	1,500				650
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....				530	
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	2,626				
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	483,146		9,000		
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	178,000				
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	94,450				
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.....	13,800			10,350	
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	(a) 1,614,676			176,557	513,062
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	(d) 632,301		18,375	174,027	61,600
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	5,350				992
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	11,400		9,600		
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	7,000				
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	15,600		49,421		
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	600				
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	180,970			(c) 18,000	10,875
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	8,668		20,867	15,776	
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....			21,460		
Typographical Union, International.....	373,262		675,579		923,704
Upholsterers' International Union.....			9,707		
Totals.....	10,172,310	925,832	1,767,820	1,671,807	2,859,502

(a) Includes disability benefits.

(b) Includes \$73,250 death and disability benefits.

(c) Disability benefits.

(d) Includes \$23,875 disability benefits.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL BRANCHES

Reports received from 658 local branch unions in Canada show that these bodies disbursed a total of \$283,212 to their own members for the various benefits provided for by their respective constitutions. This expenditure is \$75,690 less than that made in 1924 by 673 local branches which reported. As in the past, the highest expenditure was for sick and accident benefits, which amounted to \$114,311, a decrease of \$10,306 as compared with disbursements for this purpose in 1924. Death benefits were responsible for the next highest expenditure, and totalled \$68,008, the sum of \$11 less than that spent for the same purpose the previous year. The expenditure for "other benefits", which represents disbursements for various purposes, including donations to other unions, which amounted to \$49,542, shows an increase, the disbursements being \$4,222 more than in 1924. Strike benefits amounted to \$37,111, a smaller sum by \$64,235 than that paid out in 1924. For unemployed benefits \$14,240 was expended, a decrease of \$5,360. Of the total expenditure for benefits made by Canadian branch unions to their own members, the 586 having international affiliation disbursed \$225,993, a decrease of \$92,723, the disbursements for each class of benefits being: Death, \$45,434; unemployed, \$12,743; strike, \$34,991; sick and accident, \$100,331; other benefits, \$32,494. The 42 branches of non-international organizations distributed \$18,028, an increase of \$6,662, as compared with payments made in 1924, divided as follows: Death, \$8,274; unemployed, \$1,497; strike, \$1,990; sick, \$3,298; other benefits, \$2,969. Only nine of what are classed as independent bodies, four more than the number reported in 1924, made expenditures for benefits, the total being \$17,414, an increase of \$3,088, apportioned as follows: Death, \$3,475; strike, \$30; sick, \$385; other benefits, \$13,524. Of the aggregate expenditure for benefits 21 of the national and Catholic unions, 16 less than in 1924, reported disbursements, the total being \$21,777, an increase of \$7,283, divided as follows: Death, \$10,825; strike, \$100; sick, \$10,297; other benefits, \$555.

The following summary shows the total sum disbursed by the local branch unions in Canada for the classes of benefits mentioned:—

Death benefits..	\$ 68,008
Unemployed benefits..	14,240
Strike benefits..	37,111
Sick and accident benefits..	114,311
Other benefits..	49,542
Total..	\$283,212

As previously explained, the expenditure of the above amounts by the Canadian local branch unions among their own members is in addition to the expenditures made for benefits by the central organizations.

The arrangement of the accompanying table is similar to the preceding one giving the disbursements by the central international bodies, with the exception that the "other benefits" does not include old age pension payments, but does embrace all gratuities, etc., which are not classed in other columns.

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unem- ployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Federation of Labour..	3	525	25		75	15
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.....	1			3		
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	2	150	150		305	60
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen..	17	550	25		3,576	47
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	13	1,500	400		464	900
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	5		30		25	200
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, Brother- hood of.....	12	2,900	375	125	287	561
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Inter- national Association.....	2	480				
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	6	300	18	30	1,095	242
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance.....	1		5	30		
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Inter- national Union of the United.....	5		60	155	370	25
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.....	25	3,750	75	546	3,687	
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	8	3,000	204		2,802	460
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.....	2		318	6,008	462	
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	1		250	450		
Elevator Constructors, International Union.....	1			72		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	10	1,675	88		527	
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	8	2,800			61	235
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	1				300	
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	1			2,700		
Garment Workers' Union, United.....	3			371	12	
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	1	500				
Granite Cutters, International Association.....	1				15	13
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union, International.....	2	340				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.....	8	975	100		840	240
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association. Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	1				45	10
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal..	1					50
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	4		2,300		1,420	80
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	5	555	30		2,237	21
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	39		130	5,775	3,797	1,930
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of....	26	420	222		2,770	2,741
Machinists, International Association of.....	16	2,670	135	95	675	338
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.....	43	1,555	197	125	2,206	862
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	1					20
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet.....	2	15			75	10
Mine Workers of America, United.....	13		1,790	9,394	500	2,689
Moulders' Union of North America, International.....	18	1,120	919	3,746	4,013	
Musicians, American Federation of.....	16	2,825	120	630	1,171	1,192
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	4	552	15		500	1,287
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	8	475	5	95	290	200
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	1		100		60	
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	2		705		416	
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union..	2				98	
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Associa- tion, Operative.....	5	800	75		300	
Plumbers and Steamfitters, of America, United Asso- ciation of.....	19	465	40	85	2,570	430
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate....						

Local Branches of International Organizations	Number of Unions Reporting	Death Benefits	Unemployed Benefits	Strike Benefits	Sick and Accident Benefits	Other Benefits
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	4	950	150	.....	50	20
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	4	536	360	150	740	660
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	31	360	148	253	602	732
Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of	45	3,605	476	86	2,666	1,953
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	11	544	70	10	459	1,226
Railway Conductors, Order of	22	472	200	.....	2,810	2,830
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	28	525	.....	95	29,630	784
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	2	.....	25	.....	.....	20
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	38	3,300	598	.....	17,410	1,726
Seamen's Union, International	1	200	.....	.....	4	675
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Brotherhood of	4	330	.....	.....	100	42
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	2	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	5	200	90	48	480	100
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	4	300	405	35	655	.....
Textile Workers of America, United	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typographical Union, International	15	2,356	1,290	640	6,654	4,208
Upholsterers' International Union	1	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
One Big Union	2	54	25	125	25	160
Industrial Workers of the World	1	.....	.....	3,024	.....	2,500
<i>Local Branches of Non-International Organizations</i>						
Carpenters of Canada, Amalgamated	10	745	994	135	335	1,456
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Electrical Trades Union	2	.....	432	.....	1,975	36
Canadian Federation of Labour	1	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees	5	10	50	100	197	365
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association	4	.....	.....	5	10	150
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	5	.....	.....	100	.....	50
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Provincial Federation of Ontario Firefighters	4	9	1	.....	520	175
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada	1	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	8	7,210	20	50	249	687
National and Catholic Unions	21	10,825	.....	100	10,297	555
<i>Independent Local Bodies</i>						
Barbers Union	1	25	.....	.....	3	.....
Japanese Workers' Union of Canada, Vancouver	1	.....	.....	30	37	154
British Columbia Miners Association	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	960
Waterworks Operators, Winnipeg	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers Protective Union	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal	1	3,400	.....	.....	.....	12,320
Civio Employees Federation	1	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Toreedores de Havano, Union de (Cuban Cigarmakers) Montreal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knights of Labour	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Independent Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, Winnipeg	1	.....	.....	.....	320	40
Totals	658	68,008	14,240	37,111	114,311	49,542

XXI. NEW AND DISSOLVED LABOUR BODIES

Local Branch Unions of All Classes in Canada Show an Increase—Names and Location of the Various Labour Bodies Formed and Dissolved.

According to the information received in the Department there were 161 new unions of all classes formed in Canada during the year 1925, while 146 were dissolved. The formation of the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, reference to which has been made in earlier chapters of this report, resulted in eighteen branches of the twenty which were formerly included in the international group being transferred to the non-international list, the two others being dissolved. On the other hand, the One Big Union having sent in a return for the present report showing 53 units in Canada, its branches are counted in the international group. A union which was in 1924 classed in the independent group is now a unit of the One Big Union, and is so classified. Another association was also dropped from the independent list, its officers claiming that it is not a trade union, and its name was accordingly transferred to the non-trade union list. A national and Catholic union of school teachers which was last year included in this report has been dropped, the union it is understood, being an affiliate of the school teachers' association of Montreal, whose name also appears in the non-trade union group. The international group of unions had a loss of 43, the gains being 43 for the non-international organizations, seven for the independent units and five for the national and Catholic, an increase of 12, to which must be added the 53 units of the O.B.U., making a total gain of local branch unions as recorded in this report of 65.

The delegate bodies organized during 1925, or which appear in this report for the first time, number eleven—two federations, seven district councils and two trades and labour councils. There were also twelve delegate bodies dissolved—one federation, five district councils and six trades and labour councils. As explained in a previous chapter, the formation or dissolution of these delegate bodies does not affect the trade union membership of the Dominion, their establishment being made possible only by the existence of local branch unions, which are the foundation of the whole plan of labour organization.

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES FORMED IN 1925

The following statement contains the name of every federation, district council, trades and labour council and local branch union known to have been formed in Canada during the year 1925, as well as the names of some organizations of which particulars had not been received for the earlier reports. Where the locality is given for bodies covering a wide territory it designates the address of the secretary. The list of local branches is arranged in trade groups, the name of the organization from which charter was secured, the location of the branch and the total charters issued by the respective organizations being given.

<i>Name and Class of Organization</i>	<i>Locality.</i>
Federations—	
Building Trades Council.. . . .	Kingston, Ont.
Federation of Printing Trades (National and Catholic).. . . .	Lachine, Que.
District Councils—	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.	
Vancouver District Council.. . . .	Vancouver, B.C.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—	
Montreal District Council.. . . .	Montreal, Que.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—	
Toronto District Council.. . . .	Toronto, Ont.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—	
Winnipeg District Council.. . . .	Winnipeg, Man.
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America—	
Vancouver District Council.. . . .	Vancouver, B.C.
Journeymen Barbers' International Union—	
Dominion Federation of Journeymen Barbers.. . . .	St. Catharines, Ont.
International Association of Fire Fighters—	
Inter-Provincial Association of Fire Fighters.. . . .	Alberta and Saskatchewan.
Trades and Labour Councils—	
Hull Trades and Labour Council.. . . .	Hull, Que.
National Trades and Labour Council of Toronto (C. F. of L.).. . . .	Toronto, Ont.

Mining and Quarrying—

United Mine Workers of America.—No. 59, Drumheller, Alta.	1
Mine Workers' Union of Canada.—Porcupine, Ont.; Bellevue, Alta.; Blairmore, Alta.; Bryant (Mile 32), Alta.; Canmore, Alta.; Carbin, Alta.; Coalhurst, Alta.; Coleman, Alta.; Edmonton (Beverly), Alta.; Elgin (Drumheller), Alta.; Foothills (Mile 50), Alta.; Hygrade (Drumheller), Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Mercoal, Alta.; Midwest (Drumheller), Alta.; Mile 52½ (Lovet Branch), Alta.; Nacmine, Alta.; Nordegg, Alta.; Saunders Creek, Alta.; Saunders West, Alta.; Wayne, Alta.; Western Gem (Newcastle Mine P.O.), Alta.; Corbin, B.C.	23
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.—Nelson, B.C.; Ymir, B.C.	2
British Columbia Miners' Association (Independent).—Michel, B.C.	1
Luscar Miners' Union (Independent).—Luscar, Alta.	1

Building Trades—

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 1022, North Bay, Ont.; No. 1173, Saskatoon, Sask.	2
Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.—Crookston, Ont.	1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.—No. 1815, Timmins, Ont.; No. 1599, Vancouver, B.C.	2
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.—No. 571, Vancouver, B.C.	1
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—Montreal (2), Que.	2
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 548, Guelph, Ont.; No. 787, St. Thomas, Ont.	2
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Iberville, Que.	1
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.—No. 414, Moncton, N.B.; No. 420, Winnipeg, Man.	2
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers of North America.—No. 605, Halifax, N.S.; No. 658, St. Catharines, Ont.; No. 602, Vancouver, B.C.	3
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.—Numbers 5, 6 and 7, Montreal, Que.	3
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.—No. 2, Montreal, Que.	1
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of United States and Canada.—No. 324, Calgary, Alta.	1
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.—No. 423, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 439, Windsor, Ont.	2
National and Catholic Unions of Building Labourers.—Quebec, Que.; Sherbrooke, Que.; St. Romuald, Que.	3
National and Catholic Union of Plumbers and Electricians.—Quebec, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Plasterers.—Montreal, Que.	1

Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—

International Association of Machinists.—No. 412, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 702, Vancouver, B.C.	2
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.—No. 20, Kentville, N.S.	1
International Moulders' Union of North America.—No. 105, St. John, N.B.	1
International Union of Elevator Constructors.—No. 50, Toronto, Ont.	1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.—No. 466, New Westminster, B.C.	1
Stove Mounters' International Union.—Carleton Place, Ont.	1
International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.—No. 186, Hamilton, Ont.	1
Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union of Canada (Independent).—Hamilton and Toronto, Ont.	2

Printing and Papermaking Trades—

International Typographical Union.—No. 893, Belleville, Ont.; No. 71, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 885, Niagara Falls, Ont.	3
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.—No. 308, Kingston, Ont.	1
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.—No. 243, Ottawa, Ont.	1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada.—No. 50, Hull, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Printers.—Sherbrooke, Que.	1

Clothing Trades—

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.—No. 25, Montreal, Que.; No. 7, Toronto, Ont.	2
National and Catholic Union of Boot and Shoe Workers.—Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Leather Cutters.—Montreal, Que.	1

Textile Trades—

National and Catholic Union of Cotton Mill Employees.—Sherbrooke, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Weavers.—Sherbrooke, Que.	1

Steam Engineers and Firemen—

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.—No. 903, St. Catharines, Ont.	1
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.—No. 606, Montreal, Que.; No. 779, Quebec, Que.; No. 484, Toronto, Ont.; No. 503, London, Ont.; No. 466, St. Thomas, Ont.; No. 689, Sarnia, Ont.; No. 613, North Bay, Ont.	7
National and Catholic Union of Stationary Engineers.—Three Rivers, Que.	1
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, No. 5 (Independent).—Medicine Hat, Alta.	1
Association of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers of the Province of Quebec (Independent).—Montreal, Que.	1

No. of
Charters
issued.

Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.— No. 304, Guelph, Ont.; No. 105, Winnipeg, Man.; No. 300, Vancouver, B.C.	3
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.—Vancouver, B.C.	1
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.—No. 643, Vancouver, B.C.	1

Railway Service—

Order of Railway Conductors of America.—No. 689, North Bay, Ont.	1
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.—No. 427, Essex, Ont.; No. 648, Kerrobert, Sask.; No. 659, Briercrest, Sask.; No. 15, Vavenby, B.C.	4
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—No. 147, Halifax, N.S.; No. 141, Moncton, N.B.; Numbers 138, 182, 144, Montreal, Que.; No. 187, Sherbrooke, Que.; No. 143, Timmins, Ont.; No. 145, Nankina, Ont.; No. 152, Kamsack, Sask.; No. 155, Humboldt, Sask.; No. 163, Kindersley, Sask.; No. 173, Radville, Sask.; No. 181, Kipling, Sask.; No. 150, Big Valley, Alta.; No. 162, Vermilion, Alta.; No. 171, Hanna, Alta.	16
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.—No. 217, Quebec, Que.; No. 251, Niagara Falls, Ont.	2
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.— No. 1191, Montreal, Que.	1

General Transport Trades—

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stable Men and Helpers of America.—No. 521, Montreal, Que.; No. 466, Vancouver, B.C.	2
International Longshoremen's Association.—Port Colborne, Ont.	1
New Westminster and District Longshoremen's Association (Independent).—New Westminster, B.C.	1

Personal Service and Amusement—

International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators of United States and Canada.—No. 435, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.—No. 357, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 805, North Bay, Ont.; No. 916, Timmins, Ont.	3
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.— No. 555, Toronto, Ont.	1
National and Catholic Union of Store Clerks.—Montreal, Que., Sherbrooke, Que.	2
National and Catholic Union of Grocery and Butcher Clerks.—Montreal, Que.	1
National and Catholic Union of Grocery Clerks.—Sherbrooke, Que.	1
Vancouver Retail Employees' Association (Independent).—Vancouver, B.C.	1

Employees of Public Authorities—

Federated Association of Letter Carriers.—No. 38, Lethbridge, Alta.	1
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.—Ford, Ont.; Walkerville, Ont.	2
Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.—No. 2, Ottawa, Ont.	1
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.—Winnipeg, Man.; Lethbridge, Alta.	2
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.—St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Three Rivers, Que.; Oshawa, Ont.	3

Miscellaneous—

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—No. 10, Ottawa, Ont.; No. 14, Vancouver, B.C.; No. 35, Essondale, B.C.	3
American Federation of Labour.—No. 17813, Vancouver, B.C.	1
Industrial Workers of the World.—Agricultural Workers, Winnipeg Man.	1
The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.	2
The Canadian Federation of Labour.—Montreal, Que.; Calgary, Alta.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Prince Rupert, B.C.	5
National and Catholic Syndicate of Saw Mill Workers.—Rockland, Ont.	1
Piano Action and Key Workers of Toronto (Independent).—Toronto, Ont.	1
Longueuil Workmen's Association (Independent).—Longueuil, Que.	1
General Labour Union, Inc. (Independent).—Montreal, Que.	1
American Flint Glass Workers' Union.—No. 33, Wallaceburg, Ont.	1
International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of United States and Canada.—No. 78, Toronto, Ont.; No. 66, Hamilton, Ont.	2

LIST OF LABOUR BODIES DISSOLVED IN 1925

Below is printed the list of all federations, district councils, trades and labour councils and local trade union branches, which, it is understood, have been dissolved or amalgamated with other unions during the year 1925, the arrangement of the statement being similar to that giving particulars of the branches organized:—

Name and Class of Organization		Locality.	
Federations—			
Theatrical Federation.. . . .		Winnipeg, Man.	
District Councils—			
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Ottawa District Council.. .		Ottawa, Ont.	
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Edmonton District Council..		Edmonton, Alta.	
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Headgear Workers' Central Bureau of Canada.. . . .		Toronto, Ont.	
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions.. . . .		Medicine Hat, Alta.	
Western Canada Musicians' Association.. . . .		Regina, Sask.	
Trades and Labour Councils—			
Jonquiere and Kenogami Trades and Labour Council.. . . .		Kenogami, Que.	
Cornwall Trades and Labour Council.. . . .		Cornwall, Ont.	
Thorold Trades and Labour Council.. . . .		Thorold, Ont.	
Trenton and District Trades and Labour Council.. . . .		Trenton, Ont.	
Western Executive Council (C. F. of L.).. . . .		Calgary, Alta.	
Central Council (National and Catholic)		Granby, Que.	
			No. of Charters Surren- dered.
Mining and Quarrying—			
United Mine Workers of America.—No. 4524, New Waterford, N.S.; No. 4538, Birch Grove, N.S.; 123, Alexo, Alta.; No. 431, Bellevue, Alta.; No. 489, Blackstone, Alta.; No. 5004, Blairmore, Alta.; No. 4981, Cadomin, Alta.; N. 1387, Canmore, Alta.; No. 1189, Coalhurst, Alta.; No. 2663, Coleman, Alta.. No. 4587, Drumbeller, Alta.; No. 5473, Foothills, Alta.; No. 1058, Hillcrest, Alta.; Nos. 574, 1185, 5691, Lethbridge, Alta.; No. 356, Luscar, Alta.; No. 2685, Mountain Park, Alta.; No. 5680, Naemine, Alta.; No. 1087, Nordegg, Alta.; No. 308, Saunders, Alta.; No. 5110, West Saunders, Alta.; No. 5576, Taber, Alta.; Nos. 21, 4681, 4582, 5596, Wayne, Alta.; No. 2877, Corbin, B.C.; No. 2314, Fernie, B.C.; No. 2334, Michel, B.C.. . . .			30
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.—No. 145, Timmins, Ont.. . . .			1
Mine Workers' Union (Independent).—Timmins, Ont.. . . .			1
Building Trades—			
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.—No. 794, St. John, N.B.. .			1
Journymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.—Saskatoon, Sask.. . . .			1
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.—No. 1729, St. John, Que.; No. 1864, St. Joseph D'Alma, Que.; No. 2460, Iroquois Falls, Ont.; No. 2151, Sarnia, Ont.; Nos. 1648, 1756, 2201, Toronto, Ont.; No. 2184, Woodstock, Ont.; Nos. 646 and 2162, Ottawa, Ont.. . .			10
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.—Montreal, Que.; Regina, Sask.. . . .			2
United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada.—No. 770, Fredericton, N.B.; No. 191, Jonquiere, Que.; No. 771, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 414, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; No. 742, Stratford, Ont.; No. 548, Moose Jaw, Sask.. . . .			6
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.—No. 499, Kenogami, Que.; No. 880, Quebec, Que.; No. 897, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 222, Medicine Hat, Alta.. . . .			4
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—Victoria, B.C.. . . .			1
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada.—No. 215, Halifax, N.S.; No. 578, Montreal, Que.. . . .			2
National and Catholic Union of Bricklayers and Masons.—Montreal, Que.. . . .			1
National and Catholic Union of Concrete Reinforcers.—Montreal, Que.. . . .			1
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding—			
International Association of Machinists.—No. 605, Amherst, N.S.; No. 465, Jonquiere, Que.. . .			2
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.—No. 311, Fort William, Ont.			1
International Moulders' Union of North America.—No. 438, Orillia, Ont.. . . .			1
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.—No. 210, Kingston, Ont.; No. 365, Midland, Ont.. . . .			2
Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.—No. 10, Hamilton, Ont.			1
Patternmakers' League of North America.—Port Arthur, Ont.; Calgary, Alta.. . . .			2
International Jewellery Workers' Union.—Hamilton, Ont.; Toronto (2), Ont.. . . .			3
Printing and Papermaking Trades—			
International Typographical Union.—No. 276, Sherbrooke, Que.. . . .			1
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.—No. 160, Winnipeg, Man.. . . .			1
International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.—No. 236, Chute Panet, Que.. . . .			1
International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada.—No. 47, St. George, N.B.. . . .			1
Clothing Trades—			
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.—No. 69, Sudbury, Ont.. . . .			1
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—Numbers 232, 234 and 444, Hamilton, Ont.. . . .			3

No. of
Charters
Surren-
dered.**Steam Engineers and Firemen—**

International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.—No. 152, Toronto, Ont.; No. 895, Winnipeg, Man..	2
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.—No. 6, Ottawa, Ont.; St. Thomas, Ont..	2

Food and Tobacco Preparation Trades—

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.—No. 170, Kitchener, Ont.; No. 308, Branch 2, Cranbrook, B.C..	2
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.—Peterborough, Ont..	1
National and Catholic Union of Pastry Cooks and Confectioners, Quebec, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Sugar Refinery Workers.—Montreal, Que..	1
National and Catholic Union of Tobacco Workers.—Granby, Que..	1

Railway Service—

Order of Railway Conductors of America.—No. 531, Toronto, Ont..	1
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.—No. 277, Fort William, Ont.; No. 302, Kingsville, Ont.; No. 2713, Tilbury, Ont.; No. 1853, Welland, Ont.; No. 418, Watrous, Sask..	5
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—No. 73, Hamilton, Ont.; No. 199, Lindsay, Ont.; No. 124, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 41, Port Arthur, Ont.; No. 85, Welland, Ont..	5
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.—No. 1385, Niagara Falls, Ont.; No. 1382, Rivers, Sask.	2
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.—No. 765, Sydney, N.S.; No. 804, West St. John, N.B..	2
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.—No. 6, Hornepayne, Ont.; No. 4, Toronto, Ont..	2

General Transport Trades—

International Longshoremen's Association.—No. 38-41, Prince Rupert, B.C..	1
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.—No. 833, Preston, Ont..	1

Personal Service and Amusement—

Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America.—No. 632, Cranbrook, B.C..	1
American Federation of Musicians.—No. 577, Sherbrooke, Que..	1
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League.—No. 300, Toronto, Ont.; No. 592, Winnipeg, Man..	2

Employees of Public Authorities—

Federated Association of Letter Carriers.—No. 44, Fredericton, N.B.; No. 47, Three Rivers, Que.; No. 40, Brockville, Ont.; No. 55, North Bay, Ont.; No. 7, Winnipeg, Man..	5
International Association of Fire Fighters.—No. 264, Walkerville, Ont..	1
Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.—London, Ont..	1
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.—Niagara Falls, Ont.; Sarnia, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B.C..	4

Miscellaneous—

American Federation of Labour.—No. 17733, Winnipeg, Man..	1
Canadian Federation of Labour.—Montreal, Que. (2); Toronto, Ont.; New Westminster, B.C..	4
Industrial Workers of the World.—Cranbrook, B.C..	1
Upholsterers' International Union.—No. 79, Stratford, Ont..	1
International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.—No. 54, Toronto, Ont.; No. 66, Calgary, Alta..	2
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.—Port Stanley, Ont..	1
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.—No. 10, Norwich, Ont..	1
Study Circle Benoit XV.—Hull, Que.; Magog (St. Patrick)..	2
Mixed National and Catholic Union.—Three Rivers, Que..	1
National and Catholic Rubber Workers.—Granby, Que..	1
National and Catholic Woodworkers' Union.—Granby, Que..	1
American Flint Glass Workers' Union.—Toronto, Ont..	1
National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.—St. Johns, Que..	1
Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers.—Canso, N.S..	1
British Columbia Union of Sawmill Workers (Independent).—Victoria, B.C..	1

XXII. THE LABOUR PRESS

Labour Journalism on North American Continent—Methods of Circulating Official Trade Union Publications—Canadian Editor Vice-President of International Labour Press—List of Canadian Trade Union Journals and Labour Papers—Names of International Bodies Publishing Official Journals—Communist Publications.

Reflecting the growth and development of organized labour on the North American continent is a distinctive labour press through which the various phases of the movement find expression. In addition to being such a medium the labour press informs the rank and file of official matters pertaining to their own organizations, practically all the important labour bodies having periodicals which render this service for their members. The editorship is generally one of the duties of the secretary of the organization, but in a number of instances the office is an elective position. As with one exception the headquarters of all international labour bodies are in the United States, the offices of publication are therefore similarly located. The headquarters of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees being in Ottawa, Canada, its official journal is published from its own printery. The subscription rate of these journals, most of which are issued monthly, though some are published semi-monthly, is included, usually, in the dues which each member pays to his organization. In that way, the publication reaches every member whether residing in Canada or the United States.

There are in Canada fourteen periodicals owned and controlled by labour organizations. Of this number, seven are the official journals of distinctly Canadian labour bodies, and seven are the publications of local branch unions, all of which, with the exception of some of the affiliates of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters, are identified with international labour organizations. In addition there is published in the Dominion eleven of what are known as labour papers, eight of these being issued weekly, one semi-monthly and two monthly. The majority of these labour papers are privately owned, but in some cases have the endorsement of local labour bodies. These publications deal with local and general labour activities, and express the views of the organized workers on public questions. One of the Canadian labour papers—*The Labour World*, of Montreal—is published in both English and French, being the only bi-lingual paper on the continent. One new periodical appearing in the field of Canadian labour journalism during 1925 is *The Weekly News*, published at Winnipeg, Man., while *The Workers' Weekly*, of Stellarton, N.S., ceased publication. The *British Columbia Federationist*, published at Vancouver, B.C., changed its name to *The Canadian Labour Advocate*. In April, 1925, *The Maritime Labour World*, of Glace Bay, ceased publication for the balance of the year because of a fire which destroyed its plant. In the issue announcing resumption of publication, the editor, J. B. McLachlan, declared:

The foes of labour and this working class paper in the month of September, 1924, set fire to *The Maritime Labour Herald* plant, destroying more than one half of it in order to spike this working class gun.

Again these working class foes set fire to *The Maritime Labour Herald* plant, April, 1925, and destroyed completely the plant and building. This fire resulted in the suppression of the paper for nine months.

There are approximately 150 weekly papers published in the United States under the auspices or in the interests of the organized workers and recognized as a part of the labour press by the organized labour movement. With a view to stimulating the labour press of the continent the International Labour Press was established ten years ago, through which agency the editors of the various labour publications are brought into conference annually at the same time and in the same city as the American Federation of Labour is holding its convention, when matters relative to their work may be discussed and suggestions invited as to how the labour news service of the continent may be improved. The president of the International Labour Press is Matthew Woll, room 701, 166 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and the secretary R. E. Woodmansee, Box 15, Springfield, Ill.; Gustave Francq, editor of *The Labour World*, 11 St. Paul street, Montreal, is the fifth vice-president.

There is another labour news service known as the Federated Press League, in which a number of the labour organizations of the continent are financially interested, and which

issues from its office 156 W. Washington street, Chicago, an official organ under the title of the Federated Press Labour Letter.

CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS

The following list gives the names of the different trade union journals and labour papers published in Canada in the interests of a special craft or of the wage-earners generally, the titles indicating, as a rule, to which of the two classes the journal belongs, the issues being weekly unless otherwise stated:—

- Canadian Congress Journal*.—Published at Ottawa by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. (Monthly.)
Canadian Trade Unionist.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Federation of Labour. (Monthly.)
Official Journal.—Published at Halifax by National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada. (Monthly.)
The Booster.—Published at Toronto by Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees. (Monthly.)
The Postal Journal of Canada.—Published at Toronto by the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, Toronto Branch. (Monthly.)
The Organizer.—Published at Vancouver by the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada. (Monthly.)
The Power House.—Published at Toronto by the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers of the Dominion of Canada. (Monthly.)
The Canadian Barber.—Published at Toronto by the Journeymen Barbers' Federation of Ontario. (Monthly.)
The Federated Railwayman.—Published at Montreal by Division No. 4, Railway Employees, Department of the A. F. of L. (Monthly.)
The Ontario Fire Fighter.—Published at Toronto by the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters. (Monthly.)
Carpenters' Monthly Bulletin.—Published at Toronto by the Ontario Provincial Council United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
Le Charpentier Menuisier.—Published at Montreal, by Quebec Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. (Monthly.)
Machinists' Bulletin.—Published at Winnipeg by District Lodge No. 2, International Association of Machinists. (Monthly.)
British Columbia Musician.—Published at Vancouver by local No. 145, American Federation of Musicians. (Monthly.)
The Citizen.—Published at Halifax, N.S.
The Maritime Labour Herald.—Published at Glace Bay, N.S.
The Labour World.—Published at Montreal. (Bi-lingual.)
The Canadian Labour Press.—Published at Ottawa, Ont. (Semi-monthly.)
The Canadian Labour World.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)
The Labour News.—Published at Hamilton, Ont. (Monthly.)
The Labour Leader.—Published at Toronto, Ont.
Alberta Labour News.—Published at Edmonton, Alta.
The Canadian Labour Advocate.—Published at Vancouver, B.C.
The Labour Statesman.—Published at Vancouver, B.C.
The Weekly News.—Published at Winnipeg, Man.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL JOURNALS

The names of the international organizations operating on the North American continent which are known to have official journals, together with the names of the publications (those having other than monthly issues being indicated), are as follows:—

- American Federation of Labour.—*American Federationist*. (Monthly.) Also *Weekly News Letter and Labour Information*. (Periodically.) Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.—*Metal Trades Department Bulletin*.
 Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and.—*Official Journal*. (Quarterly.)
 Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.—*The Bakers' Journal*. (Weekly.)
 Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.—*The Journeyman Barber*.
 Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Blacksmiths' Journal*.
 Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, Brotherhood of.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.
 Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.—*International Bookbinder*.
 Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.—*The Shoe Workers' Journal*.
 Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' International Union of the United.—*Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly.)
 Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.—*The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer*.
 Brick and Clay Workers of America, United.—*Union Clay Worker*.
 Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.—*The Bridgemen's Magazine*.
 Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.—*The Broom Maker*.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.—*Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*.
 Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of.—*The Carpenter*.
 Carpenters and Joiners (Woodworkers) Amalgamated Society of.—*Monthly Journal*.
 Carvers, International Wood.—*The International Wood Carver*.
 Cigarmakers' International Union of America.—*Cigarmakers' Official Journal*.
 Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.—*The Headgear Worker*.
 Clothing Workers, Amalgamated.—*Advance* (in English). (Semi-monthly.) *Fortschritt* (in Yiddish), *Il Lavoro* (in Italian).
 Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.—*Commercial Telegraphers' Journal*.
 Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.—*The Sleeping Car Conductor*.
 Coopers' International Union of North America.—*The Coopers' International Journal*.
 Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Electrical Worker*. The Telephone Operators' Department.—*The Union Telephone Operator*.
 Elevator Constructors, International Union of.—*Elevator Constructor*.
 Federal Employees, National Federation of.—*The Federal Employee*.
 The Fire Fighters, International Association of.—*The International Fire Fighter*.
 Fur Workers' Union, International.—*The Fur Worker*.
 Garment Workers of America, United.—*The Garment Worker*. (Weekly).
 Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.—*Justice*. (Weekly).
 Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.—*The American Flint*.
 Granite Cutters' International Association of America.—*The Granite Cutters' Journal*.
 Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.—*International Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine*.
 Hosiery Workers, American Federation of Full Fashioned.—*Hosiery Worker*.
 Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.—*The Mixer and Server*.
 Industrial Workers of the World.—*Industrial Solidarity*. (Weekly). *Industrial Pioneer*. (Monthly).
 Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.—*Amalgamated Journal*. (Weekly).
 Lace Operatives of America, Amalgamated.—*Lace Worker*.
 Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.—*The Lather*.
 Leather Workers' International Union, United.—*Leather Workers' Journal*. (Bi-monthly).
 Letter Carriers, National Association of.—*The Postal Record*.
 Lithographers, Amalgamated.—*Lithographers' Journal*.
 Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Engineers' Journal*.
 Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.—*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine*.
 Machinists, International Association of.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.
 Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Maintenance-of-Way Employees' Journal*.
 Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, National.—*The American Marine Engineer*.
 Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated.—*The Butcher Workman*.
 Metal Polishers' International Union.—*Our Journal*.
 Mine Workers of America, United.—*United Mine Workers' Journal*. (Fortnightly).
 Moulders' Union of North America, International.—*International Moulders' Journal*.
 Musicians, American Federation of.—*International Musician*.
 Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, International Association of.—*The Oil Worker*.
 Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Painter and Decorator*.
 Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.—*Papermakers' Journal*.
 Pattern Makers' League of North America.—*Pattern Makers' Journal*.
 Paving Cutters' Union, International.—*Paving Cutters' Journal*.
 Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.—*The American Photo Engraver*.
 Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.—*The Plasterer*.
 Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union of North America.—*The Plate Printer*. (Semi-monthly).
 Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of.—*Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal*.
 Post Office Clerks, National Federation of.—*Union Postal Clerk*.
 Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.—*Potters' Herald*.
 Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.—*The American Pressman*.
 Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.—*The Journal*. (Quarterly).
 Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.—*The Quarry Workers' Journal*.
 Railway Mail Association.—*The Railway Post Office*.
 Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.—*The Signalmen's Journal*.
 Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.—*The Railroad Telegrapher*.
 Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.—*The Railroad Trainman*.
 Railroad Workers, American Federation of.—*The Railroad Worker*.
 Railway Carmen, Brotherhood of.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.
 Railway and Steamship Clerks, Brotherhood of.—*The Railway Clerk*.

Railway Conductors, Order of.—*The Railway Conductor*.

Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.—*The Motorman and Conductor*, and *The Union Leader*.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.—*Retail Clerks' International Advocate*.

Seamen's Union, International.—*The Seamen's Journal*.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.—*Sheet Metal Workers' Journal*.

Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical.—*Official Bulletin*.

Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.—*International Steam Engineer*.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Union of.—*Steam Shovel and Dredge*.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.—*The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union Journal*.

Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.—*The Stonecutters' Journal*.

Stove Mounters' International Union.—*Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal*.

Switchmen's Union of North America.—*Journal of the Switchmen's Union of North America*.

Tailors' Union, Journeymen.—*The Tailor*. (Semi-monthly).

Teachers, American Federation of.—*The American Federation of Teachers' Monthly Bulletin*.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.—*Official Magazine*.

Textile Worker of America, United.—*The Textile Worker*.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.—*The Tobacco Worker*.

Train Dispatchers' Association, American.—*The Train Dispatcher*.

Typographical Union, International.—*The Typographical Journal*; *The Bulletin* (for members of the union only.)

Upholsterers' International Union.—*Upholsterers' Journal*.

Women's Trade Union League of America, National.—*Life and Labour Bulletin*.

Besides the official journals of the respective international organizations there is *Labour*, a weekly paper, published in Washington, D.C., owned and controlled by the sixteen standard railroad employees' unions.

The Railroad Amalgamation Advocate is published in St. Paul, Minn., under the auspices of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry.

The official paper of the One Big Union is the *O.B.U. Bulletin*, published in Winnipeg.

COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS

Apart from the recognized trade union periodicals there are publications issued under the auspices of the communists, three of which are published in Canada: (1) *The Worker*, published weekly in Toronto by the Communist Party of Canada; (2) *The Kampf (Struggle)*, published weekly as the organ of the revolutionary Jewish workers; (3) *The Left Wing*, published monthly in Toronto as the official organ of the Canadian trade union minority (adherents of the Trade Union Educational League). Besides these periodicals, mimeographed shop bulletins are issued for propaganda purposes.

The Workers' Party of America publishes in Chicago, Ill., an official paper under the title of the *Daily Worker*, which is understood to be the only daily published in the English language in the interests of communism. The *Labour Herald*, which was the official journal of the Trade Union Educational League, has been consolidated with the *Liberator* and Soviet Russia Pictorial under the name of *The Workers' Monthly*, which is also published in Chicago.

XXIII. CONVENTIONS OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Trades and Labour Congress to Hold Convention in Montreal—Thirty-nine International Organizations to Convene, Two of Which Also Meet in Montreal—List of Trade Union Bodies Which Will Hold Conventions During 1926.

According to information received in the department, eleven Canadian labour organizations will hold conventions during the year 1926. Commencing on September 20, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada will hold its forty-second annual meeting in Montreal. Thirty-nine international organizations will also hold conventions during 1926, two of which are scheduled to meet in Montreal. The American Federation of Labour, the chief labour body of North America, and with which the majority of the international organizations operating in Canada are identified, will hold its forty-ninth annual convention in Detroit, Mich., in October. A number of other labour bodies are to meet during the year, but the dates and places of meeting had not been decided upon when this report went to press. The list following gives the date and place of meeting of such organizations as were in a position to supply all or partial particulars.

CONVENTIONS OF CANADIAN BODIES

February 15, Montreal, Que., National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.
 March 22, Montreal, Que., Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.
 April —, Winnipeg Man., Electrical Communication Workers of Canada.
 May —, Toronto, Ont., Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.
 June —, ———, Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.
 July 13, Guelph, Ont., Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.
 August —, Ottawa, Ont., Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association.
 August 25, Toronto, Ont., Federated Association of Letter Carriers.
 September —, ———, Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.
 September 19-21, Sherbrooke, Que., Federation of Catholic Workers.
 September 20, Montreal, Que., Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

January 11-16, Washington, D.C., International Association of Heat and Frost, Insulators and Asbestos Workers.
 January 12, Baltimore, Md., International Seamen's Union of America.
 January 18, Washington, D.C., National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.
 January 18-23, Washington, D.C., National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.
 March —, Winnipeg, Man., One Big Union.
 April 6, Pittsburgh, Pa., Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.
 April 19-21, Washington, D.C., Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Union.
 May 1, New York, N.Y., United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.
 May —, Montreal, Que., Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
 May 10-15, Salt Lake City, Utah, American Federation of Musicians.
 May 15, New York, N.Y., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
 May —, New York, N.Y. (Bi-Annual meeting), Associated Actors and Artistes of America.
 June 7, Philadelphia, Pa., Amalgamated Lace Operatives of America.
 June 14, Louisville, Ky., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.
 June —, Cleveland, Ohio, Pattern Makers' League of North America.
 June 25-26, Lawrence, Mass., National Woolsorters' Association of the United States.
 July 5, Philadelphia, Pa., American Flint Glass Workers' Union of N.A.
 July —, Atlantic City, N.J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
 July 12-17, Detroit, Mich., International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers.
 July 12-19, Des Moines, Ia., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
 July 19, Chicago, Ill., International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America.
 July 19-24, Los Angeles, Cal., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America.
 July 20, Newark, N.Y., Stove Mounters' International Union.

- August 2, Denver, Colo., International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.
- August 2-12, New York, N.Y., Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.
- August 16-21, Philadelphia, Pa., International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.
- August 16, Pressmen's Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.
- September 7-11, Philadelphia, Pa., American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.
- September 13, Atlantic City, N.J., Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.
- September 13, Colorado Springs, Colo., International Typographical Union.
- September 13, Atlantic City, N.J., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
- September 13, New York, N.Y., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.
- September 13, New York, N.Y., United Textile Workers of America.
- September —, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Fire Fighters.
- September 13, —————, International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.
- September 14, Montreal, Que., Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of United States and Canada.
- October 4, Detroit, Mich., American Federation of Labour.
- October 5, —————, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.
- December 6, New York, N.Y., International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of United States and Canada.

XXIV. NON-TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Increase in Number and Membership of Important Associations of Wage-Earners in Canada Not Connected with Organized Labour—Chief Organizations of School Teachers—Associations of Government Employees and Commercial Travellers—Names and Objects of the Bodies in this Group, with Chief Officers, Affiliations and Memberships.

In addition to the distinctly labour organizations which are operating in the Dominion, and whose chief activities have been dealt with in preceding chapters of this report, there are in Canada a considerable number of associations composed of wage-earners, which, while not identified with the labour movement, are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them in the present review showing the standing of organized workers in Canada. In this group of non-trade union bodies will be found the names of central organizations of school teachers, the most important of which is the Canadian Teachers' Federation—a Dominion-wide body with provincial federations having local associations in affiliation. One of the primary objects of the teachers' organizations is the securing, by the adherence to prepared salary schedules, of wages considered adequate for the teaching profession, below which members are not supposed to accept a position. With a view to maintaining this principle members are enjoined, in some instances, from seeking a position where a vacancy has occurred through a school board refusing to pay the scheduled salary, a policy which is in accord with one of the fundamental principles of organized labour.

Particulars concerning associations of government employees identified with organized labour have been recorded in previous chapters of this report. The majority of associations of civil servants, however, are not so affiliated, and their names are accordingly included in the present group. These embrace organizations composed of various classes of employees in the service of the Dominion Government, as well as bodies comprising employees of Provincial Governments, the objects of all of which are to speak collectively for their respective memberships on matters which they desire to bring to the attention of the proper authorities. There is also an association for war veterans employed in the Government service, the activities of which are chiefly confined to Montreal, where it was established in 1922. In addition to this veterans' organization of Government employees, there is a body of veterans established during 1925, composed of men who are employed in the departments of the Canadian National Railways.

Another organization of Dominion Government employees whose name appears in the list of non-international labour bodies is the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, this classification being given by reason of the association endeavouring to secure a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress.

Another important group of associations included in this chapter are those embracing commercial travellers, some of which have been in existence for many years, during which time numerous privileges have been secured for their members. All have beneficial features through which large sums have been disbursed. The oldest of these organizations is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which has been actively functioning for over fifty-three years. Included among the organizations of commercial travellers is the Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, a grouping of French-Canadian Roman Catholic commercial travellers' societies, which accepts as its principle "submission to the authority of the church and adherence to directions from the Holy See," and is designed to direct its members towards the religious and social apostolate.

While there are in Canada a number of ex-soldier associations, each organized with a view to fostering the comradeship of the trenches, there is only one such body which it is considered fitting to include in this report, that being the Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors which was formed in Montreal in 1919 for the purpose of protecting ex-soldiers whom, it was supposed, were being discriminated against by members of labour unions.

The Toronto Writers' Club, formed in 1923 in order to promote the interests of novelists and other writers, completely disassociates itself from organized labour in the

following statement received from headquarters shortly after its formation: "This club is not in any sense of the word a labour organization. Few of its members earn enough money to consider themselves in the same class financially with trade union members."

Grouped in this chapter are a number of associations of civic employees whose aims and objects are much similar, and include the promotion of the interest and efficiency of the civic service.

Reference has been made in previous issues of this report to women's labour leagues, a number of which have been formed from time to time. In order to co-ordinate their activities there was established in London, Ontario, in September, 1924, the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues, the chief object of which is to work towards the organization of working women into the union of their industry. The federation is not connected with any labour body. An effort was made to have the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada admit the federation to membership, but the request was refused on the ground that the organization was not an economic body.

The International Geneva Association (formerly the International Geneva Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees), which has one Canadian branch, located in Montreal, is composed of waiters, captains and head waiters, a class of wage earners over whom the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League claims jurisdiction so far as the North American continent is concerned. The Geneva Association, which has an employment policy, renders voluntary aid to its sick members and members in distress.

The Ontario Chauffeurs' Association, which was organized in 1910 as the Toronto Chauffeurs' Protective Association, endeavours to eliminate the dangers of injuries from motor vehicles by developing a higher standard of efficiency of licensed drivers.

A new organization appearing in this chapter is the Canadian Yardmasters' Association, which was organized early in 1925, and is comprised of yardmasters, assistant yardmasters and relieving yardmasters actively employed on Canadian railroads. In addition to the membership being pledged to work for, and maintain, an eight-hour day, it is also declared that "yardmasters shall not at any time feel obligated to make apologies to any other class of employees for any action taken by them, but should at all times maintain an attitude of freedom of thought and action."

The Canadian Association of Fire Marshals seeks the uniformity of legislation pertaining to fire prevention, and the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, in addition to seeking methods for fire prevention, meets annually to discuss the best means for fire protection. There are also three organizations composed of fire fighters, paid and voluntary, which have objects along somewhat similar lines.

Given a place in this group is the Chinese Nationalist League, the objects of which are published in full. Among the other associations referred to in this chapter are: Victoria and Island Public Stenographers' Association, United Montreal Pilots, Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries, St. John Hardware Clerks' Association, Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, Chief Constables' Association of Canada and other police organizations.

ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

In each of the provinces of the Dominion there are associations of school teachers, the local bodies being connected with their provincial organizations, nine of which, including the associations of the four western provinces, three Ontario bodies, one Quebec association and the Prince Edward Island Federation, being identified with a Dominion association known as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. The objects of this body, which was organized in Calgary in July, 1920, are as follows:—

(a) To obtain co-operation and co-ordination of all provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest;

(b) To provide machinery by which the various provincial organizations could be kept in touch with one another and through which mutual assistance could be quickly and readily given;

(c) The Dominion organization shall in no way interfere with the full liberties of the provincial organizations in dealing with matters concerning their own provinces.

The chief officers of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, affiliation with which is open to other provincial associations of teachers are: Pres., R. E. Howe, Westmount, Que. Sec., G. J. Elliott, 403 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. Similar information for the affiliates of the Federation is as follows:—

Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.—Pres., E. J. H. Morrissey, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sec., Miss Alma Yeo, 20 School St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

- Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.—Pres., E. C. Woodley, 216 Girouard Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., R. P. Bissell, 181 Querbes Ave., Montreal, Que.
- Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.—Pres., Dr. H. W. Bryan, Renfrew, Ont. Sec., S. H. Henry, M.A., 226 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.—Pres., A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., L. J. Colling, 98 Barnesdale Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.
- Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).—Pres., Miss H. G. Roberts, 102 Sanford Ave., Hamilton, Ont. Sec., Miss H. E. Carr, 54 Proctor Blvd., Hamilton, Ont.
- Manitoba Teachers' Federation.—Pres., A. C. Campbell, B.A., 36 Matheson Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Sec., E. K. Marshall, 229 Aubrey St., Winnipeg, Man.
- Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.—Pres., J. S. Mills, M.A., King Edward School, Saskatoon, Sask. Sec., R. Henderson, Mayfair School, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Alberta Teachers' Alliance, Inc.—Pres., Frederick Parker, 929-4th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Sec., J. W. Barnett, Imperial Bank Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.
- British Columbia Teachers' Federation.—Pres., E. H. Lock, New Westminster, B.C. Sec., Harry Charlesworth, 410 Campbell Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

OTHER TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Besides the organizations enumerated above there are four other associations of teachers of which the department has secured information. Their names, with chief officers, are as follows:—

- Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.—Pres., F. G. Morehouse, Amherst, N.S. Sec., Miss Laura Martin, Amherst, N.S.
- New Brunswick Teachers' Association.—Pres., Dr. G. J. Oulton, Moncton, N.B. Sec.—Treas., C. T. Wetmore, Rothesay, N.B.
- Eastern Ontario Bilingual Teachers' Association.—Pres., Miss Beatrice Benoit, 112 Lorne Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Irene Barrette, 667 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal.—Pres., J. P. Labarre, 6510 St. Denis St., Montreal, Que. Sec., Louis Baron, Olier School, 264 Roy East, Montreal, Que.

ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

The organizations of Government employees which are identified with the labour movement through their affiliation with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and which include the Dominion Postal Clerks' Association, the Federated Association of Letter Carriers and the Saskatchewan Civil Service Employees have been referred to an earlier chapter. However, the majority of Government employees' associations are not connected with organized Labour, but function as separate central organizations and as such are recorded in this group. The associations of Dominion Government employees in some instances cover definite branches of the civil service, while it is understood the provincial bodies embrace all classes in one general organization. The objects of the civil service associations are in the main to speak collectively for their respective members on matters affecting conditions of employment. For the employees of the Dominion Government there is a Civil Service Federation, with which several group associations are affiliated, and which is designed to represent all branches of the service, and although itself not connected with organized labour, does not exclude membership to those bodies which are so affiliated. Among the names of associations of Dominion Government employees is included that of the Halcyon Club. This was originally intended as a social organization, but since the passing out of existence of the Women's Branch of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa, the Halcyon Club has also become the medium of expression of the women in the Government service at Ottawa in regard to conditions of employment or other matters. The list of associations of Government employees, together with the names and addresses of the chief officers, so far as furnished, are as follows:—

- Civil Service Federation of Canada.—Pres., D. L. McKeand, 157 Beuna Vista Road, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., J. H. Ryan, 74 McDonald St., Ottawa, Ont.
- Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch).—Pres., Thos. Howell, Kamloops, B.C. Sec., Henry Wey, Kamloops, B.C.
- Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.—Pres., Robert Colvin, Collector of Customs, Hamilton, Ont. Sec., T. H. Burns, Box 235, Ottawa, Ont.
- Canadian Postmasters' Association, Inc.—Pres., J. F. Lamblyn, Oshawa, Ont. Sec., H. E. Proctor, Aurora, Ont.
- Civil Service Association of Ottawa.—Pres., J. H. Ryan, 74 McDonald St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., V. L. Lawson, 210 Fifth Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).—Pres., Miss Florence M. Burt, 353 Frank St., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., Miss Mary McGuire, Canadian National Parks Branch, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa, Ont.
- Professional Institute of Civil Service of Canada.—Pres., Fred. Cook, Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Sec., F. H. H. Williamson, Box 882, Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.).—Pres., W. E. Ditchburn, 353 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sec., A. Calderwood, 668 Niagara St., Victoria, B.C.

- Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.—Pres., Mrs. A. Mercier, 325 St. Patrick St., Ottawa. Ont. Sec., Mrs. Julia Daley, 254 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
- Dominion Weighing Department Association.—Pres., P. C. Dykes, 1525 Rankin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., Jas. Hasell, 1311 Victoria Ave., Fort William, Ont.
- Dominion Public Works Federation.—Pres., F. Jacques, 118 Arlington Ave., Ottawa, Ont. Sec., S. McGarry, 111 Prince Arthur West, Montreal, Que.
- Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto.—Pres., W. D. Wallace, 265 Montrose Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., T. F. Powell, 18 Woodycrest Ave., Toronto, Ont.
- Western Ontario Public Works Association (Branch of Toronto Association).—Pres.-Sec., H. Clements, Post Office Apts., London, Ont.
- Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association.—Pres., E. E. Baek, 214 South Franklin St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., T. E. Irons, 258 Frederica St. W., Fort William, Ont.
- Dominion Grain Inspectors' Association.—Pres., J. R. Munro, Catharine St., Fort William, Ont. Sec., W. R. Whitehurst, 272 S. Algoma St., Port Arthur, Ont.
- Dominion Arsenal Employees' Association (Headquarters, Quebec).—(Names of officers not reported).
- Quebec Marine Civil Service Association.—Pres., G. B. Hall, 86 Grand Allee, Quebec, Que. Sec., E. Lemelin, St-David de Lévis, Que.
- Lachine Canal Employees' Association.—Pres., J. Brennan, 51 McCord St., Montreal, Que. Sec., E. Henson, 4898 Cartier St., Montreal, Que.
- Dockmasters' Association.—Pres., P. Marcoux, Lauzon, Que. Sec., J. E. Alf. Samson, Box 78, Lauzon, Que.
- Nova Scotia Marine Civil Service Association.—Pres., C. H. Hosterman, 131 Preston St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., W. D. Taunton, P.O. Box 530, Halifax, N.S.
- Metereological Civil Servants' Association.—Pres., E. G. McDougall, 717 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., M. R. Bessey, 35 Boston Ave., Toronto, Ont.

ASSOCIATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

- Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec.—Pres., J. B. Dionne, Court House, Quebec, Que. Sec., J. E. Beauchene, Parliament Bldgs., Quebec, Que.
- Civil Service Association of Ontario.—Pres., H. L. Squire, Deputy Minister of Highways, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. B. Proctor, Dept. of Lands and Forests, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto, Ont.
- Civil Service Association of Alberta.—Pres., J. W. Dedds, Land Titles Office, Edmonton, Alta. Sec., H. T. Sullivan, Court House, Edmonton, Alta.
- Provincial Civil Service Association of British Columbia.—Pres., A. P. Grant, Court House, Vancouver, B.C. Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

VETERANS' CIVIL SERVICE GUILD

An association in which active membership is confined to war veterans in the employ of the Federal or Provincial Governments was established in Montreal on March 29, 1922, under the name of Veterans' Civil Service Guild. Associate membership is permitted to returned men in the employ of municipalities, who have the right to attend meetings of the guild or any council thereof (provision being made for the formation of local councils where seven or more apply for membership), but are not eligible for office, nor have they the right to vote. Upon an associate member becoming an employee of the Federal or Provincial Governments he is permitted to apply for active membership. The application fee is not less than \$1 and the dues not less than \$4 per annum for active and \$2 for associate members. The objects of the Veterans' Guild are in the main similar to other organized bodies of civil servants. Pres., W. J. Gerrard, 73 Pine avenue, St. Lambert, Que.; Sec., W. Murphy, 712 St. Antoine street, Montreal, Que.

OTTAWA MUNICIPAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION

The Ottawa Municipal Service Association was formed on March 22, 1925, for the purpose of promoting the common interests of municipal employees, and to improve the efficiency of the civic service. Membership is open to all municipal employees, on either the inside or outside service, who have been regularly employed by the corporation of Ottawa for one year. Pres., John Cameron, 265 Parkdale avenue; Sec.-Treas., A. D. Stalker, 24 Alexander street.

CITY HALL EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION

The City Hall Employees' Association was formed in June, 1918, by the members of the city hall staff of Vancouver, B.C. While membership is chiefly confined to the staff of the city hall, certain outside employees, such as foremen, are included, the total number of members being about 130. Pres., W. H. Lewthwaite, 2586 Eton street, Vancouver; Sec., H. A. Black, 2870 Yale street, Vancouver.

CITY HALL OFFICIALS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

The City Hall Officials' Association is an organization composed of the city hall employees of Victoria, B.C., the membership being 55. Pres., W. A. Lorimer, City Hall, Victoria; Sec., A. V. Danby, City Hall, Victoria.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL FOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Toronto Municipal Foremen's Association was organized in January, 1918. Pres., F. Norgrove, Pailton Cres., Toronto, Ont.; Sec., W. Sangster, 6 Phoebe street, Toronto, Ont.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Canada five associations of commercial travellers, with beneficial features, all of which have large memberships. The oldest organization is the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was established in Toronto in 1871 and incorporated by Act of Parliament on May 26, 1874, and by an amendment thereto granted further privileges in March, 1876. The Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was formed in 1875 and incorporated in 1880; the Ontario Association was formed on December 23, 1876, and incorporated in Ontario on September 13, 1880; the Northwest Association was incorporated in Manitoba on May 23, 1887, incorporation being confirmed by the Dominion Government on June 21, 1906. The names of the associations and their chief officers are as follows:—

Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—Pres., F. J. Zammers, 1263 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., John A. Rutherford, 48 Armadale Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.—Pres., J. P. Rolland, 142 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que. Sec., D. Campbell, 706 McGill Bldg., Montreal, Que.
 Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.—Pres., Albert E. Cowley, 69 Thornton Ave., London, Ont. Sec., Geo. T. Hair, 41 Gerrard St., London, Ont.
 Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association.—Pres., Louis M. Owens, 38 Clarendon St., Halifax, N.S. Sec., G. E. Faulkner, 102 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.
 Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.—Pres., John Stevens, Winnipeg, Man. Sec., Fred. J. C. Cox, 402 Travellers' Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

In addition to the above organizations of commercial travellers, there is the Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, which was formed in Montreal in 1917 as a result of the amalgamation of the Montreal Catholic Commercial Travellers' Club (organized September 20, 1914) with several clubs of a similar nature in the province of Quebec. The association, membership in which is limited to Roman Catholics who speak the French language, has as its principle "submission to the authority of the Church and adherence to directions from the Holy See." Its aim is to organize the scattered forces of the commercial travellers and to direct them towards the religious and social apostolate. Pres., J. Adeodat Trepanier, 5899 Park Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., Eugene Thouin, 1192 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS-VETERANS' GUILD

The Canadian Railways-Veterans' Guild was originally organized, during 1925, under the name of the Canadian National Veterans' Guild, membership being open to men who served in the late war and who are employed in any of the branches or departments of the Canadian National Railways. Members are required to pay an entrance fee of two dollars, and a monthly contribution of not less than fifty cents, provision also being made for the levying of special assessments when such is necessary. Among the objects of the guild (the headquarters of which are in Montreal) are: (1) Securing recognition of the just claims of veterans; (2) establishing harmonious relations between the National Railways and its employees by negotiation in the matter of wage schedules and working conditions; (3) furnishing to members such pecuniary or other aid as the circumstances require. Pres., Capt. F. C. Morgan, M.C., 5244 Cartier street, Montreal, Que.; Sec., Terry Lewis, 74 Agnes street, Montreal, Que.

MARIN CHECKERS AND WEIGHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Marine Checkers and Weighers' Association with headquarters in Vancouver, which was formerly among the independent labour organizations, has been transferred to the present category, its officers stating that the organization is not a trade union. Pres., Wm. Bickle, Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Sec., Jno. Combe, 16 Hastings St. E., Vancouver, B.C.

TORONTO WRITERS' CLUB

The Toronto Writers' Club was organized on April 9, 1923. The object of the organization is "to provide a club in which members of the writing fraternity may meet together and compare notes. Its aim is mutual helpfulness to the novelists, short story and feature article writers of Toronto. It is not a press club as the average run of newspaper

reporters are not admitted. Membership is limited to 50 (men only) and members must have published copyrighted material of a worth while character." Pres., W. A. Deacon, Saturday Night Press, Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. L. Charlesworth, 1301 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

VICTORIA AND ISLAND PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Victoria and Island Public Stenographers' Association, with jurisdiction covering Vancouver Island, was organized on April 12, 1920, in Victoria, B.C., and affiliated with the International Association of Public Stenographers on its formation on July 13, 1923. Among the objects of the association are (a) To promote mutual interest and helpfulness in all matters vital and interesting to the profession among public stenographers; (b) to work in intelligent co-operation for the maintenance of a fair basic price for service and in general to elevate the standards of the profession. The international association publishes an official organ entitled *The Public Stenographer*, and meets annually. The chief officers of the Victoria branch, which meets, monthly, are: Pres., Miss M. Unwin, 34 Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C. Sec., Duncan B. McLaren, "B," Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

ONTARIO CHAUFFEURS' ASSOCIATION

The Ontario Chauffeurs' Association was organized in 1910 as the Toronto Chauffeurs' Protective Association, and as such secured a provincial charter in 1913, operating until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when, owing to so many of its members enlisting, the association was compelled to cease operations. With the close of the war the organization was revived. The association in addition to affording mutual protection to its members, seeks to eliminate the danger of injuries from motor vehicles by developing as far as possible a higher standard of efficiency of licensed drivers and to co-operate with those in authority in the suppression of reckless driving of automobiles by owners and careless and inexperienced chauffeurs. The benefits to members include the maintenance of an employment bureau, free medical service, examination and advice by a fully qualified optometrist, with corrective glasses at cost if necessary. Pres., A. Edwards, 80 McPherson Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., W. Wilkinson, 109 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN WORKERS' FEDERATION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors was formed in Montreal in 1919, during a strike in a local shipyard. The returned men, believing they were being discriminated against by the labour unions, organized the federation to protect their interests. The objects of the federation are as follows:—

- (a) To assist all who are members to obtain employment.
- (b) To obtain for those who are members such wages and working conditions as are essential to human well-being in accordance with present day standards.
- (c) To secure promotion and advancement for members, who, by their ability, diligence and strict attention to duty, are entitled to favourable consideration.
- (d) To aid members who are returned soldiers or sailors to acquire a knowledge of trades and occupations for which members and returned soldiers are adapted, and provide and create opportunities for members who engage in industry.
- (e) To prevent and repudiate any discrimination open or covert against members of the Federation or any returned soldiers or sailors who may apply for a position as an apprentice, helper or assistant in any trade, occupation or calling.
- (f) To suggest, recommend, promote and demand, such legislation as is likely to be an advantage to members of the Federation and returned soldiers or sailors, in so far as it may tend to promote the welfare of members and returned soldiers and sailors generally.
- (g) To give members any pecuniary assistance as the circumstances of the member in person requiring same may demand.
- (h) To do any and all things that will in any way contribute to the betterment and improvement of the social and economic position of the members and of persons and institutions that are deserving of such aid and support as the Federation can give.

Proviso. Each and every one of the hereinbefore mentioned objects shall be broadly interpreted.

The Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors may affiliate with any organization having similar or kindred objects, but only in so far as such affiliation will better permit the Federation to carry out its objects. Pres., A. E. Mullett, 2047 Theodore Ave., Montreal, Que. Sec., J. W. Guild, 3038 Lafontaine St., Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUES

The Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues was established at a convention in London during September, 1924, this conference being called for the purpose of centralizing the activities of several women's labour leagues which had been operating indepen-

dently. Affiliation was sought with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at the convention of that body in the same year, but the request was denied on the ground that the federation was not an economic body. (At the 1923 convention of the Trades Congress a resolution requesting endorsement of women's labour leagues was defeated on a vote of 66 to 76). Since the formation of the federation the number of its affiliates has increased to eleven.

The aims of the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues are:—

- (1) To work towards the organization of women working in industry into the union of their industry.
- (2) To work towards the organization of the wives of trade unionists into auxiliary unions.
- (3) To work for the protection of the unprotected wage-earners, and to aim at bringing the house and farm workers within the scope of the protection of the minimum wage law.
- (4) To expose and fight the violation of the laws which protect women wage-earners.

The demands of the federation for the protection of working women include the following:

Women in Industry.—To demand the same rights as demanded by the men, such as, raising of wages, the eight-hour day and the 44-hour week. In addition, equal pay for equal work, compensation for injury.

Special Demands for the Unprotected Women Workers.—Shorter hours for agricultural women workers, house workers, nurses and other women's trades or occupations which do not come within the scope of the laws relating to women in industry.

The application of the minimum wage law to all women wage-earners.

Absolute prohibition of night work for women.

Prohibition of women labour in harmful trades.

Two months' leave of absence from work before and after childbirth with full pay, and a guarantee against dismissal.

To demand the appointment of women as factory inspectors for the protection of women workers. These to be appointed among women workers, nurses or women doctors.

For Urban and Rural Mothers.—Extensive government relief to mothers and children through the building and maintaining of maternity homes and clinics and nurseries free for the children.

Mothers' Pensions to be given to widows, women with disabled husbands, husbands in penitentiaries. Those entitled shall include mothers with one child.

Unemployment.—(1) To demand equal relief for both men and women workers; (2) To demand that this relief shall come from the Government in the form of social insurance.

The chief officers of the Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues are: Pres., Mrs. Ellen Machin, 214 Ranleigh Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Mrs. Florence Custance, 211 Milverton Blvd., Toronto, Ont.

The affiliates of the federation, concerning which information has been received, together with their respective officers, are located as follows:—

Caledonia Mines.—Pres., Mrs. D. W. McDougal, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Mrs. Wm. Bond, Box 397 Glace Bay, N.S.

New Aberdeen.—Pres., Mrs. Henry Dobson, Glace Bay, N.S. Sec., Mrs. Joseph Nearing, Box 30, Glace Bay, N.S.

Sydney.—Sec., Mrs. Tetford, 605 Prince St.

Toronto.—Organized March 5, 1917. Pres., Mrs. McGarragh, 330 Western Ave. Sec., Mrs. F. Custance, 211 Milverton Blvd.

Toronto (Jewish Workers Women's League).—Sec., Mrs. Ray Watson, 129 Major St.

Hamilton.—Organized April 2, 1924. Pres., Mrs. A. Crossan, 77 Belview Ave. Sec., Mrs. J. Inman, 16 Gibson Ave.

Winnipeg.—Sec., Mrs. Hancox, 1574 Logan Ave.

Regina.—Mrs. F. E. Eddie, Labour Temple, Osler St. Sec., Mrs. J. L. Fielder, Box 112.

Edmonton.—Organized May 14, 1923.—Sec., Mrs. H. J. Pallot, 12005 96th St.

Calgary.—Organized June, 1919.—Pres., Mrs. G. Garrad, 206-29th Ave. Sec., Mrs. M. L. Parkyn, 0936 Boulevard N.W.

Drumheller.—Organized May 14, 1923. Sec., Mrs. Lewis McDonald.

UNITED WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

The United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario was formed in May, 1920, and includes in its objects the education of women on all social and political subjects affecting their interests. Membership is open to all women's organizations willing to subscribe to the principles of the federation (published in this report for 1920) and pay a per capita tax of \$1 per annum. Pres., Mrs. W. F. Singer, 107 Fairview Ave., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Mrs. H. G. Fester, 41 Park Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont.

INTERNATIONAL GENEVA ASSOCIATION

The International Geneva Association is a mutual benefit society, and its members are waiters, captains and head waiters. In addition to its social and trade features (including an employment policy), the society gives voluntary aid to its sick members and members

in distress. The parent body was established at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 21, 1877. There are branches of the association throughout the world, and these maintain affiliated relations with each other and the parent body "for the benefit of members who may be compelled to travel or who choose to live in one of the countries where the various branches of the institution are situated, carrying on a policy of reciprocity with the Geneva Federation in the various branches thereof." The latest information indicated that the association had a total membership of 35,000 comprised in 360 branches in various countries. Prior to the war there were branches in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal, but these lapsed, and the Montreal unit is the only one to be re-organized since the close of the war, and has a membership of 55. The president and secretary respectively of the general administrative board are F. G. Walther and K. Engelhardt, and these officers may be reached at 143 West 44th street, New York, N.Y. The regional representative for Canada is Charles Muhlbauer, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Que. The officers of the Montreal branch are: Pres., George Nowell, 51 Bishop St. Sec., Angelo Goulakos, 1121 Dorion St.

ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN FIRE MARSHALS

The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals was formed in Vancouver on August 9, 1922, and has for its object the development of uniformity of action and legislation and generally to promote fire prevention work. Membership is open to all fire marshals, fire commissioners, insurance superintendents, fire prevention officers and any person who holds an executive office in any organized fire prevention league. Pres., G. F. Lewis, 48 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. Sec., J. G. Smith, Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Ont.

DOMINION ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS

The Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs was established in 1908, the main object of which is educational, meeting annually for the purpose of discussing and exchanging views on the best means for fire protection, and the methods to be employed for fire prevention. Pres., Chief Wm. Hardy, Lethbridge, Alta. Sec., Chief James Armstrong, Box 56, Kings-ton, Ont.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

The Firemen's Association of Ontario was organized in Toronto on August 29, 1899, and was incorporated on July 23, 1910. The aims of the association are to improve not only the methods of fire fighting, but also, in more recent years, to direct efforts towards fire prevention. Pres., Jas. Harmsworth, Brampton, Ont. Sec., W. J. Armstrong, 282 Western Ave., Toronto, Ont.

EASTERN ONTARIO FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Eastern Ontario Firemen's Association was organized on October 10, 1913, receiving its charter on July 29, 1916. It was organized for the purpose of an annual exchange of ideas respecting fire fighting apparatus, as well as the best methods of fighting fire, and also any other matters affecting the progress and welfare of Eastern Ontario firemen. Pres., W. G. Beattie, Arnprior, Ont. Sec.-treas., M. J. Neville, Pembroke, Ont.

NIAGARA DISTRICT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Niagara District Firemen's Association was organized on June 28, 1922, and is composed of the delegates of the volunteer, fully paid, partly paid, exempt and veteran fire companies, departments and associations in the Niagara district. This organization was formed for the purpose of an annual exchange of opinions regarding fire fighting methods and appliances. Pres., Wm. A. Armstrong, Bridgeburg, Ont. Sec., H. R. Waldon, Welland, Ont.

CANADIAN YARDMASTERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Yardmasters' Association was formed early in 1925, and is comprised of yardmasters, assistant yardmasters and relieving yardmasters actively employed on Canadian railroads. There are ten branches within the association, and the membership is approximately 400, the grand division headquarters being in Toronto, Ont. According to the preamble to the constitution, each individual member is pledged "to work for and maintain an eight-hour day," and "no less wages than have prevailed for yardmasters on Canadian railroads during the year 1924." It is impressed upon members that they "must at all times encourage and maintain wholesome relations with the management, and keep their superior officials advised of irregularities that will affect the safe and efficient terminal operation." In addition, it is stated that "yardmasters shall not at any time feel obligated

to make apologies to any other class of employees for any action taken by them, but should at all times maintain an attitude of freedom of thought and action." Pres., Robert Muirhead, 342 Carlton St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., Frank Wray, 102 Glenmore Road, Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN TICKET AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Ticket Agents' Association was organized in 1887, for educational, beneficial and social purposes. Membership is open to any ticket agent in charge of a coupon ticket office in Canada. Meetings are held annually. Pres., Geo. Sutherland, Ingersoll, Ont. Sec.-Treas., E. de la Hooke, London, Ont.

UNITED MONTREAL PILOTS

The United Montreal Pilots is an association which was formed on December 28, 1918, the headquarters being at Montreal, Que. Pres., J. D. Frenette, Port Neuf, Que. Sec., C. B. Hamelin, 862 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANTS AND SECRETARIES

The Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries was formed in St. John, N.B., on November 13, 1922. The association, which is open to qualified commercial accountants and corporate secretaries of the Maritime provinces, is designed to afford to all members educational opportunities, including a technical library, lecture classes and examinations. Pres., S. H. J. Hargreaves, 167 King St. E., St. John, N.B. Sec.-treas., Geo. I. Higgins, 41 Clarendon St., St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN HARDWARE CLERK'S ASSOCIATION

The St John Hardware Clerks' Association, which has at times concerned itself with the economic conditions of its members, is more of a social society. Pres., T. A. Ramsay, Rockland Road, St. John, N.B. Sec., Thos. D. Owens, 29 St. Paul St., St. John, N.B.

CHIEF CONSTABLES' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Chief Constables' Association of Canada was organized in 1905. The objects of the association are:—

(a) A closer official and personal relationship among police officers in Canada, and concerted action in the pursuit of criminals and suppression of crime, (b) the compilation of criminal statistics and records, and the collection and dissemination among its members of information regarding the movements of criminals, (c) the encouragement, in so far as the same may be practicable of uniformity in system and method of police administration, (d) the promotion of such legislation as will best tend to the suppression of crime, and the general improvement of the police service of Canada.

Pres., H. J. Page, Director Investigation Dept., Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Que. Sec.-treas., Wm. Wallace, Asst. Inspector of Detectives, Police Headquarters, Toronto, Ont.

POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

The Police Association of Hamilton was formed April 12, 1921, for social and co-operative purposes, and is registered under the Friendly Societies' Act of Ontario. Pres., Chas. Boecker, Central Police Station, Hamilton Ont. Sec.-treas., Clarence Preston, Central Police Station, Hamilton, Ont.

The policemen of Toronto have an independent organization known as the Toronto Police Association, which was formed in 1919, after the former union of police had dissolved in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the propriety of policemen being connected with organized labour. The association is social and beneficial, and is officered as follows: Pres., W. J. Annis, 129 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont. Sec., David Gordon, 500 Soudan Ave., Toronto, Ont.

CHINESE NATIONALIST LEAGUE

An organization composed of Chinese, which has its headquarters in Vancouver, is known as the Chinese Nationalist League. The league has been in existence for some years, and has a membership of 8,050 in the Dominion, 50 being females. The aims and objects of the Chinese Nationalist League are as follows:—

(a) To provide means for and assist in benevolent and charitable objects for education and social reform, and to develop, secure, maintain, encourage and extend a central control and organization to assist, utilize and co-ordinate the various public or private agencies, institutions and associations now carrying on similar work or operations, or which may hereafter be established, which shall be deemed advantageous in carrying on operations throughout Canada for the welfare of the society;

(b) To promote the higher education, profitable employment and social well-being of the Chinese resident in Canada, and other races, in every possible way;

(c) To purchase, take, have, hold, possess, retain and enjoy any property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal whatsoever, and for any or every estate or interest therein whatsoever, given, granted, devised or bequeathed to it or appropriated, purchased or acquired by it in any manner or way whatsoever to, for or in favour of the uses and purposes of this corporation;

(d) From time to time acquire, accept and receive by purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer in trust or otherwise, any kind of real or personal property, and to use, apply and devote in whole or part the same or the income thereof for such public or private, religious, charitable, educational, patriotic or other objects as may be deemed best, or as may be required by the terms, conditions, trusts and objects of any such purchase, lease, contract, donation, legacy, transfer or otherwise, and to carry out, perform and comply with such terms, conditions, trusts and objects;

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold membership in any association or company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this corporation or carrying on any business which may seem capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this corporation;

(f) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(g) To sell, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with or contract with reference to all or any part of the property and rights of this corporation;

(h) To do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and generally in any way to do all such things as shall be calculated directly or indirectly to promote the best interests of the Chinese and other races throughout the Dominion of Canada;

(i) To advocate and secure possible remedies and assist in the enactment of ordinances and laws required to carry out the foregoing by means of bulletins, education or any other method of propaganda that may from time to time be considered advisable.

On two occasions application for incorporation of the league has been made, but both were refused. The latest application was made in August, 1921.

The president of the league is Louie Man Har, and the secretary Mah Kiang Chee, their address being 529 Gore Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS




Included in the list of associations classed as "Non-Trade Union Organizations" are the names of 73 bodies, an increase of 7, the aggregate membership of which, as compiled from the returns received in the Department, is 90,488, a gain of 4,155 over the number of members comprised in this class of organized employees for the year 1924. The group comprising school teachers consists of fourteen associations, nine of which are affiliates of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and of which eight reported a membership of 13,288, leaving the difference between these figures and 16,000, the reported membership of the federation, to be accounted for by the Alberta Teachers' Alliance; three of the remaining four unaffiliated associations have a combined membership of 3,600, making the total membership of the teachers' group 19,600. There are 26 associations of Government employees, 23 of which embrace civil servants in the employ of the Dominion Government, the remaining four being composed of employees of provincial governments. Thirteen of the associations of Dominion Government employees are affiliates of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, which central body reported a membership of 6,689. In the accompanying table it will be observed that nine of the thirteen affiliates of the Civil Service Federation of Canada report their membership, the total reported being 6,469, the remaining 220 no doubt being the combined membership of the four affiliates which failed to send in their returns. The total reported membership of the associations embracing Dominion Government employees is 13,445, and the reported membership of three of the four associations of servants of Provincial Governments is 3,564, making a total for the group of 17,009.

The four associations of municipal employees reported a membership of 469, while the six associations of commercial travellers reported 41,509 members, showing them to constitute the strongest group of organizations recorded in this chapter. Of the remaining 22 associations of a miscellaneous character 16 reported a membership of 11,906. The table following gives the reported membership of each association together with the number of affiliations, where the organization has subordinate branches.

	Affiliations	Reported Membership
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS		
Canadian Teachers' Federation.....	9	16,000
*Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.....		500
*Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec.....		1,516
*Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.....	14	1,948
*Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.....	61	1,350
*Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario (Inc.).....	58	3,400
*Manitoba Teachers' Federation.....	60	1,839
*Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance.....		897
*Alberta Teachers' Alliance.....	62	
*British Columbia Teachers' Federation.....	35	1,838
Nova Scotia Teachers' Union.....	20	1,800
New Brunswick Teachers' Association.....		
Eastern Ontario Bilingual Teachers' Association.....		600
Alliance Catholique des Professeurs de Montreal.....	2	1,200
*Indicates affiliation with Canadian Teachers Federation.		
ASSOCIATIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES		
Civil Service Federation of Canada.....	13	6,689
*Civil Service Federation of Canada (Kamloops Branch).....		
*Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association.....	200	2,500
Canadian Postmasters' Association, Inc.....		4,000
*Civil Service Association of Ottawa.....		3,200
Halcyon Club (Women in the Civil Service in Ottawa).....		300
Professional Institute of Civil Service.....	7	950
*Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria, B.C.).....		301
*Civil Service Office Cleaners' Association.....		134
*Dominion Weighing Department Association.....		159
Dominion Public Works Federation.....	5	600
Dominion Public Works Association of Toronto.....		102
Western Ontario Public Works Association.....		17
*Canadian Federal Grain Employees' Association.....		
Dominion Grain Inspectors' Association.....		50
*Dominion Arsenal Employees' Association.....		
*Quebec Marine Civil Service Association.....		50
*Lachine Canal Employees' Association.....		70
*Dockmasters' Association.....		32
*Nova Scotia Marine Civil Service Association.....		
*Meteorological Civil Servants' Association.....		23
Provincial Civil Service Association of Quebec.....		2,000
Civil Service Association of Ontario.....		1,000
Civil Service Association of Alberta.....	7	564
Provincial Civil Service Association of B. C.....		
Veterans' Civil Service Guild.....		700
*Indicates affiliation with Civil Service Federation of Canada.		
ASSOCIATIONS OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES		
Ottawa Municipal Service Association.....		179
City Hall Employees' Association.....		130
City Hall Officials' Association of Victoria.....		55
Toronto Municipal Foremen's Association.....		105
COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATIONS		
Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.....		16,139
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association.....		12,283
Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association.....		3,557
Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association.....	1	1,630
Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association.....	11	7,100
Catholic Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.....	16	800
OTHER ASSOCIATIONS		
Canadian Railways-Veterans' Guild.....		
Marine Checkers' and Weighers' Association.....		37
Toronto Writers' Club.....		27
Victoria and Island Public Stenographers' Association.....		14
Ontario Chauffeurs' Association.....		110
Canadian Workers' Federation of Returned Soldiers and Sailors.....		153
Canadian Federation of Women's Labour Leagues (six branches reporting).....		222
United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario.....		45
International Geneva Association (Montreal branch).....		55
Association of Canadian Fire Marshals.....		
Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs.....		320
Firemen's Association of Ontario.....		1,000
Eastern Ontario Firemen's Association.....		
Niagara District Firemen's Association.....		
Canadian Yardmasters' Association.....	10	
Canadian Ticket Agents' Association.....		200
United Montreal Pilots.....		50
Association of Commercial Accountants and Secretaries (Maritime Provinces).....		20
St. John Hardware Clerks' Association.....		300
Chief Constables Association of Canada.....		250
Police Association of Hamilton.....		80
Toronto Police Association.....		
Chinese Nationalist League.....	70	9,060



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